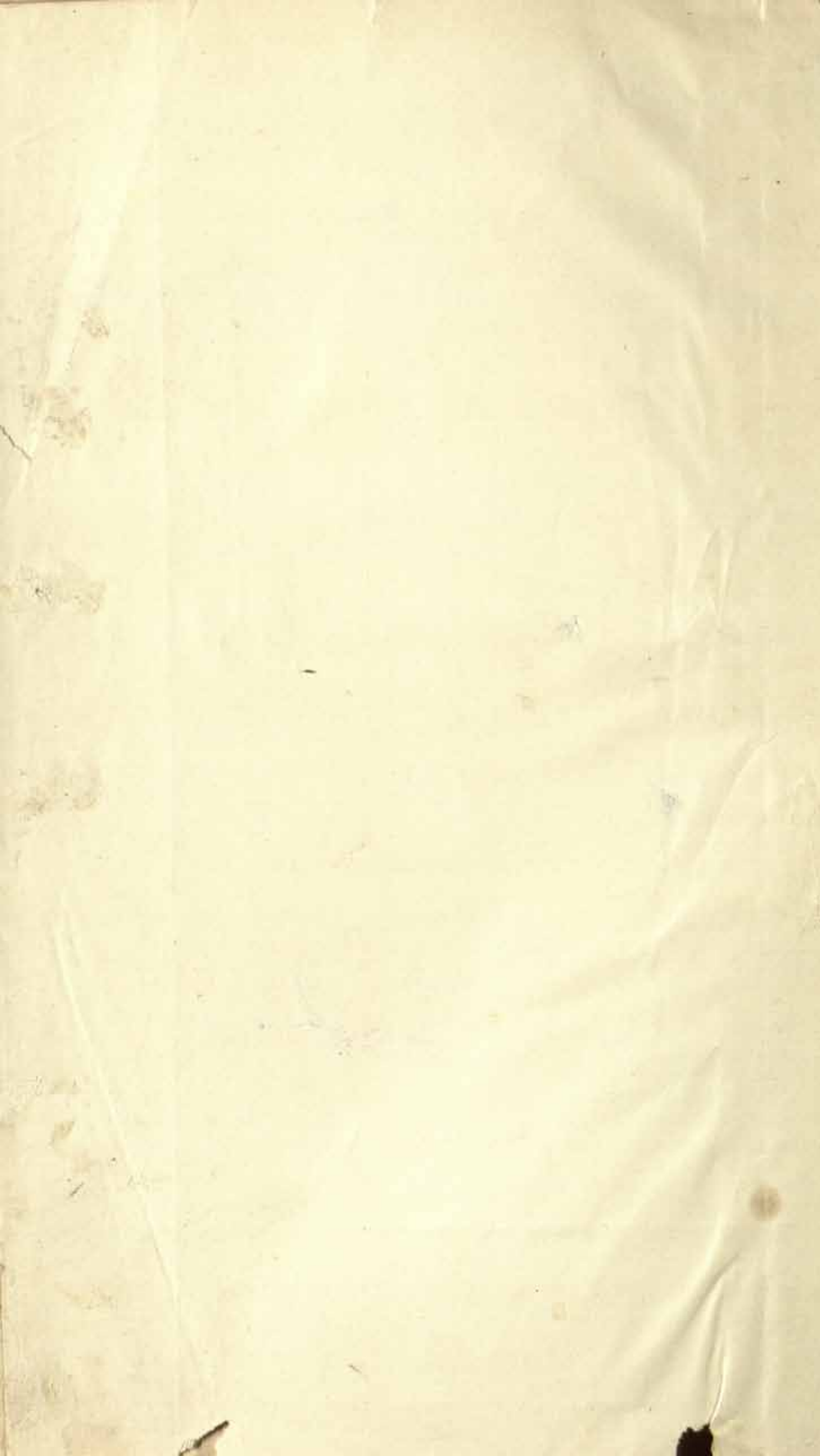


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CENSUS OF INDIA, 1921.

VOLUME XIX.

COCHIN.

31086
PART I.—REPORT.

PART II.—IMPERIAL TABLES.

P. GOVINDA MENON, B. A.

SUPERINTENDENT OF CENSUS OPERATIONS, COCHIN STATE.

312.0954
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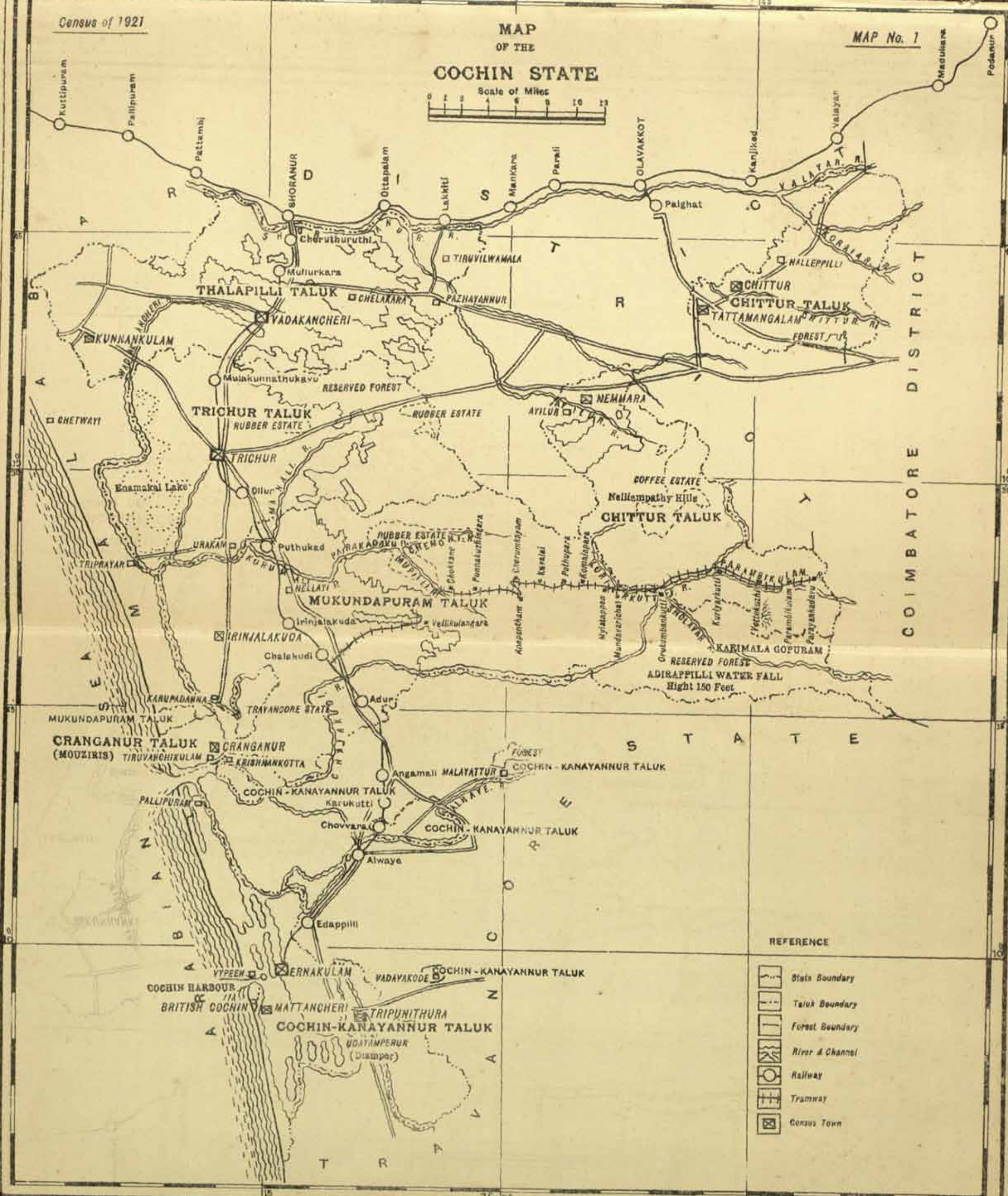
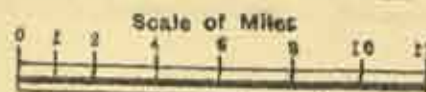
- No.
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MAP OF THE COCHIN STATE

MAP No. 1

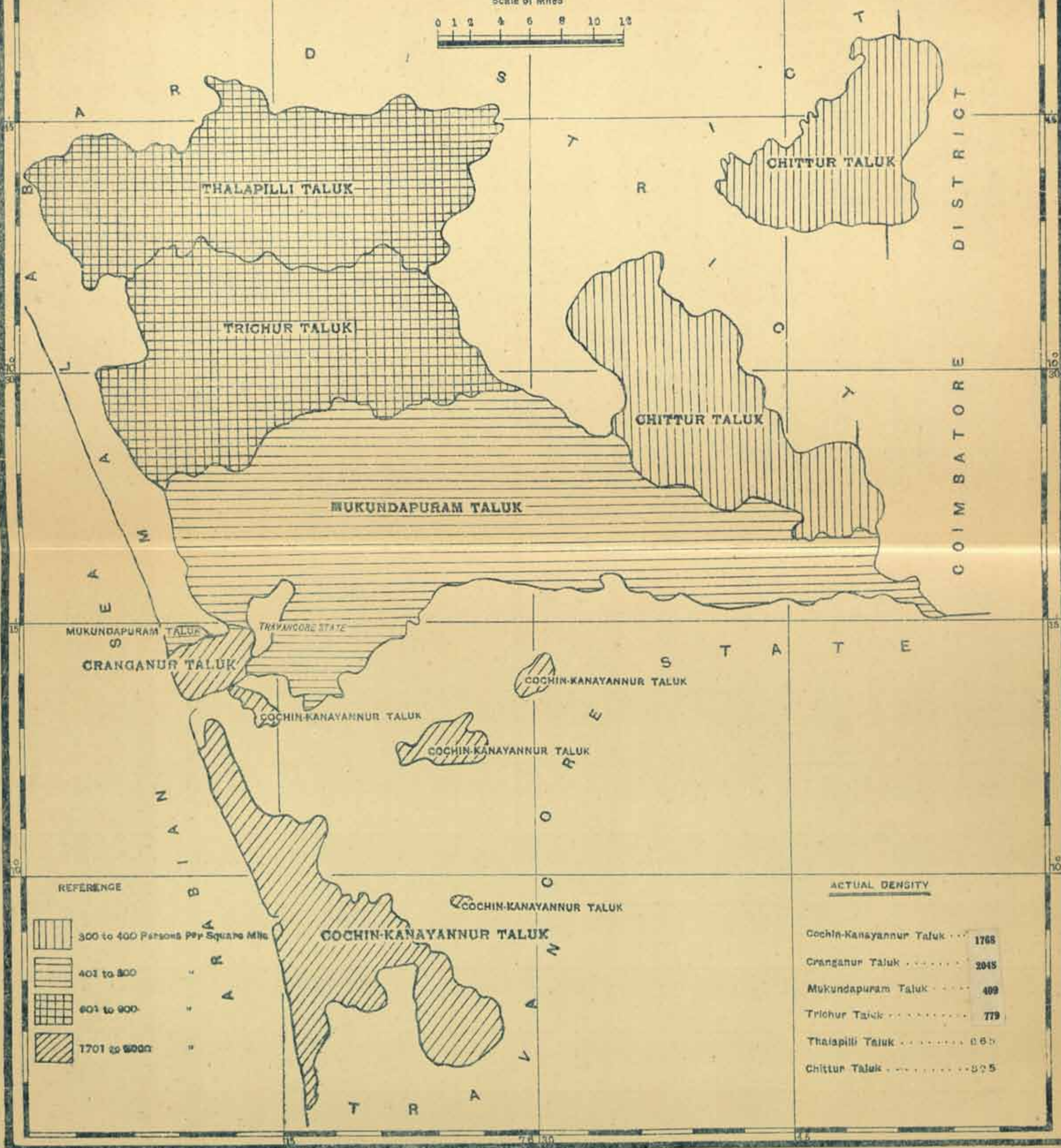


MAP

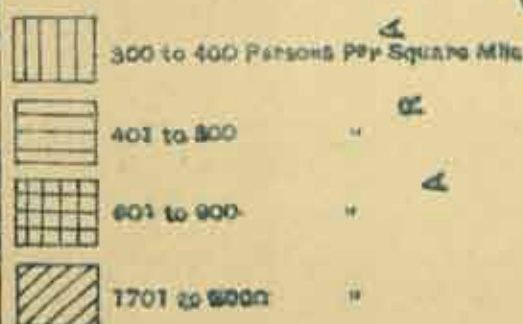
TO SHOW THE DENSITY OF POPULATION
PER SQUARE MILE BY TALUKS

COCHIN STATE

Scale of Miles



REFERENCE



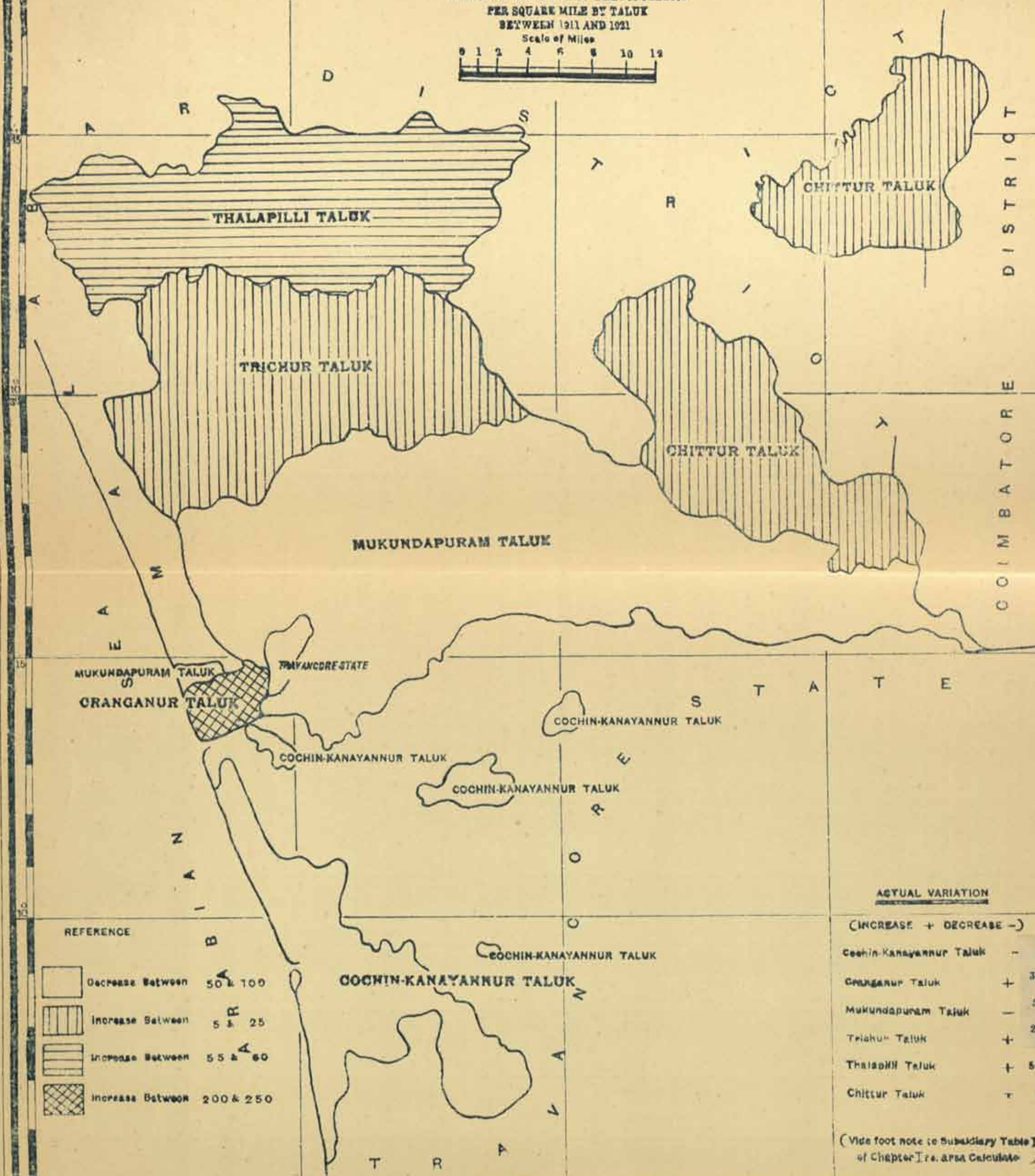
ACTUAL DENSITY

Cochin-Kanayannur Taluk	1768
Changanur Taluk	2045
Mukundapuram Taluk	409
Trichur Taluk	779
Thalapilli Taluk	1768
Chittur Taluk	2045

MAP OF THE COCHIN STATE

SHOWING
VARIATION IN DENSITY OF THE POPULATION
PER SQUARE MILE BY TALUK
BETWEEN 1911 AND 1921

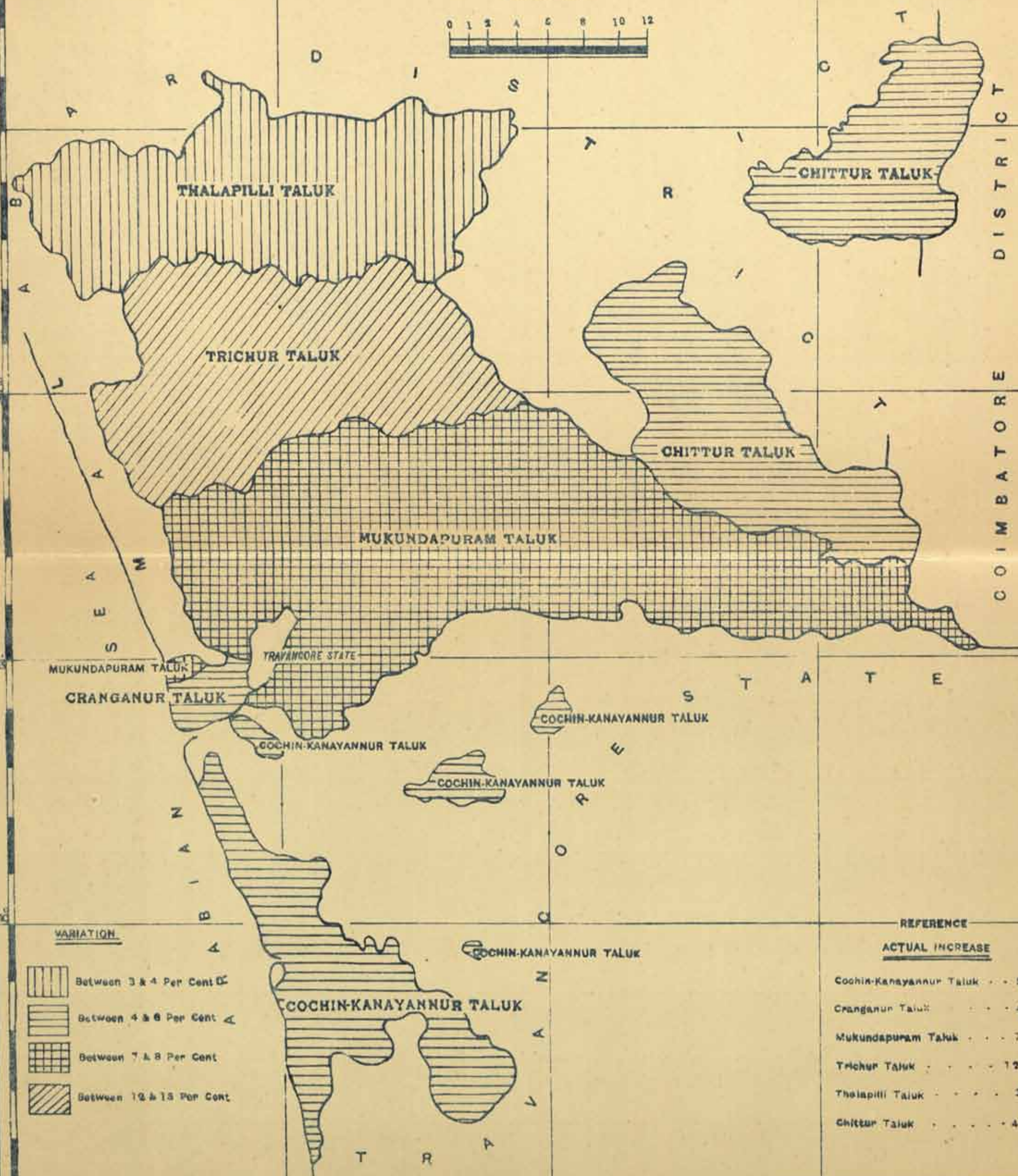
Scale of Miles



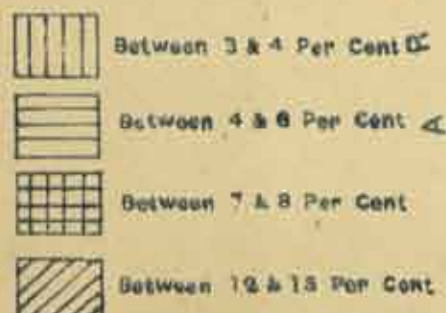
TO SHOW THE VARIATION IN POPULATION
BETWEEN 1911 AND 1921

COCHIN STATE

Scale of Miles



VARIATION



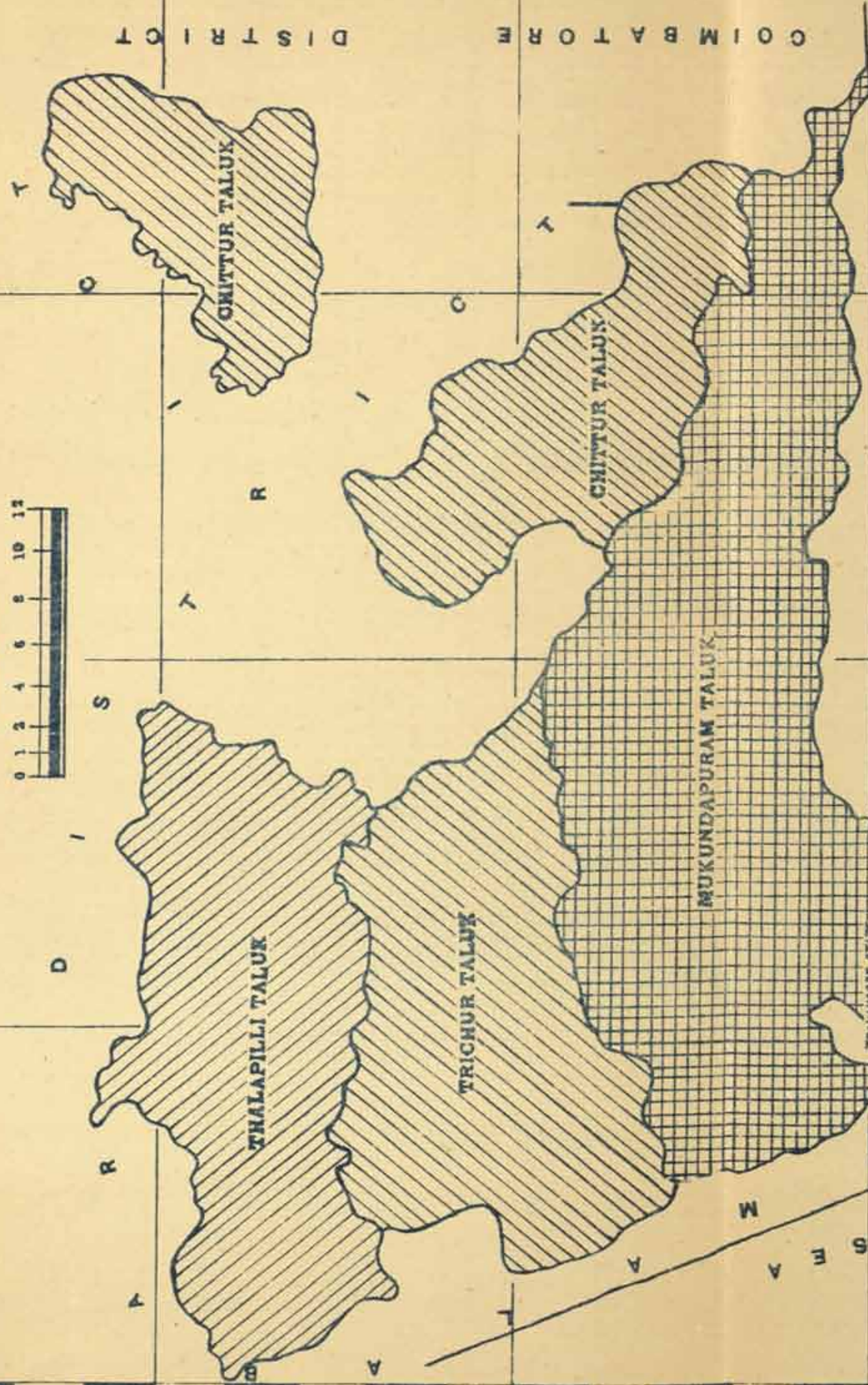
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ACTUAL INCREASE

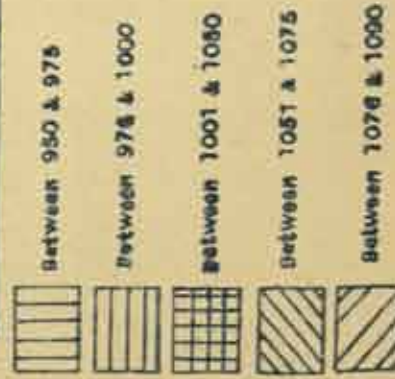
Cochin-Kanayannur Taluk	5.5
Cranganur Taluk	4.9
Mukundapuram Taluk	7.6
Trichur Taluk	12.4
Thalapilli Taluk	3.1
Chittur Taluk	4.3

MAP
TO SHOW THE PROPORTION OF THE
SEXES IN THE VARIOUS TALUKS
COCHIN STATE

Scale of Miles



No. of Females to 1000 Males



Between 950 & 975

Between 975 & 1000

Between 1001 & 1050

Between 1051 & 1075

Between 1076 & 1090

COCHIN-KANAYANNUR TALUK

REFERENCE

Exact Proportion of Females to 1000 Males

Cochin-Kanayannur Taluk . . . 960

Changanur Taluk . . . 982

Mukundapuram Taluk . . . 1036

Trichur Taluk . . . 1061

Thalappilly Taluk . . . 1082

Chittur Taluk . . . 1068

Mean for the State 1027

Census of 1921

MAP No. 6

MAP

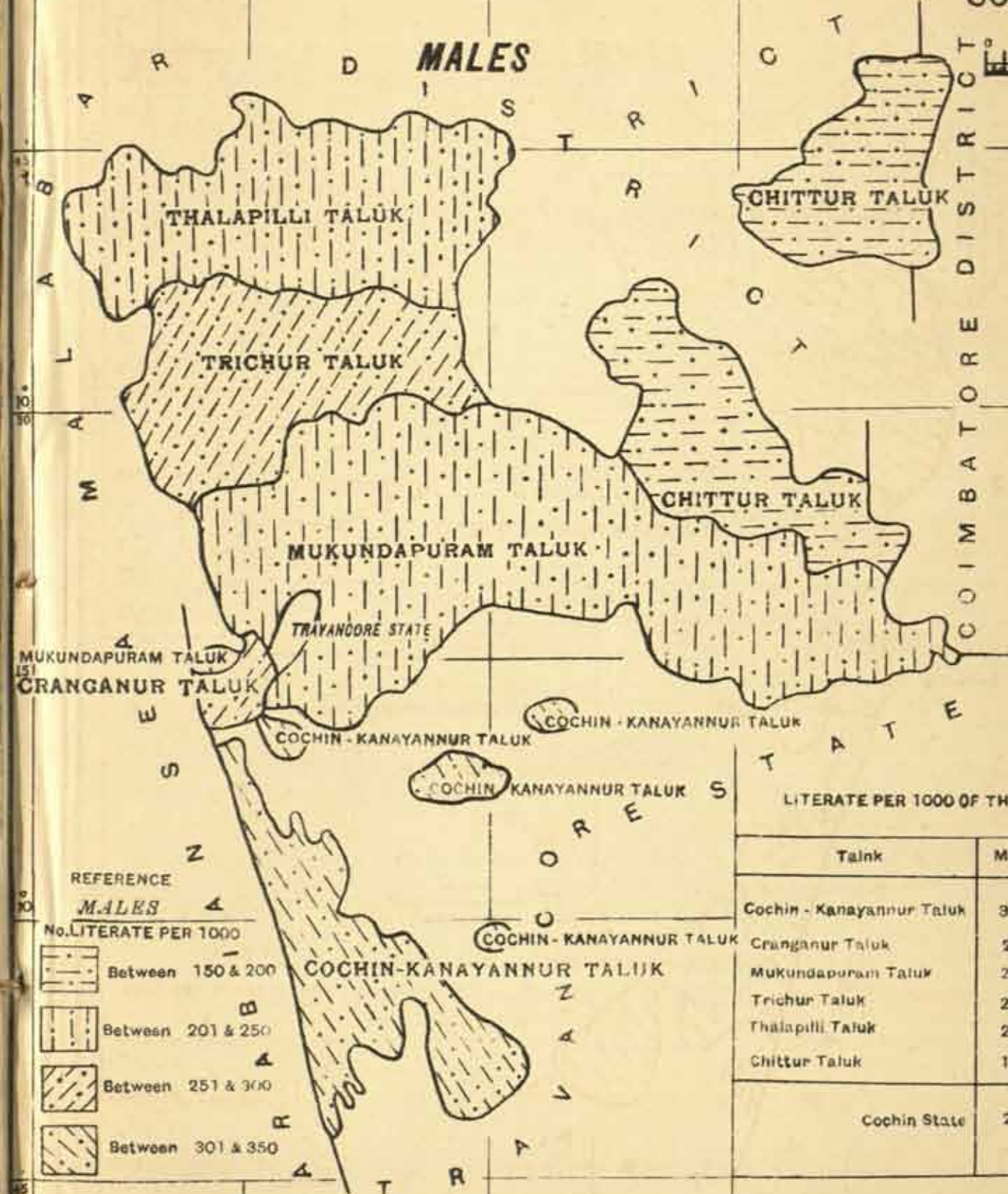
TO COMPARE THE LITERACY AMONG MALES AND FEMALES
IN THE VARIOUS TALUKS

COCHIN STATE

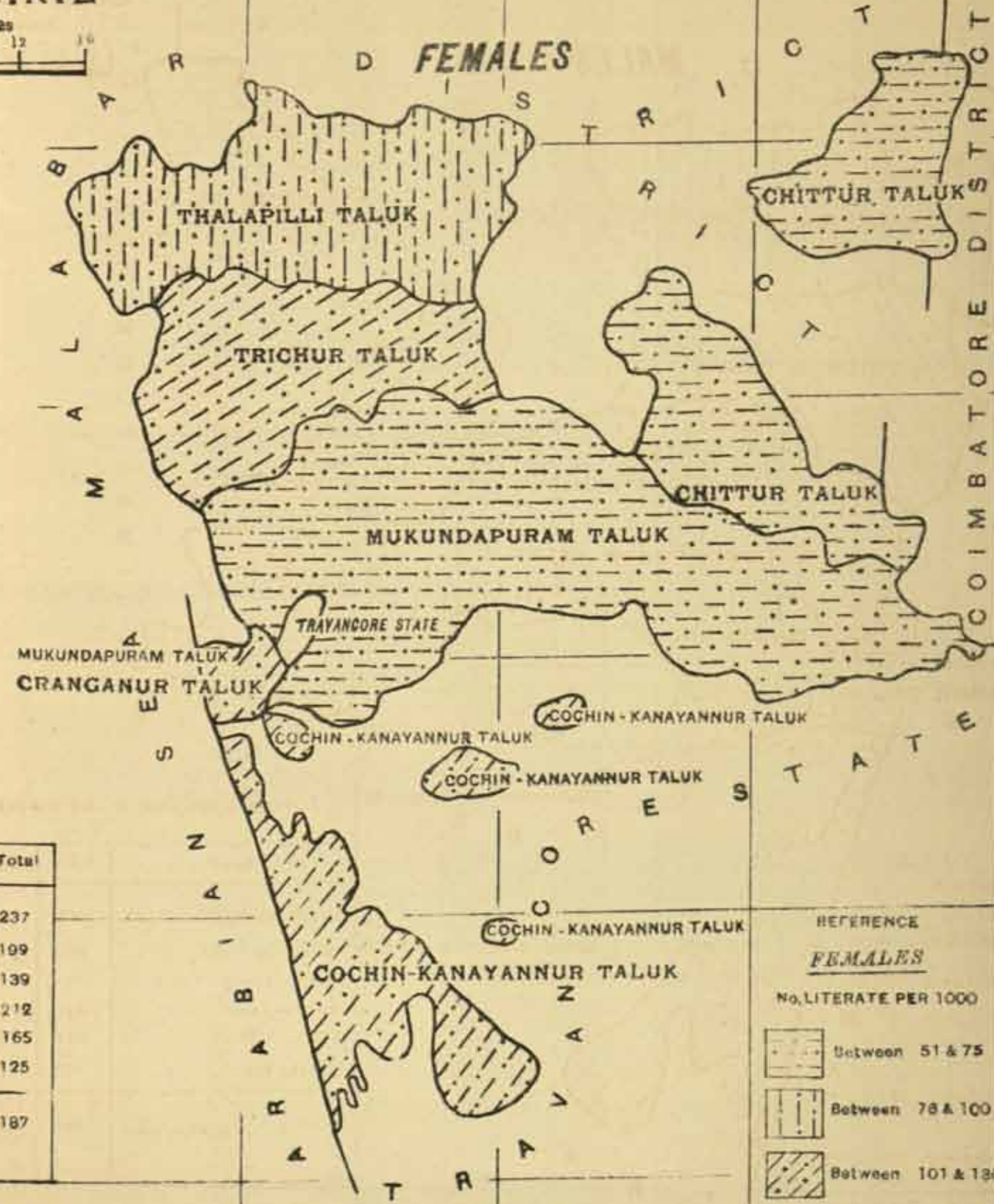
Scale of Miles



MALES



FEMALES



Census of 1921

MAP No. 7

MAP

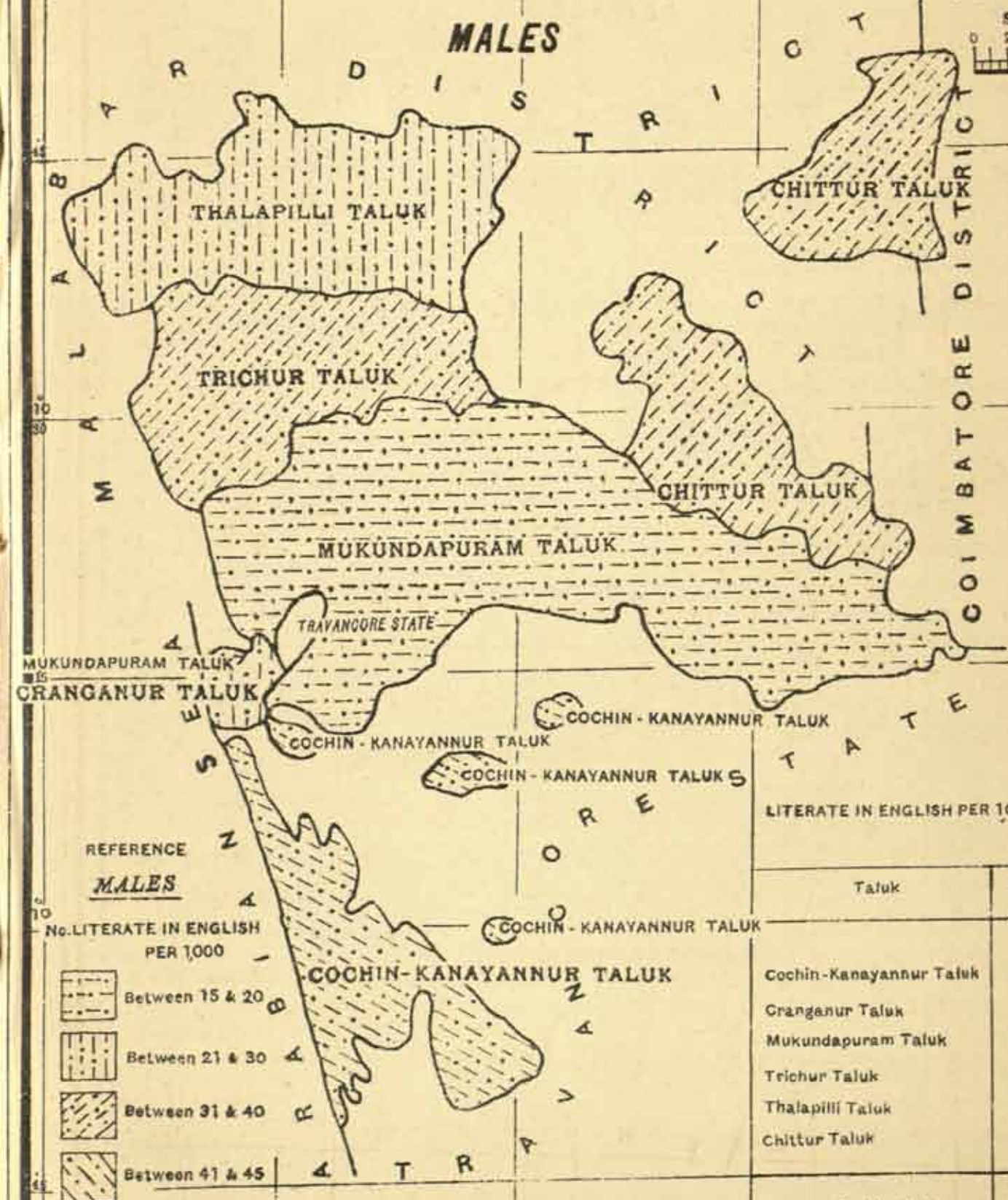
TO COMPARE THE LITERACY IN ENGLISH AMONG MALES AND FEMALES
IN THE VARIOUS TALUKS

COCHIN STATE

Scale of Miles
0 2 4 8 12 16

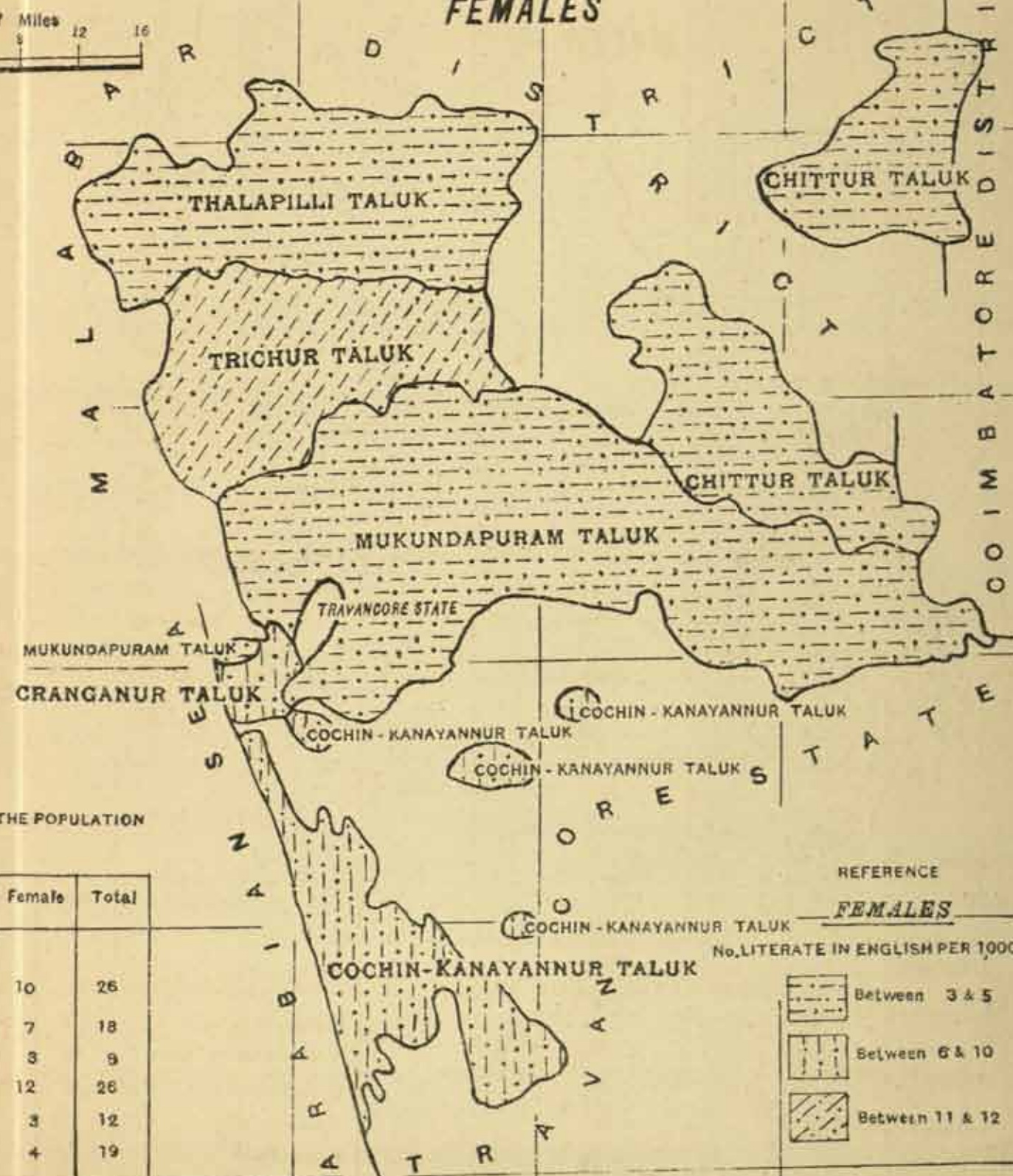
MALES

FEMALES



LITERATE IN ENGLISH PER 1000 OF THE POPULATION

Taluk	Male	Female	Total
Cochin-Kanayannur Taluk	41	10	26
Cranganur Taluk	28	7	18
Mukundapuram Taluk	15	3	9
Trichur Taluk	40	12	26
Thalapilli Taluk	21	3	12
Chittur Taluk	34	4	19
Cochin State	19	7	19



Census of 1921

MAP

MAP No. 8

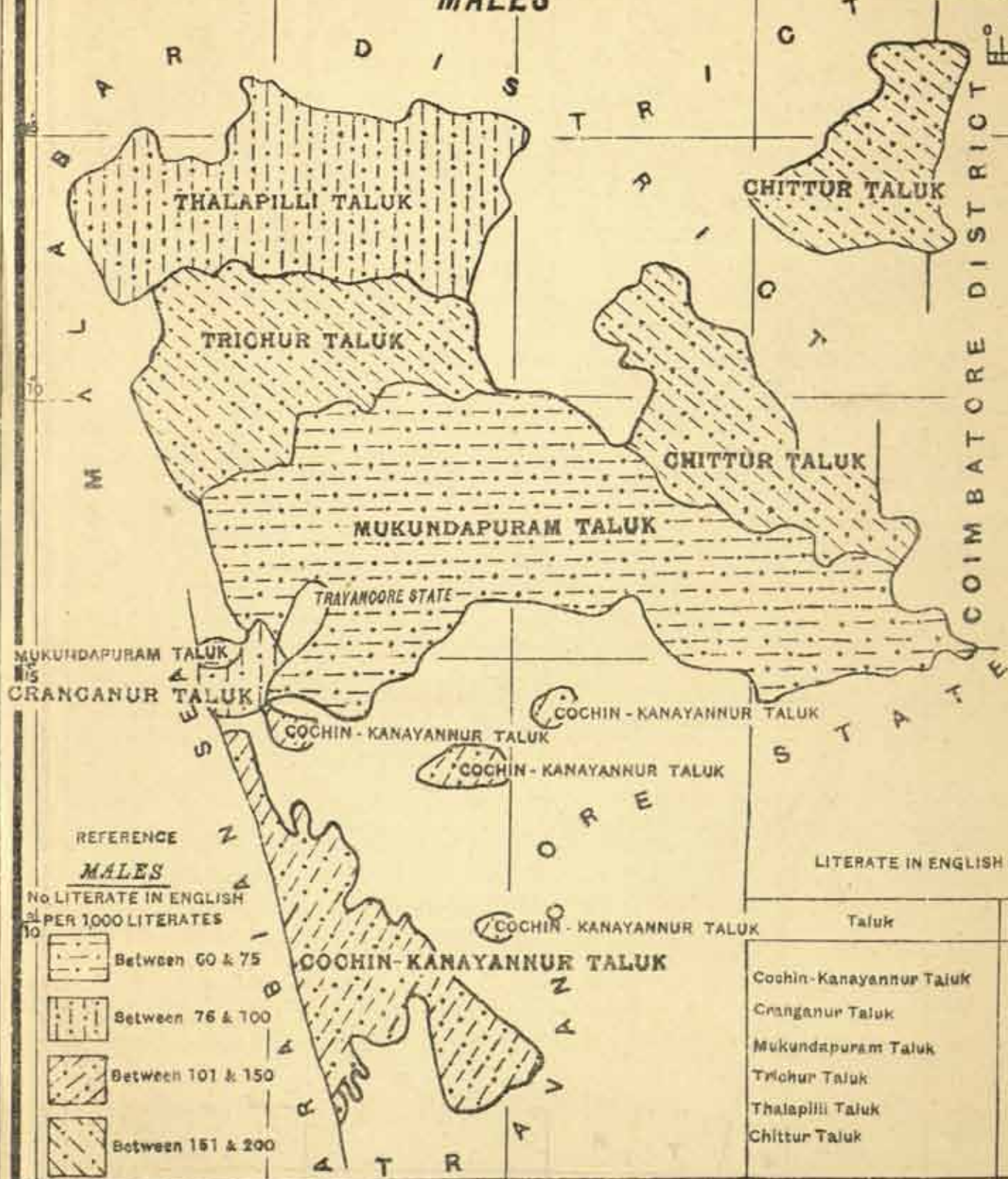
TO COMPARE THE LITERACY IN ENGLISH AMONG MALES AND FEMALES
IN THE LITERATE POPULATION IN THE VARIOUS TALUKS

COCHIN STATE

Scale of Miles
0 2 4 8 12 16

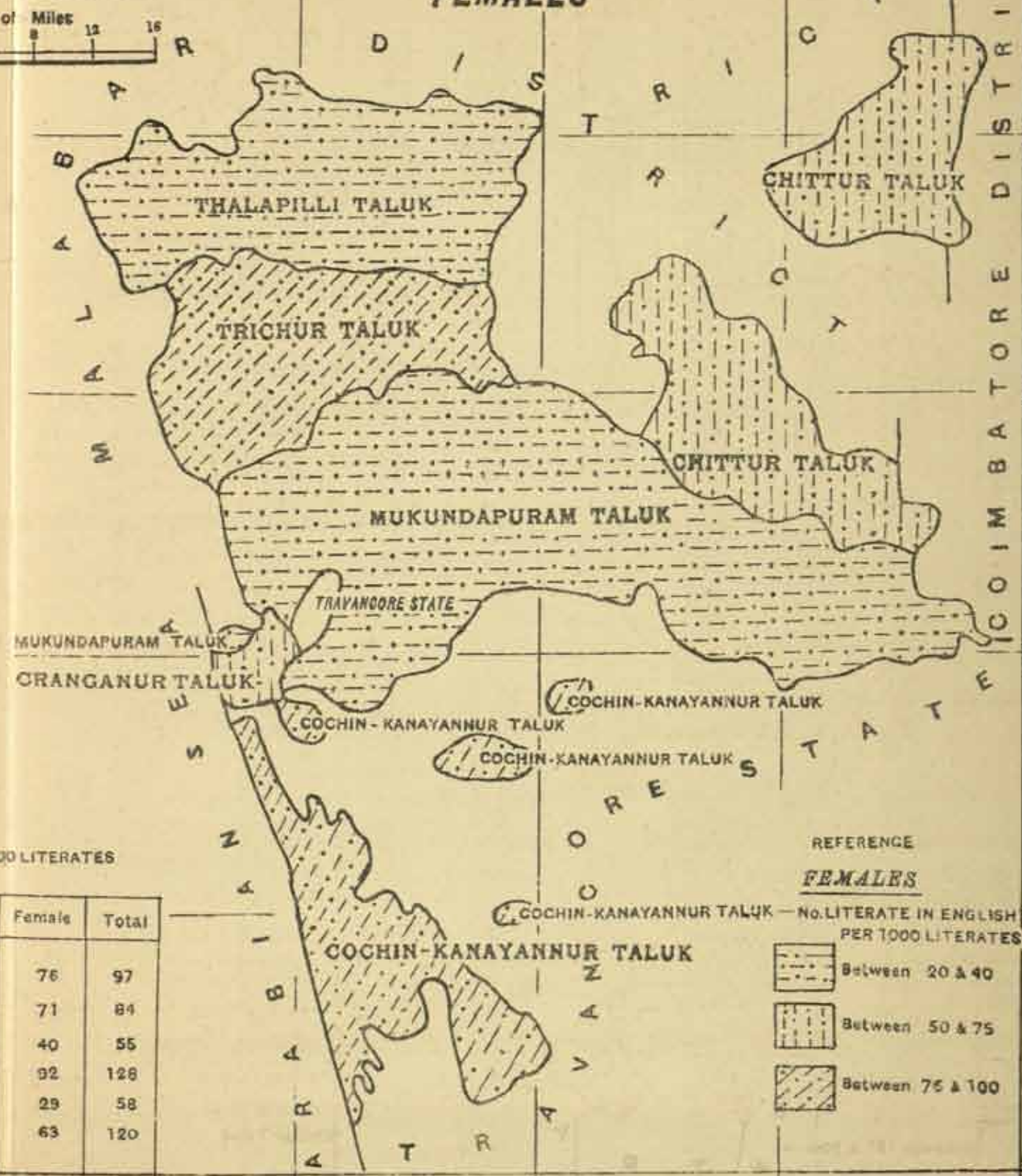
MALES

FEMALES



LITERATE IN ENGLISH PER 1000 LITERATES

Taluk	Male	Female	Total
Cochin-Kanayannur Taluk	118	76	97
Cranganur Taluk	96	71	84
Mukundapuram Taluk	69	40	55
Trichur Taluk	163	92	128
Thalappilli Taluk	86	29	58
Chittur Taluk	176	63	120
Cochin State	112	66	88

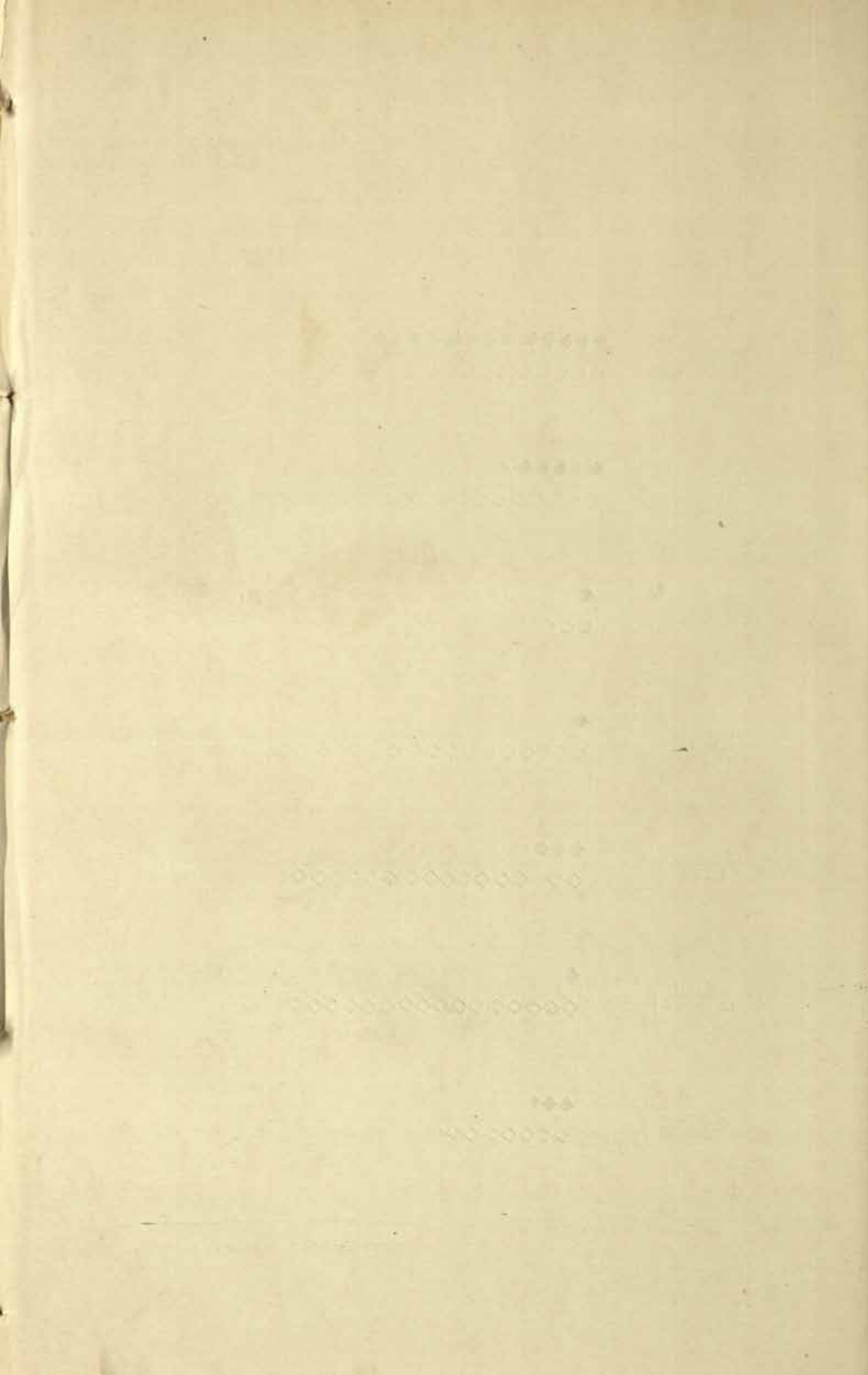


REFERENCE

FEMALES

No. LITERATE IN ENGLISH
PER 1000 LITERATES

- Between 20 & 40
- Between 50 & 75
- Between 76 & 100

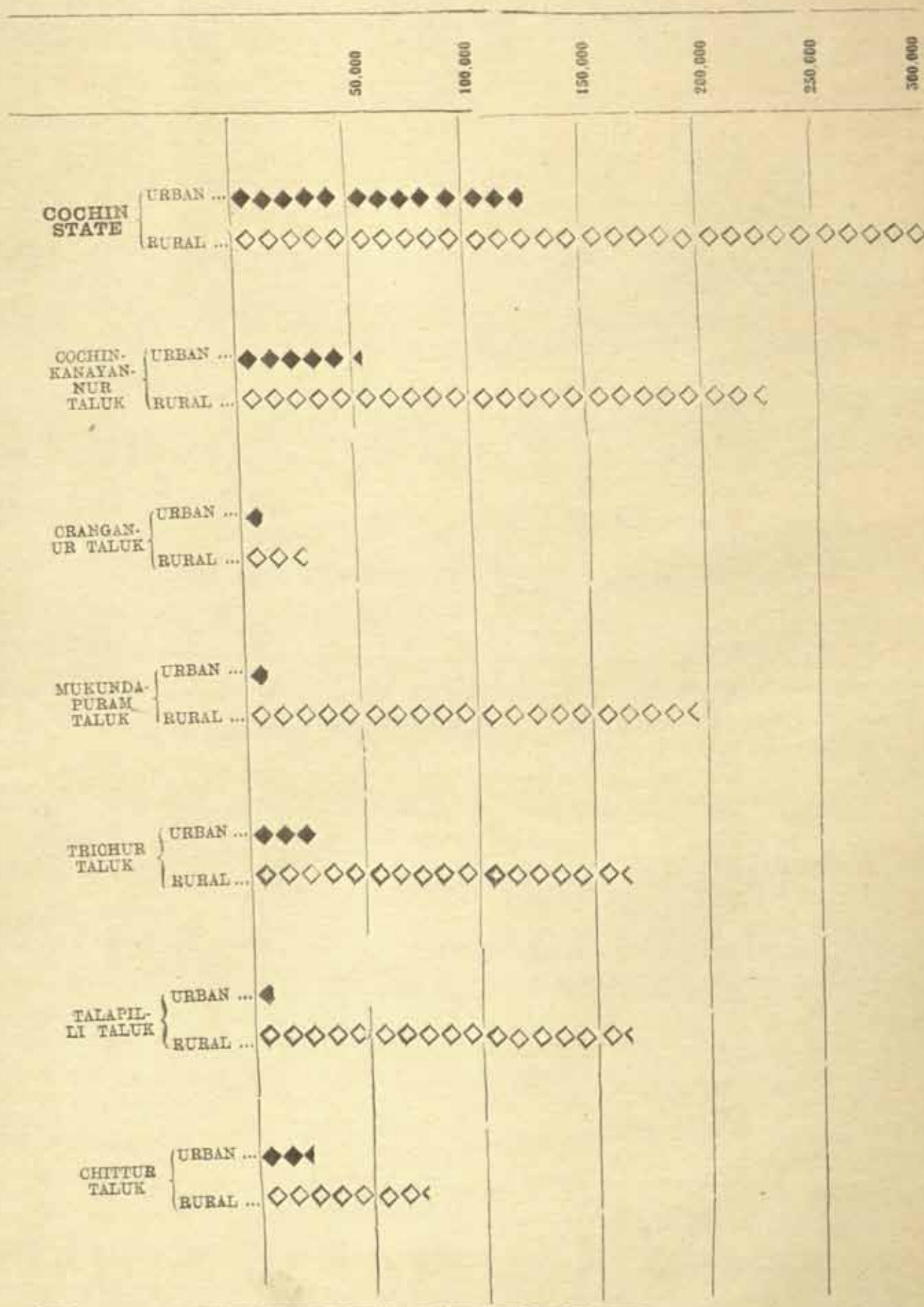


DIAGRAM

SHOWING THE URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION

Urban population ◆◆◆◆◆

Each button



NOTE.—For further particulars see Chapter 1 and Imperial Table

represents 10,000 persons.

I and Diagrams II and III.

12 *****

○○○○○○○○○○○○○○○○○○○○

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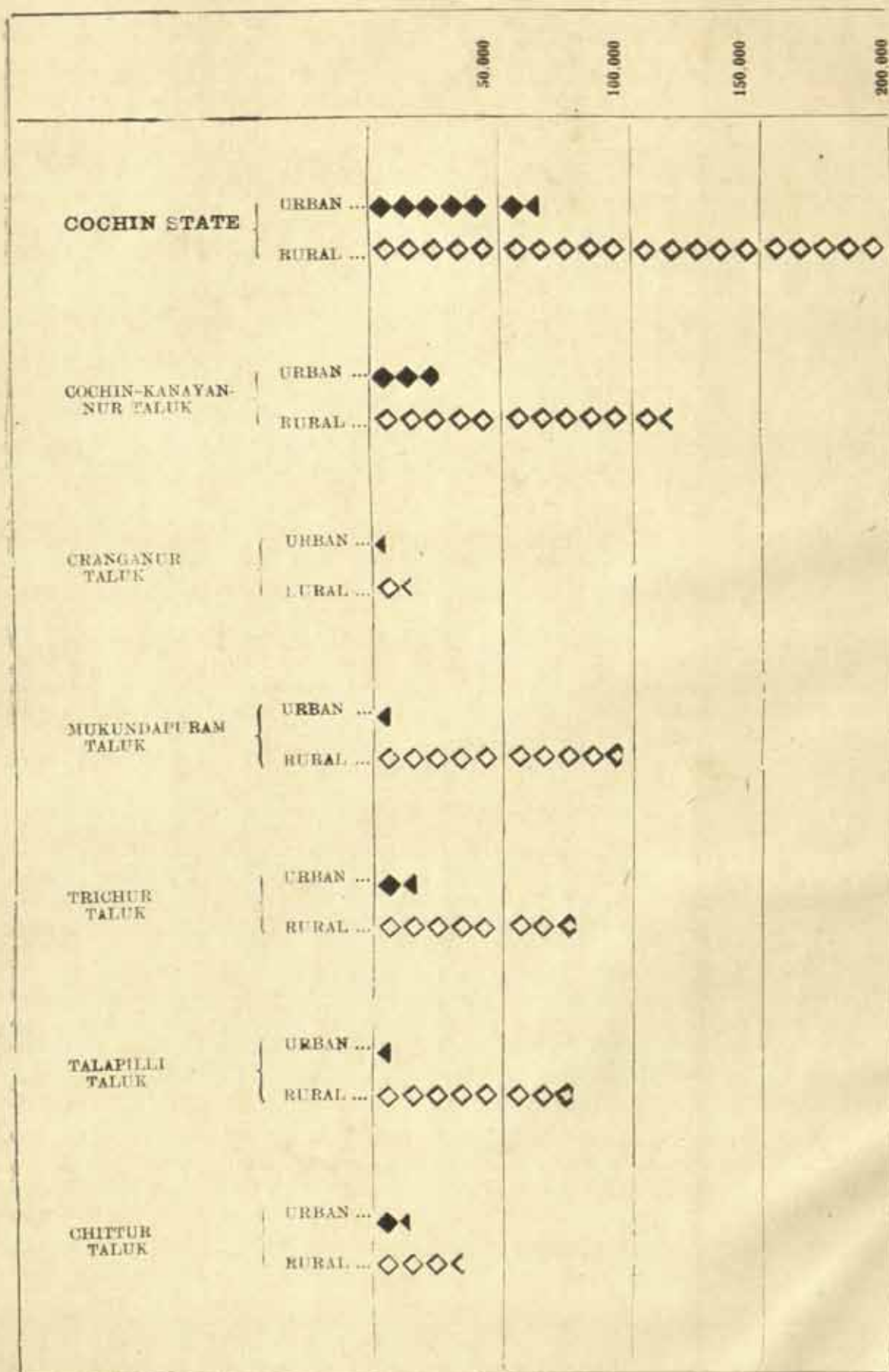
10

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DIAGRAM
SHOWING THE URBAN AND RURAL MALE

Urban population   




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
















NOTE.—For further particulars see

No. II.

POPULATION IN THE STATE AND IN EACH TALUK.

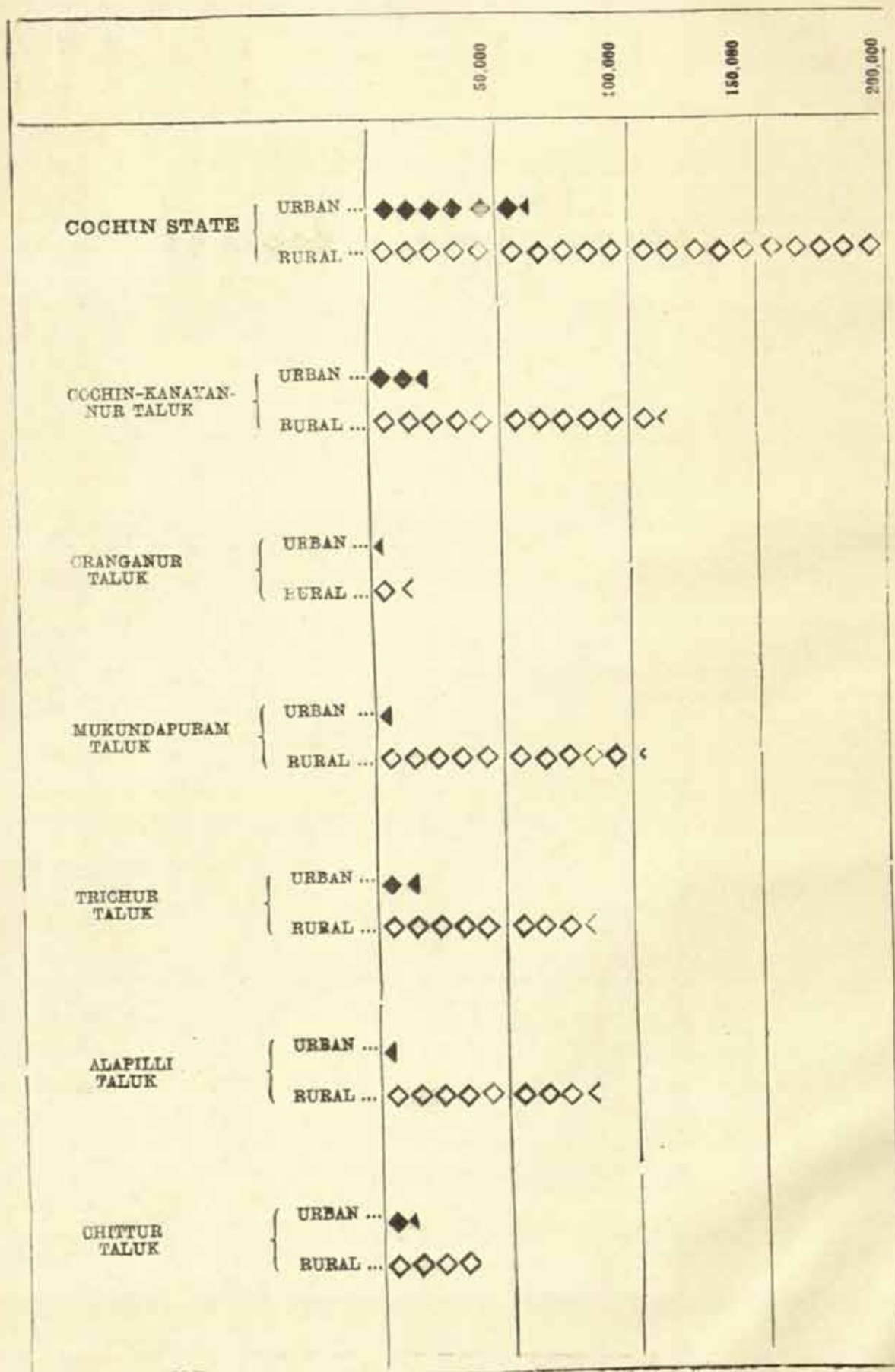
Rural population   

represents 10,000 males.

250,000	300,000	350,000	400,000	450,000	Actual figures
					64,379
    	    	    	     		418,580
					27,977
					114,561
					2,930
					14,428
					4,844
					97,856
					13,785
					78,994
					4,126
					77,584
					10,899
					35,147

卷之三

DIAGRAM
SHOWING THE URBAN AND RURAL FEMALE



No. IH.

POPULATION IN THE STATE AND IN EACH TALUK.

Rural population $\diamond\diamond\diamond$

represents 10,000 females.

250,000	300,000	350,000	400,000	450,000	Actual figures
					62,762
$\diamond\diamond\diamond\diamond\diamond$	$\diamond\diamond\diamond\diamond\diamond$	$\diamond\diamond\diamond\diamond\diamond$	$\diamond\diamond\diamond\diamond\diamond$	$\diamond\diamond\diamond\diamond$	435,359
					24,620
					112,206
					2,875
					14,375
					4,813
					101,400
					14,114
					84,112
					4,391
					31,053
					11,949
					37,213

THE STATE OF NEW YORK

IN SENATE

JANUARY 1, 1874

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DIAGRAM

Showing the population of the State at each of the

Each button

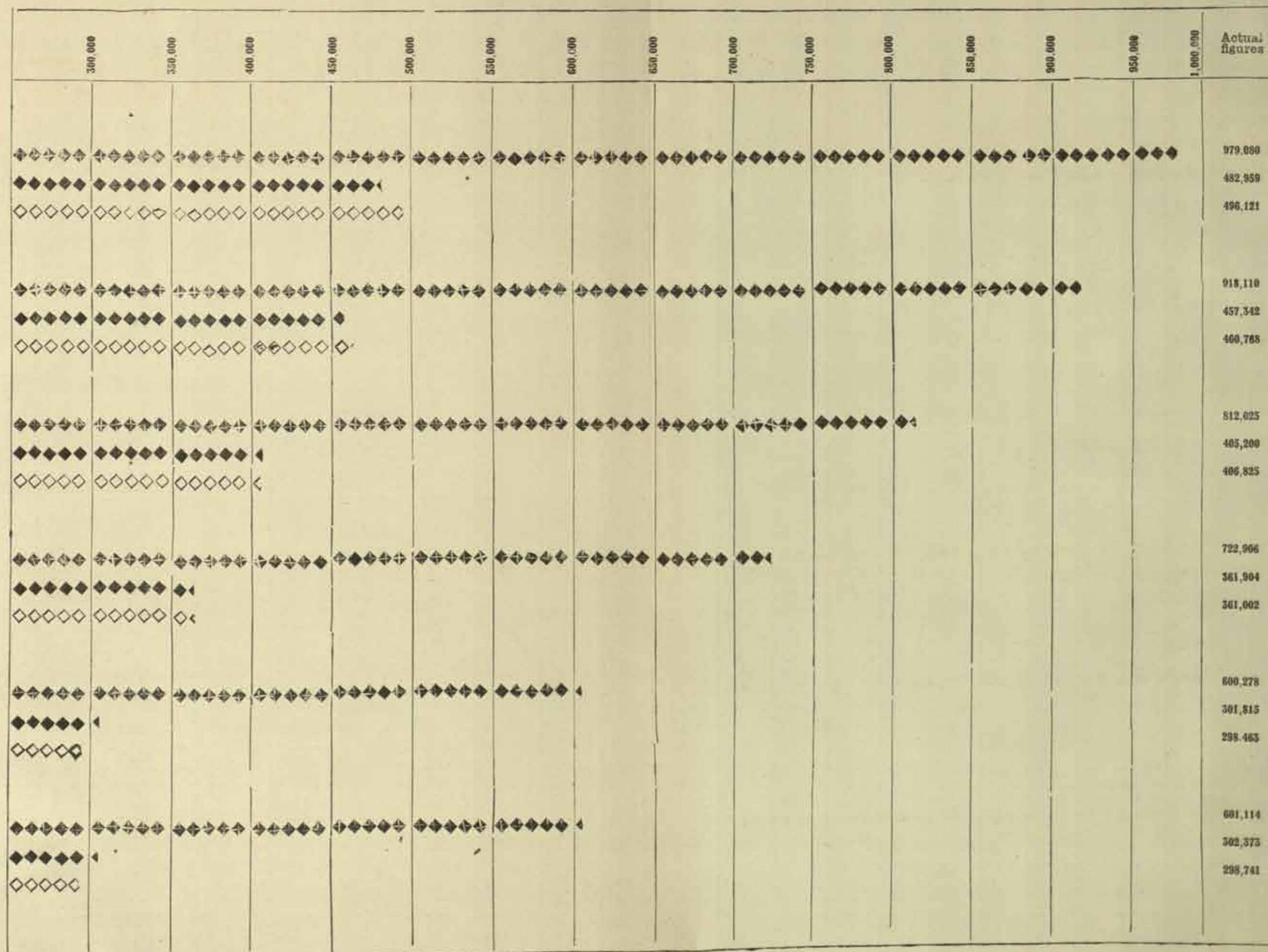
YEAR AND SEX,		50,000	100,000	150,000	200,000	250,000
1921	PERSONS	...	...	...	...	...
	MALES	...	...	...	...	...
	FEMALES	...	...	...	...	...
1911	PERSONS	...	...	...	...	...
	MALES	...	...	...	...	...
	FEMALES	...	...	...	...	...
1901	PERSONS	...	...	...	...	...
	MALES	...	...	...	...	...
	FEMALES	...	...	...	...	...
1891	PERSONS	...	...	...	...	...
	MALES	...	...	...	...	...
	FEMALES	...	...	...	...	...
1881	PERSONS	...	...	...	...	...
	MALES	...	...	...	...	...
	FEMALES	...	...	...	...	...
1875	PERSONS	...	...	...	...	...
	MALES	...	...	...	...	...
	FEMALES	...	...	...	...	...

NOTE:—For further particulars see

six Censuses of 1921, 1911, 1901, 1891, 1881 and 1875.

Persons—◆◆◆; Males—◆◆◆; Females—◇◇◇.

represents 10,000 persons.



DIAGRAM

Showing the population of each Taluk

Persons—◆◆◆◆; Males—◆◆◆◆; Females—◇◇◇◇.

TALUK AND YEAR		PERSONS				
		50,000	100,000	150,000	200,000	250,000
COCHIN-KANAYANNUR TALUK	1921	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆
	1911	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆
	1901	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆
	1891	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆
	1881	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	
	1875	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	
CRANGANUR TALUK	1921	◆◆◆◆◆				
	1911	◆◆◆◆◆				
	1901	◆◆◆◆◆				
	1891	◆◆◆◆◆				
	1881	◆◆◆◆◆				
	1875	◆◆◆◆◆				
MUKUNDA PURAM TALUK	1921	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆
	1911	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆
	1901	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆
	1891	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆
	1881	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆
	1875	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆

NOTE:—For further particulars see

No. v

at each of the six Censuses of 1921, 1911, 1901, 1891, 1881 and 1875.

Each button represents to 10,000 persons.

		MALES					FEMALES				
300,000	Actual figures	50,000	100,000	150,000	200,000	Actual figures	50,000	100,000	150,000	Actual figures	
◆◆◆◆	279,384	◆◆◆									

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2240	2240
2241	2241
2242	2242
2243	2243
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2245	2245
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2248	2248
2249	2249
2250	2250
2251	2251
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2253	2253
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2256	2256
2257	2257
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DIAGRAM

Showing the population of each Taluk

Persons—◆◆◆◆; Males—◆◆◆◆; Females—◇◇◇◇.

TALUK AND YEAR		PERSONS				
		50,000	100,000	150,000	200,000	250,000
TRICHUR TALUK	1921	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆	
	1911	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆	
	1901	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆	
	1891	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆	
	1881	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆	
	1875	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆	
PALAPILLI TALUK	1921	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆	
	1911	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆	
	1901	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆	
	1891	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆	
	1881	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆	
	1875	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆	
CHITTUR TALUK	1921	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆	
	1911	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆	
	1901	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆	
	1891	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆	
	1881	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆	
	1875	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆	

NOTE.—For further particulars see

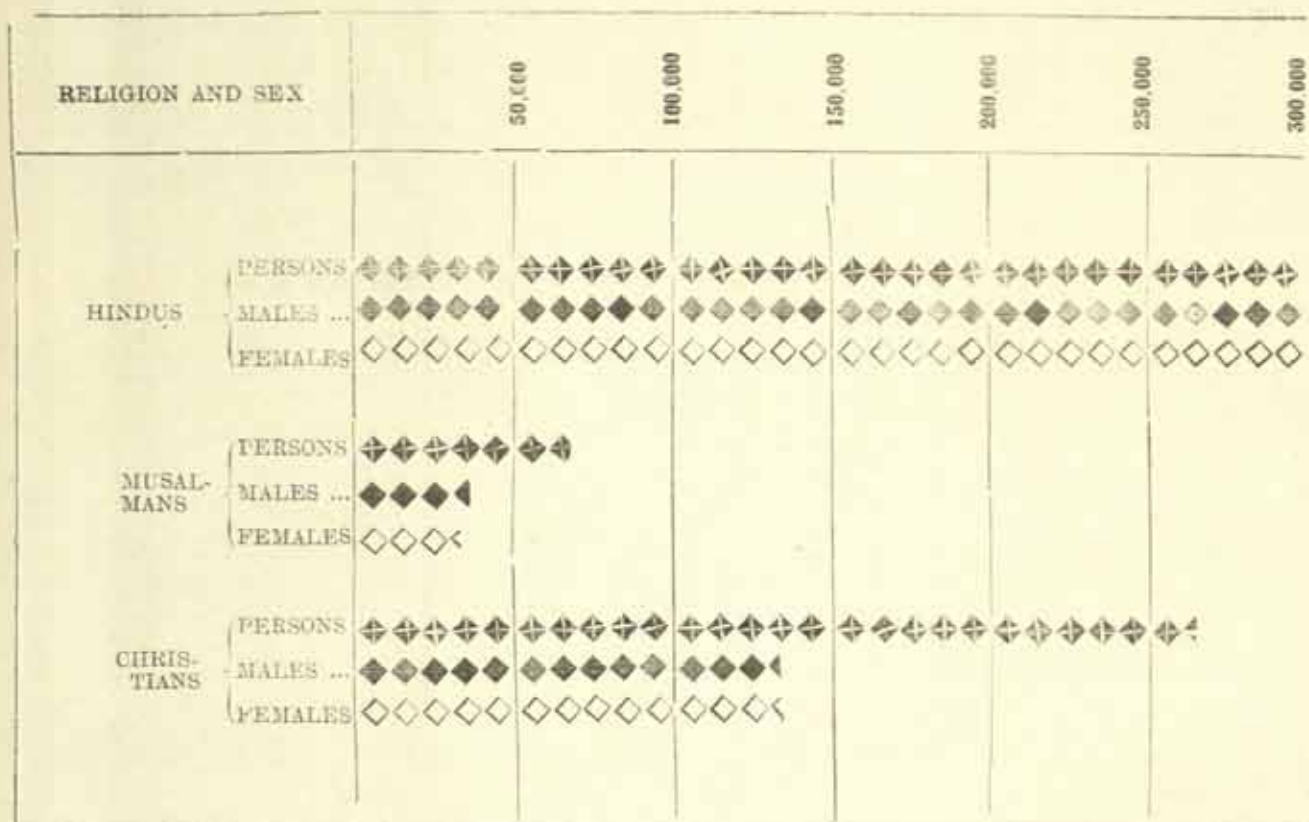
at each of the six Censuses of 1921, 1911, 1901, 1891, 1881 and 1875.

		MALES					FEMALES				
300,000	Actual figures	50,000	100,000	150,000	200,000	Actual figures	50,000	100,000	150,000	Actual figures	
	190,813	◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆			92,587	◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇			98,226	
	169,756	◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆			83,520	◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇			86,236	
	145,104	◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆			71,647	◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇			73,457	
	128,957	◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆			63,930	◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇			64,977	
	104,695	◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆			51,766	◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇			52,929	
	101,742	◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆			50,450	◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇			51,312	
	170,154	◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆			81,710	◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇			88,443	
	145,114	◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆			50,126	◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇			84,988	
	151,315	◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆			73,866	◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇			77,429	
	133,894	◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆			65,719	◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇			68,175	
	113,114	◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆			56,528	◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇			56,585	
	110,465	◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆			55,073	◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇			55,392	
	95,208	◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆			46,046	◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇			49,162	
	91,289	◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆			44,075	◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇			47,214	
	89,549	◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆			43,606	◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇			45,943	
	78,785	◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆			38,430	◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇			40,355	
	67,702	◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆			33,070	◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇			34,632	
	65,952	◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆			32,627	◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇			33,325	

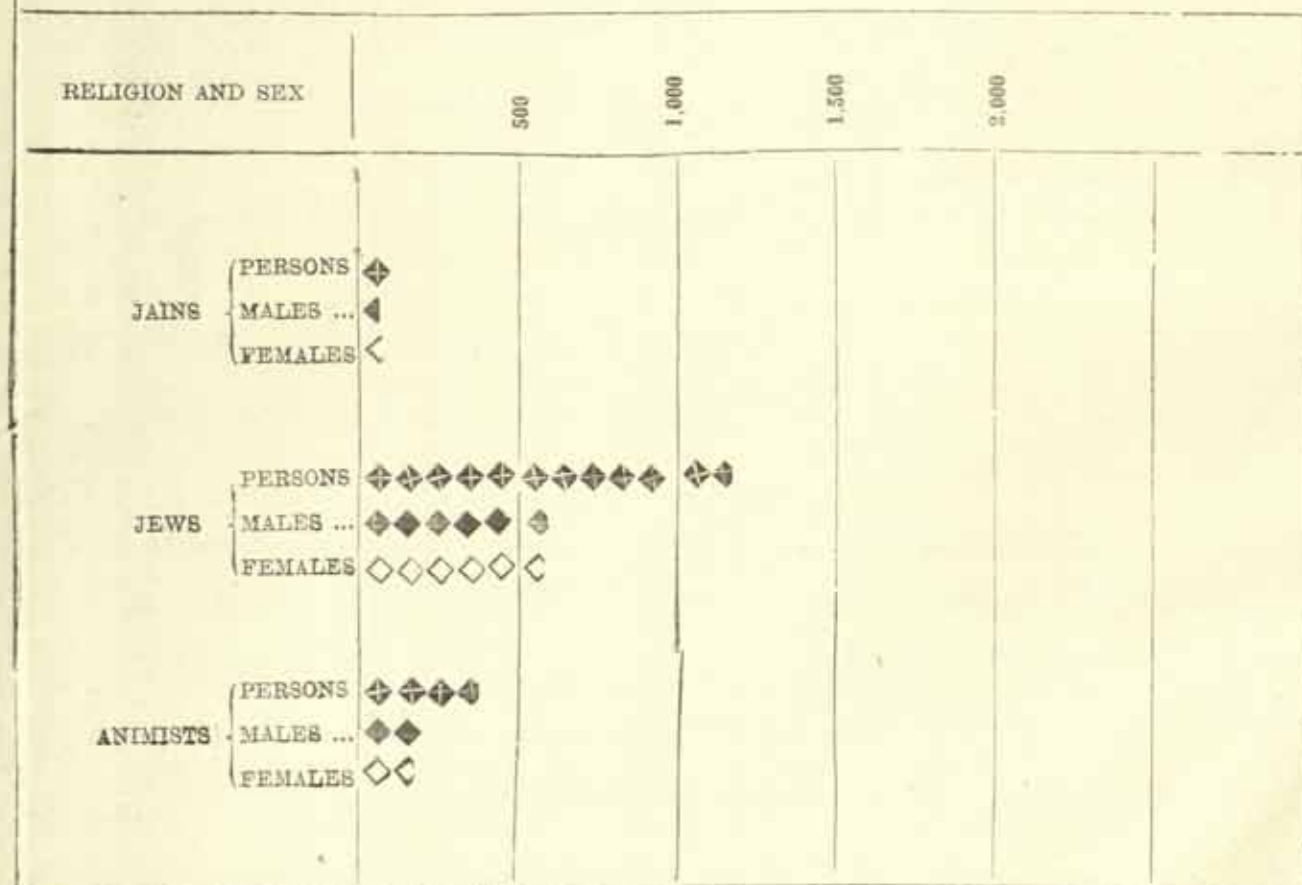
DIAGRAM
SHOWING THE POPULATION OF THE

Persons—◆◆◆; Males—◆◆◆.

(a) *Hindus, Muslims and Christians.*




(b) Jains, Jews and Animists.



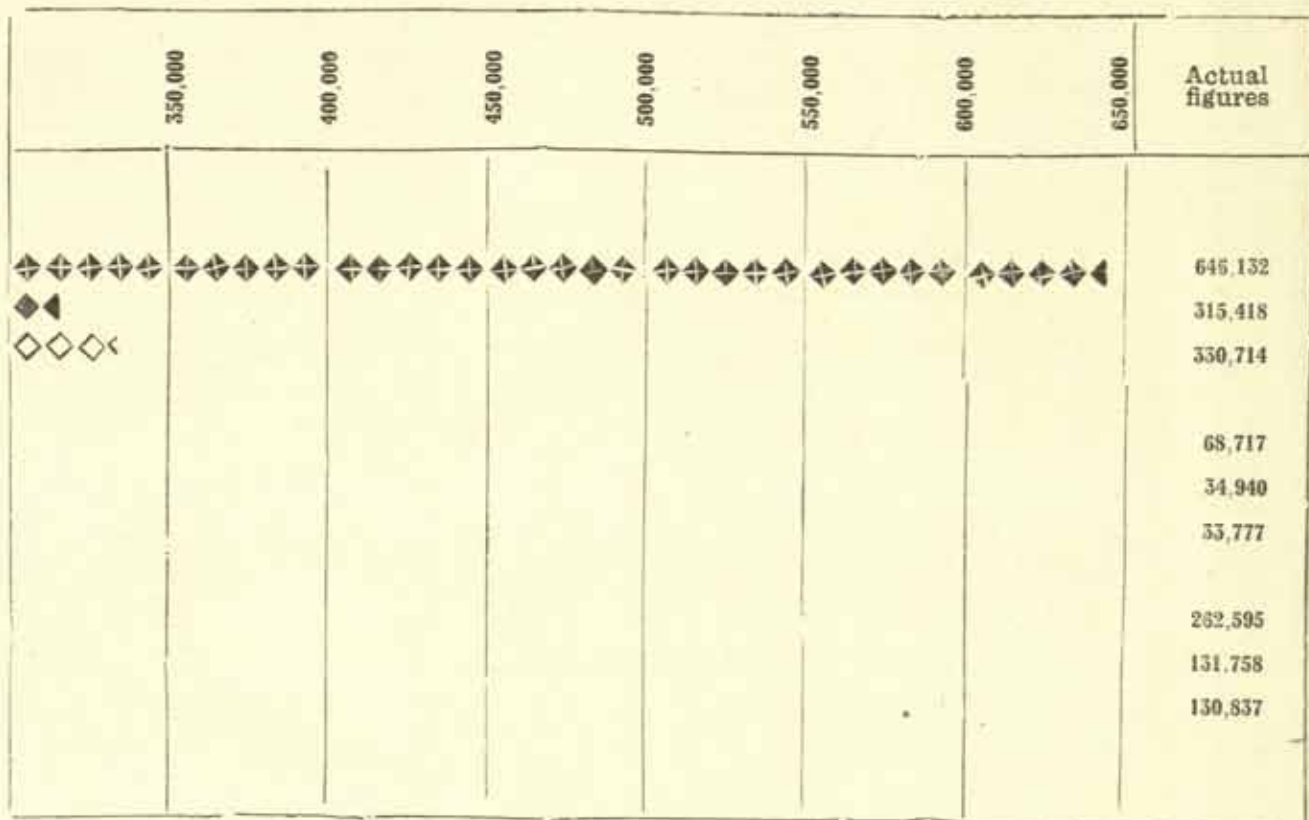
NOTE.—For further particulars see Imperial Table VI

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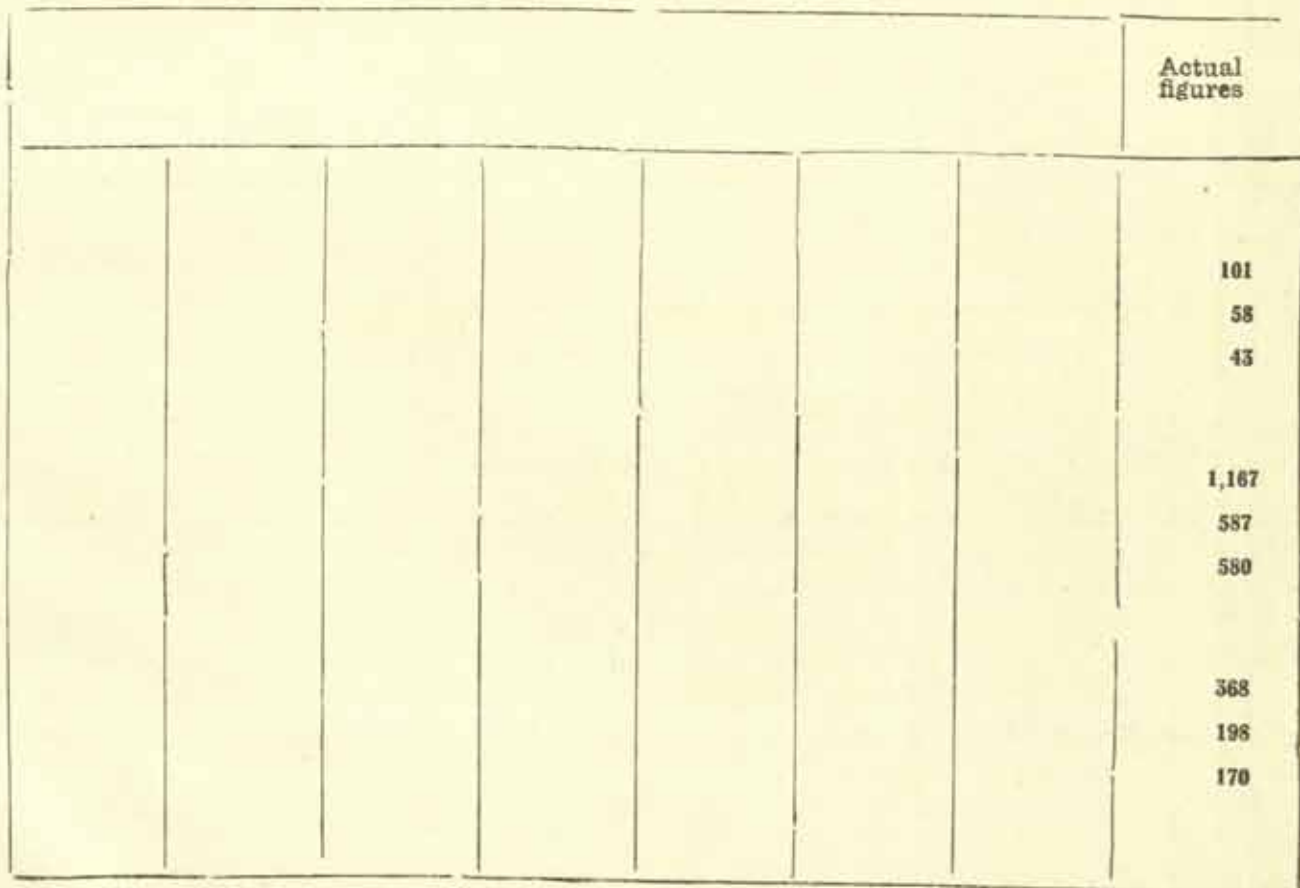
STATE I

Females—

(Each button represents 10,000 persons.)



(Each button represents 100 persons.)



and Chapter IV and Diagram VII.

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DIAGRAM

Showing the Hindu, Musalman and Christian

Each button

NAME OF TALUK	RELIGION	PERSONS			
		25,000	50,000	75,000	100,000
COCHIN-KANAYAN-NUR	HINDUS	...	...	...	...
	MUSALMANS	...			
	CHRISTIANS	...	...	...	...
CRANGANUR	HINDUS	..			
	MUSALMANS	...			
	CHRISTIANS	...			
MUKUNDAPURAM	HINDUS	...	...	...	...
	MUSALMANS	...			
	CHRISTIANS	...	...	...
TRICHUR	HINDUS	...	...	...	...
	MUSALMANS	...			
	CHRISTIANS	...	...	...
TALAPILLET	HINDUS	...	...	...	...
	MUSALMANS	...			
	CHRISTIANS	...	...
CHITTUR	HINDUS	...	...	...	...
	MUSALMANS	...			
	CHRISTIANS	...			

NOTE:—For further particulars see

No. VII.

population in each Taluk by sex.

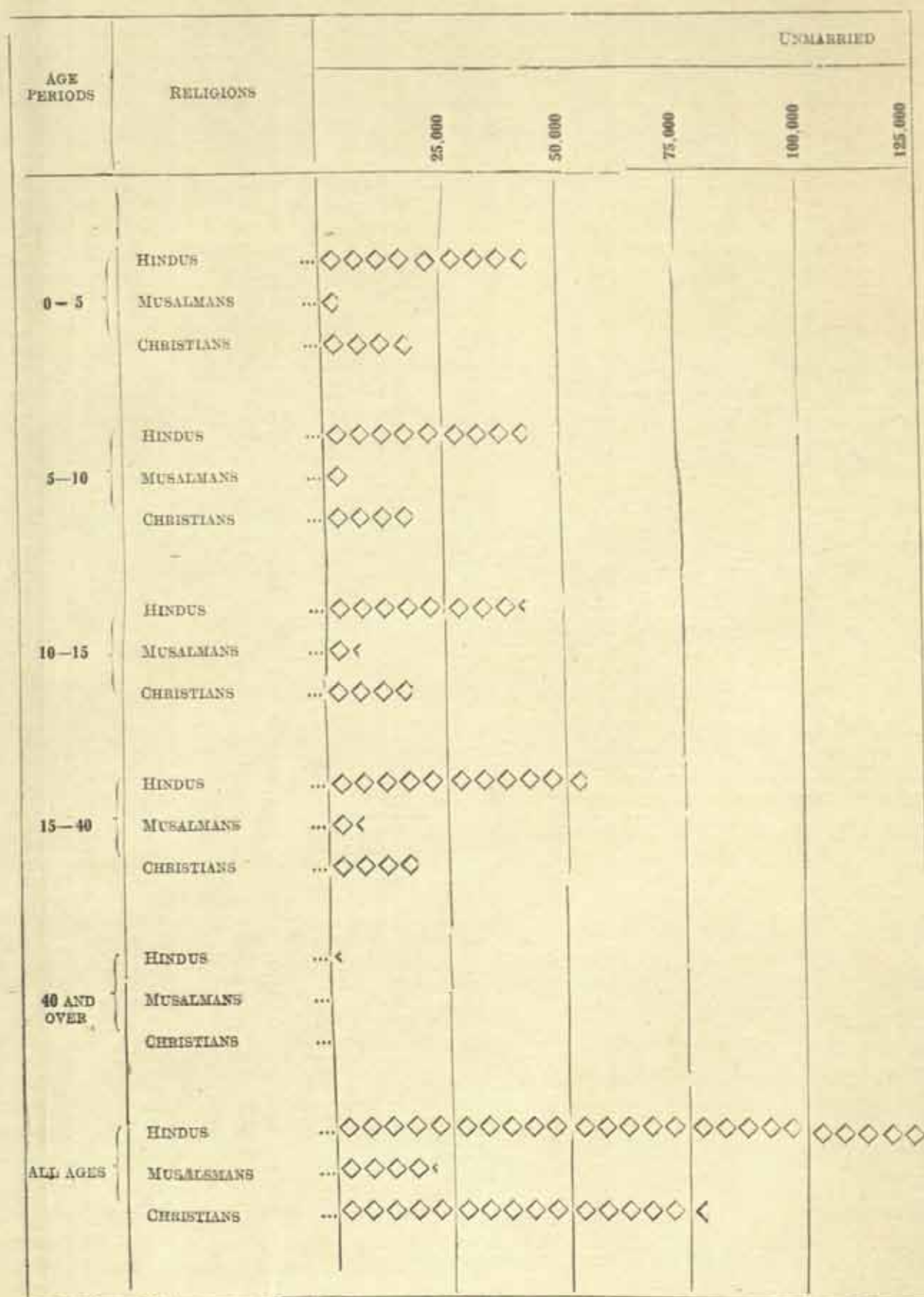
represents 5,000 persons.

PERSONS			MALES			FEMALES					
125,000	150,000	Actual figures	25,000	50,000	75,000	100,000	Actual figures	25,000	50,000	75,000	Actual figures
◆◆◆											

DIAGRAM

Showing for certain age periods the number

Each Button



NOTE:—For further particulars see

No. VIII (Males.)

of Hindus, Musalmans and Christians who are Unmarried—◇; Married—◆; and Widowed—◈.

representa 3,000 persons.

[illegible]

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10/1/19 10/1/19

Showing for certain age periods the number

AGE PERIODS	RELIGIONS	UNMARRIED				
		25,000	50,000	75,000	100,000	125,000
0-5	HINDUS	...	◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇			
	MUSALMANS	...	<			
	CHRISTIANS	...	◇◇◇◇			
5-10	HINDUS	...	◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇			
	MUSALMANS	...	◇			
	CHRISTIANS	...	◇◇◇◇			
10-15	HINDUS	...	◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇			
	MUSALMANS	...	◇			
	CHRISTIANS	...	◇◇◇◇			
15-40	HINDUS	...	◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇			
	MUSALMANS	...	<			
	CHRISTIANS	...	◇◇			
40 AND OVER	HINDUS	...	<			
	MUSALMANS	...				
	CHRISTIANS	...				
ALL AGES	HINDUS	...	◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇
	MUSALMANS	...	◇◇◇◇			
	CHRISTIANS	...	◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇		

NOTE:—For further particulars see

No. VIII (cont.)—(Females.)

of Hindus, Musalmans and Christians who are Unmarried—◇; Married—◆; and Widowed—♠.

represents 5,000 persons?

[illegible]

Showing the number of Hindus, Mussalmans and Christians in certain age periods, who are
Literate—◇; Literate in English—◆; and Illiterate—◆.

AGE PERIODS	RELIGION	LITERATE					Actual figures	LITERATE IN ENGLISH		
		25,000	50,000	75,000	100,000	125,000		25,000	50,000	Actual figures
0-10	HINDUS	...	◇				4,550			161
	MUSALMANS	...					135			7
	CHRISTIANS	...	◇				2,950			117
10-15	HINDUS	...	◇ ◇ ◇				13,635	4		1,785
	MUSALMANS	...					524			12
	CHRISTIANS	...	◇ ◇ ◇				10,850	4		302
15-20	HINDUS	...	◇ ◇ ◇				14,179	4		2,839
	MUSALMANS	...	◇				639			51
	CHRISTIANS	...	◇ ◇				10,079	4		1,390
20 & over	HINDUS	...	◇ ◇ ◇ ◇ ◇	◇ ◇ ◇ ◇ ◇	◇ ◇ ◇ ◇ ◇	◇	74,023	4 4		7,191
	MUSALMANS	...	◇				4,571			151
	CHRISTIANS	...	◇ ◇ ◇ ◇ ◇	◇ ◇ ◇ ◇			44,391	4		3,399
All ages	HINDUS	...	◇ ◇ ◇ ◇ ◇	◇ ◇ ◇ ◇ ◇	◇ ◇ ◇ ◇ ◇	◇ ◇ ◇ ◇ ◇	166,407	4 4 4		12,050
	MUSALMANS	...	◇				5,869			221
	CHRISTIANS	...	◇ ◇ ◇ ◇ ◇	◇ ◇ ◇ ◇ ◇	◇ ◇ ◇ ◇		68,770	4 4		5,708

NOTE:—For further particulars see Imperial Table VIII and Chapter VIII.

Showing the Hindus, Musalmans and Christians

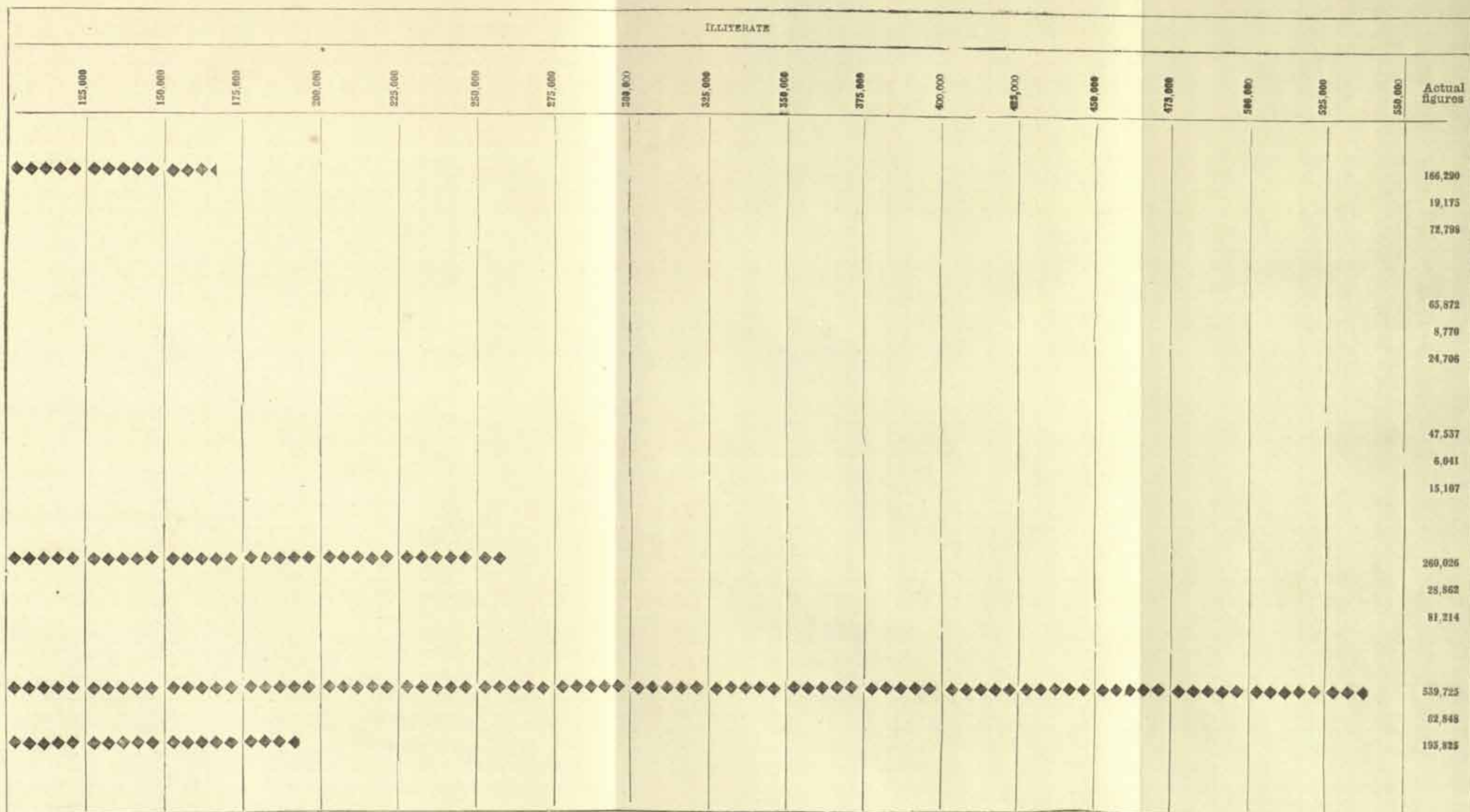
AGE PERIODS	RELIGION	ILLITERATE			
		25,000	50,000	75,000	100,000
0-10	HINDUS	...	...	...	...
	MUSALMANS	...	...	...	...
	CHRISTIANS	...	...	...	...
10-15	HINDUS	...	...	...	...
	MUSALMANS	...	...	...	...
	CHRISTIANS	...	...	...	...
16-20	HINDUS	...	...	...	...
	MUSALMANS	...	...	...	...
	CHRISTIANS	...	...	...	...
20 & over	HINDUS	...	...	...	...
	MUSALMANS	...	...	...	...
	CHRISTIANS	...	...	...	...
All ages	HINDUS	...	...	...	...
	MUSALMANS	...	...	...	...
	CHRISTIANS	...	...	...	...

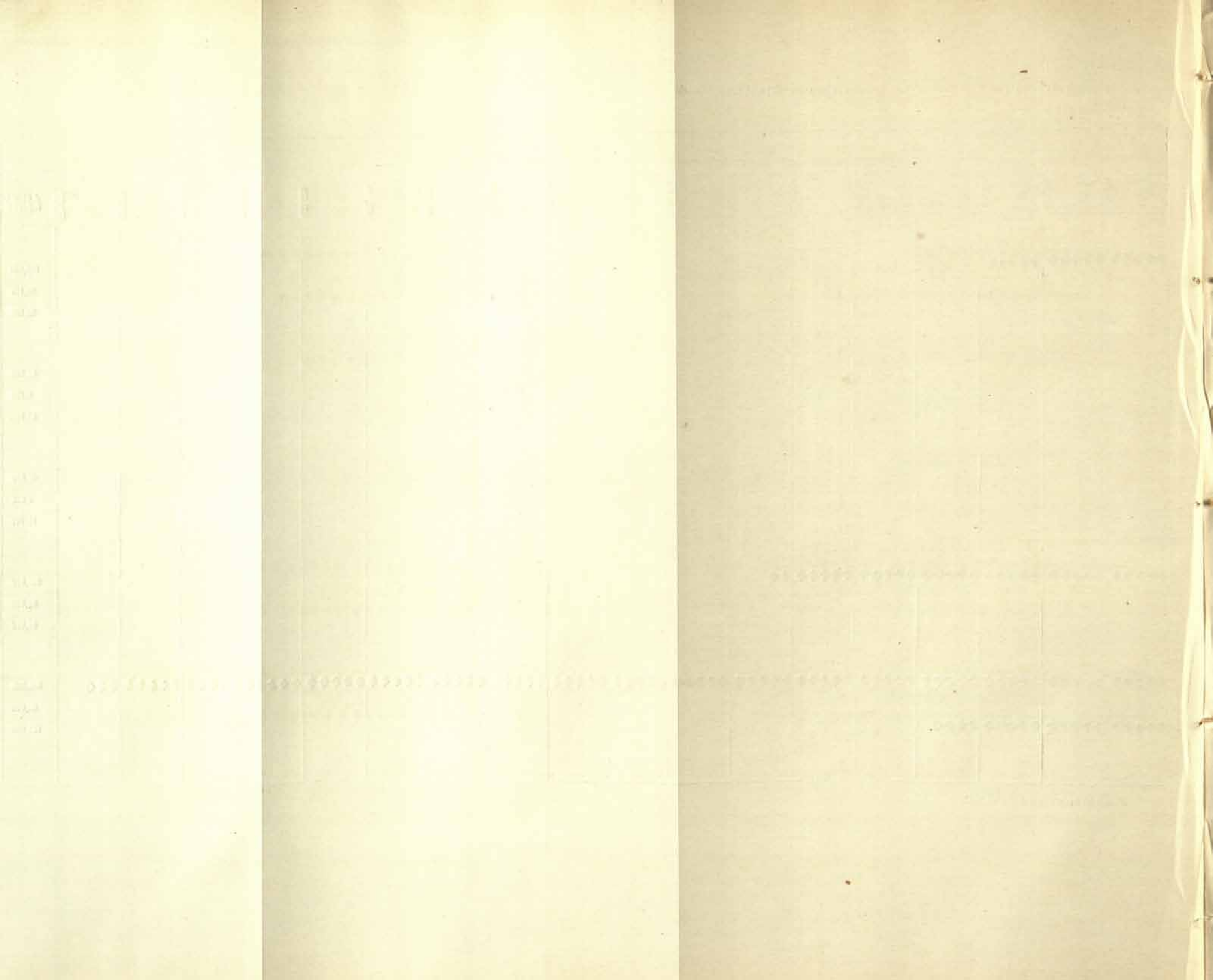
NOTE:—For further particulars see

No. IX—(cont.)

in certain age periods who are Literate—◇; Literate in English—◈; and Illiterate—◆.

represents 5,000 persons.





DIAGRAM

SHOWING THE NUMBERS IN EVERY 1000 OF THE CASTES IN TABLE IX

The total number of buttons represents the aggregate number in 1000 persons of each

Each button represents

CASTE	MALES					
	LITERATE					
	100	200	300	400	500	600
AMBALAVASI
ARAYAN
BRAHMAN-MALAYALI
do TAMIL
do KONEANI
do OTHERS
CHAKKAN
CHALIYAN
CHETTI
DEVANGAN
ELUTTASSAN
ILUVAN
KATTOLAN
KAMMALAN
KANAKKAN
KANIYAN
KAVUNDAN
KSHATHIYA-MALAYALI
do PARADESI
KUDUMI CHETTI
KUSAVAN
NAYAB
OTTANAIKAN
PANAN
PANDABAN
PANDITATTAN
VALAN
VANNAN
VELAKKATTALAVAN
VELAN
VELALAN
VELUTTEDAN
JONAKAN
RAVUTTAN
ANGLO-INDIAN
INDIAN CHRISTIAN
JAIN
JEW
MALAYAN




NOTE :— (1) For further particulars see Table IX and Chapter VIII. Of the castes mentioned in the former those
 (2) Not less than 90 per cent of the Europeans are literate ; hence they too are omitted from the above

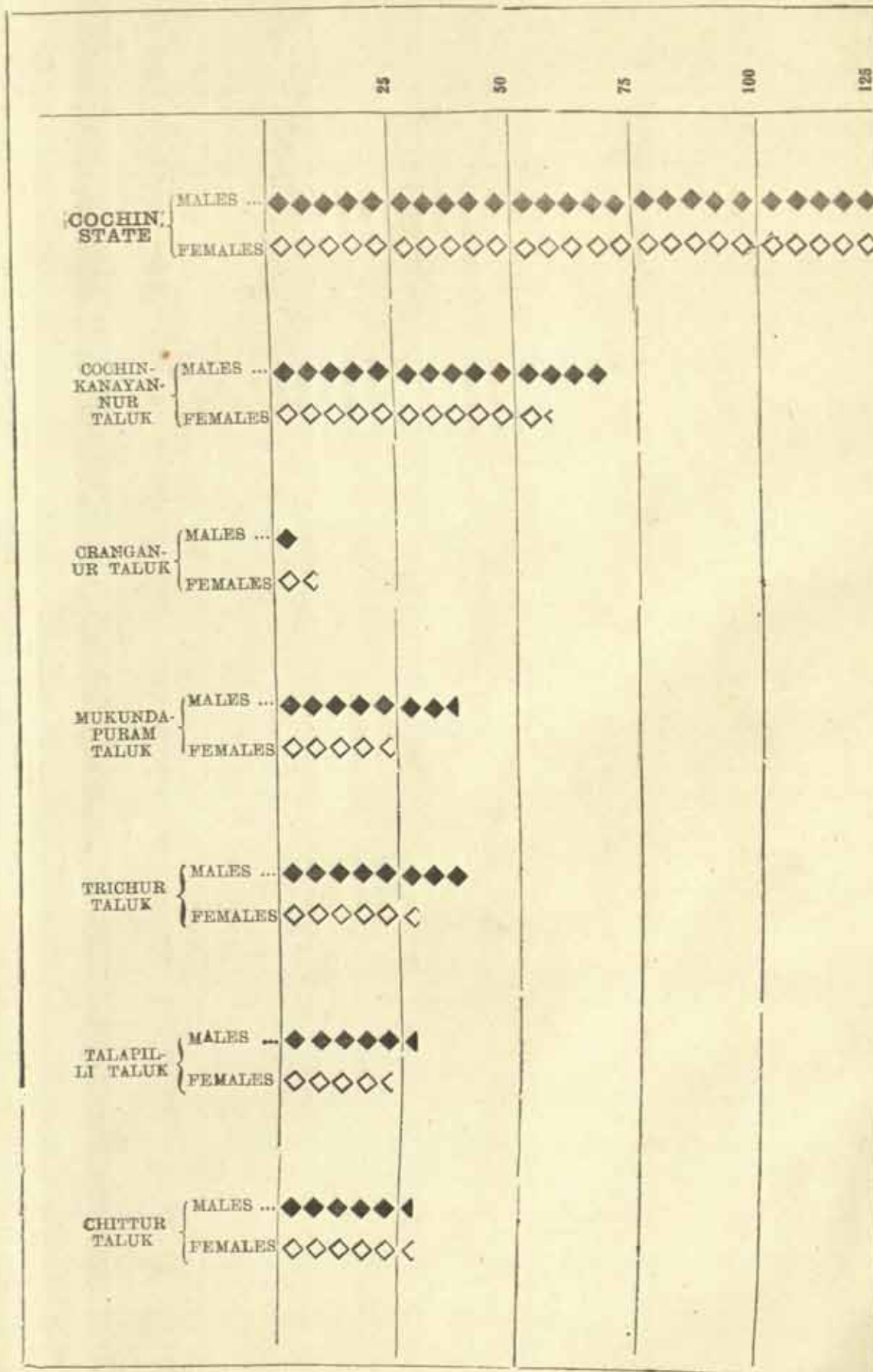
WHO ARE LITERATE AND THE NUMBERS OF THOSE WHO ARE ALSO LITERATE IN ENGLISH,
caste who are literate while the black buttons represent the number who are literate in English.

[illegible]

that have only less than 20 literates in 1000 have been omitted from the above diagram.

DIAGRAM

Showing Males    ;
Each button



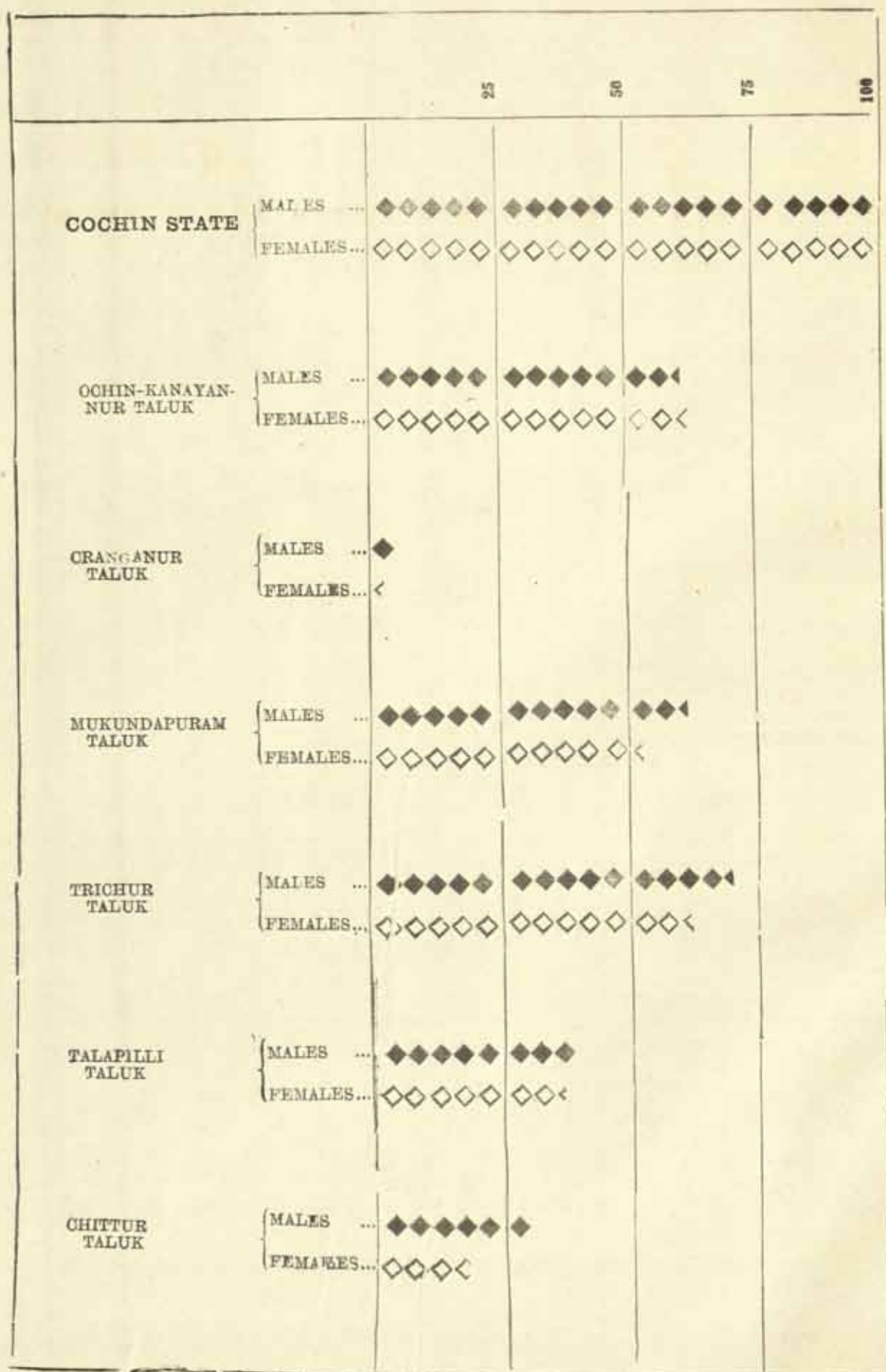
and Females $\diamond\diamond\diamond$ of each Taluk who are insane, represents 5 persons.

[illegible]

DIAGRAM

Showing Males    and Females   

Each button



NOTE.—For further particulars see

No. XII.

of each Taluk who are Deaf-mutes.

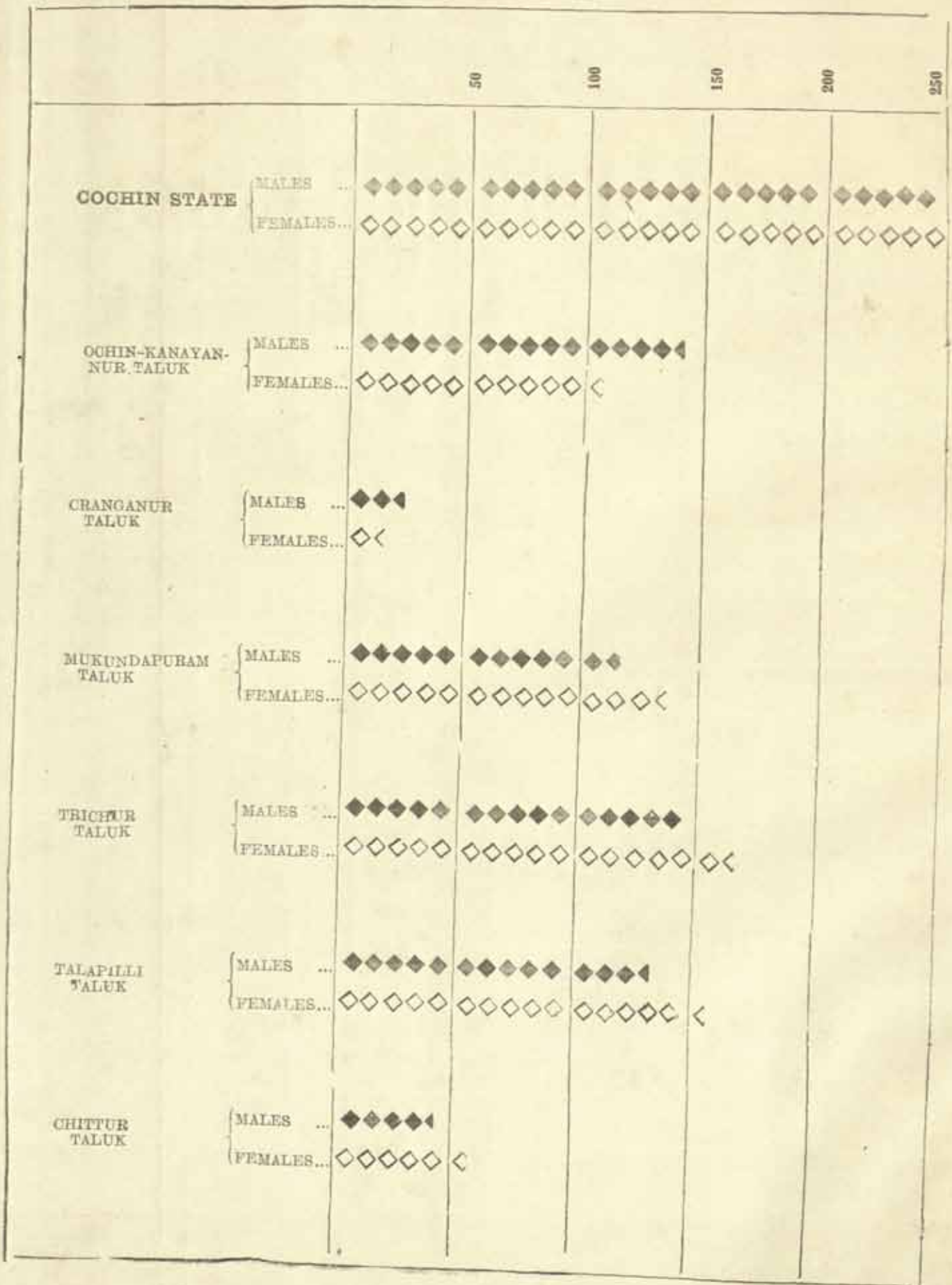
represents 5 persons.

125	150	175	200	225	250	275	Actual figures
◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	273
◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇	231
							66
							63
							5
							2
							61
							51
							71
							61
							40
							36
							33
							18

DIAGRAM

Showing Males    and Females   

Each button





No. XIII.

of each Taluk who are Blind.

represents 10 persons.

300	350	400	450	500	550	600	Actual figures
◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	615
◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇	637
							146
							107
							24
							14
							118
							136
							149
							166
							135
							155
							41
							59

Showing Males ; and Females  of each Taluk who are Lepers.
Each button represents 10 persons.

NOTE.—For further particulars see Imperial Table XI and Chapter X.

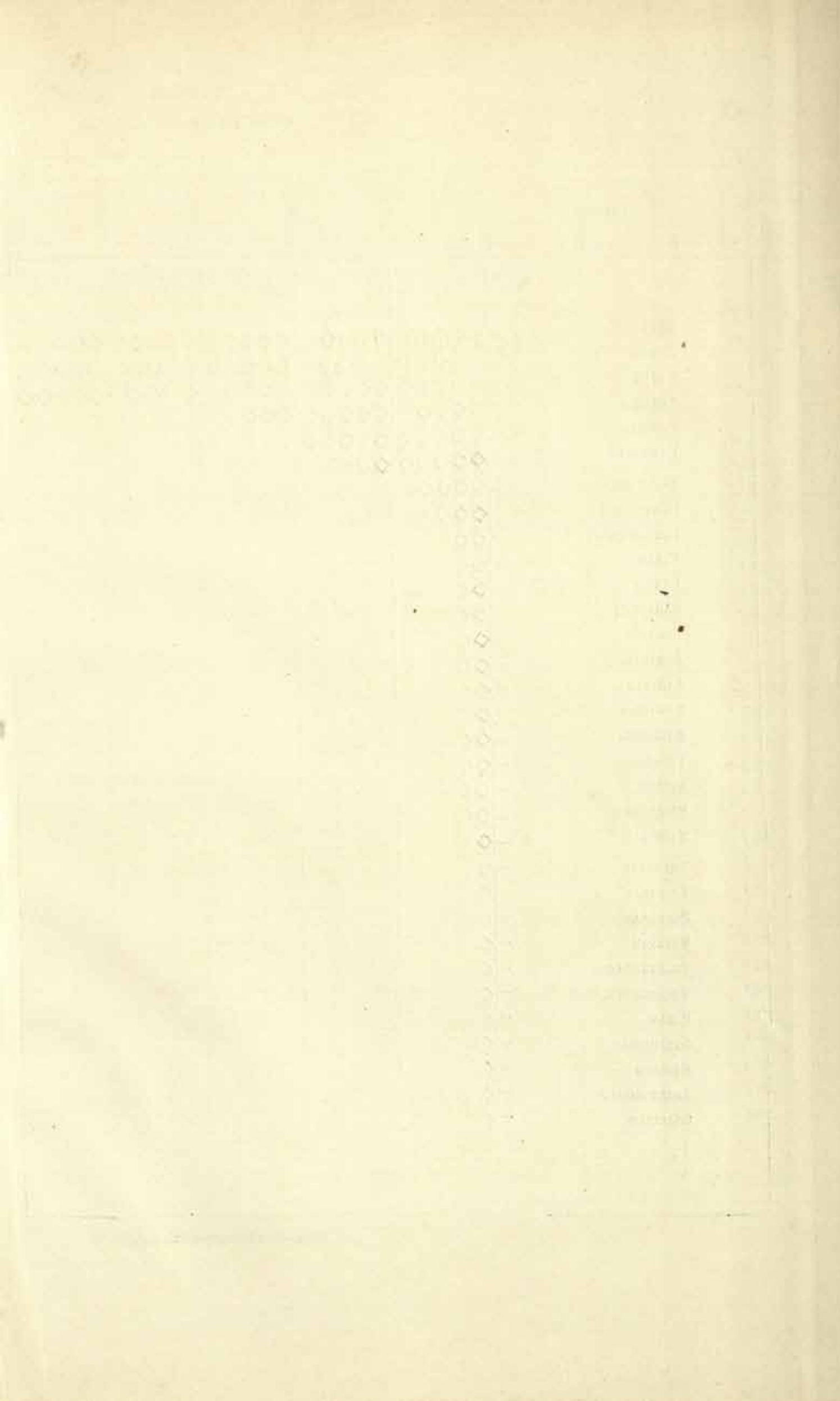


DIAGRAM
SHOWING STRENGTH OF THE LARGER

Each button

CASTE	25,000	50,000	75,000	100,000	125,000
INDIAN CHRISTIAN	... ◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆
ILUVAN	... ◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆
NAYAR	... ◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆
PULAYAN	... ◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆		
JONAKAN	... ◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆		
KAMMALAN	... ◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆			
TAMIL BRAHMIN	... ◆◆◆◆◆				
ELUTTASSAN	... ◆◆◆◆◆				
KUDUMI CHETTI	... ◆◆◆◆◆				
VALAN	... ◆◆◆◆◆				
CHETTI	... ◆◆◆◆◆				
KANAKKAN	... ◆◆◆◆◆				
KONKANI	... ◆◆◆◆◆				
AMBALAVASI	... ◆◆◆◆◆				
PARAYAN	... ◆◆◆◆◆				
RAVUTTAN	... ◆◆◆◆◆				
KAVUNDAN	... ◆◆◆◆◆				
VILLALAN	... ◆◆◆◆◆				
ABAYAN	... ◆◆◆◆◆				
NAMBUDIRI	... ◆◆◆◆◆				
KAIKOLAN	... ◆◆◆◆◆				
VETTUVAN	... ◆◆◆◆◆				
VELLALAN	... ◆◆◆◆◆				
PANDARAN	... ◆◆◆◆◆				
KUSAVAN	... ◆◆◆◆◆				
VELUTTEDAN	... ◆◆◆◆◆				
VELAKKATTALAVAN	... ◆◆◆◆◆				
PANAN	... ◆◆◆◆◆				
OTTANAIRAN	... ◆◆◆◆◆				
KANIYAN	... ◆◆◆◆◆				
ANGLO INDIAN	... ◆◆◆◆◆				
CHALIYAN	... ◆◆◆◆◆				

NOTE.—For further particulars see

No. XV.

CASTES, TRIBES AND RACES.

represents 5000 persons.

150,000	175,000	200,000	225,000	250,000	275,000	300,000	Actual figures
<div> <div>◇◇◇◇◇</div> <div>◇◇◇◇◇</div> <div>◇◇</div> </div>	<div> <div>◇◇◇◇◇</div> <div>◇◇◇◇◇</div> </div>	<div> <div>◇◇◇◇◇</div> <div>◇◇◇◇◇</div> </div>	<div> <div>◇◇◇◇◇</div> <div>◇◇◇◇◇</div> </div>	<div> <div>◇◇◇◇◇</div> </div>			260,347
			<div> <div>◇◇◇◇◇</div> </div>				223,105
							131,054
							69,423
							56,018
							33,917
							21,836
							15,197
							10,328
							9,507
							9,163
							8,424
							8,080
							8,079
							7,145
							6,544
							6,354
							6,232
							5,590
							5,427
							4,803
							4,759
							4,587
							3,560
							3,442
							3,347
							3,185
							2,642
							2,437
							2,393
							2,182
							2,003

RECEIPT

Received of _____

the sum of _____

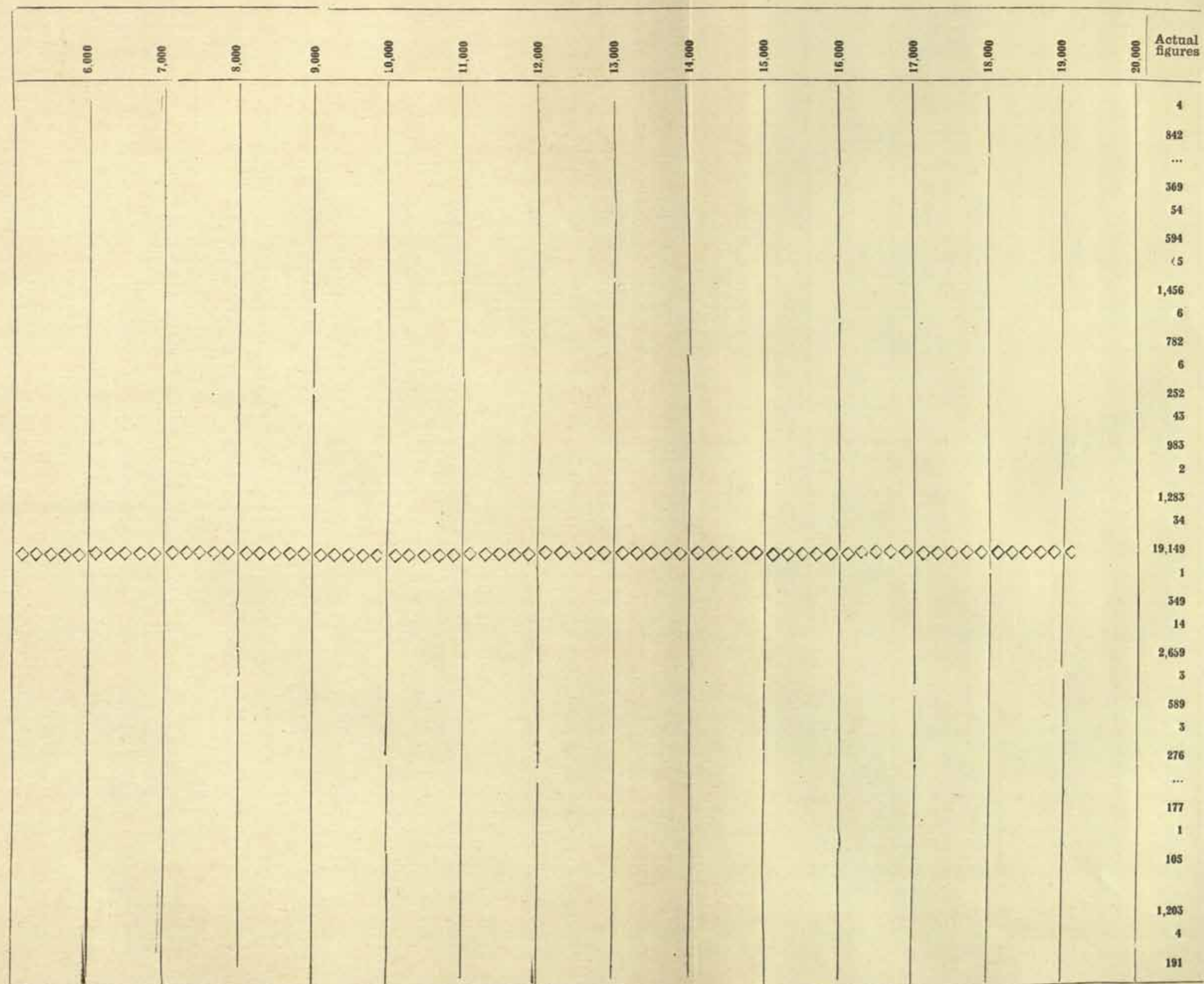
For _____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

Showing for each of the selected castes (A) The number
(B) The number of Females of all ages who are

[illegible]

of Females under the age of 12 who are either married or widowed:-

Each button represents 200 persons.



Showing for each of the selected castes (A) The number
(B) The number of Females of all ages who are

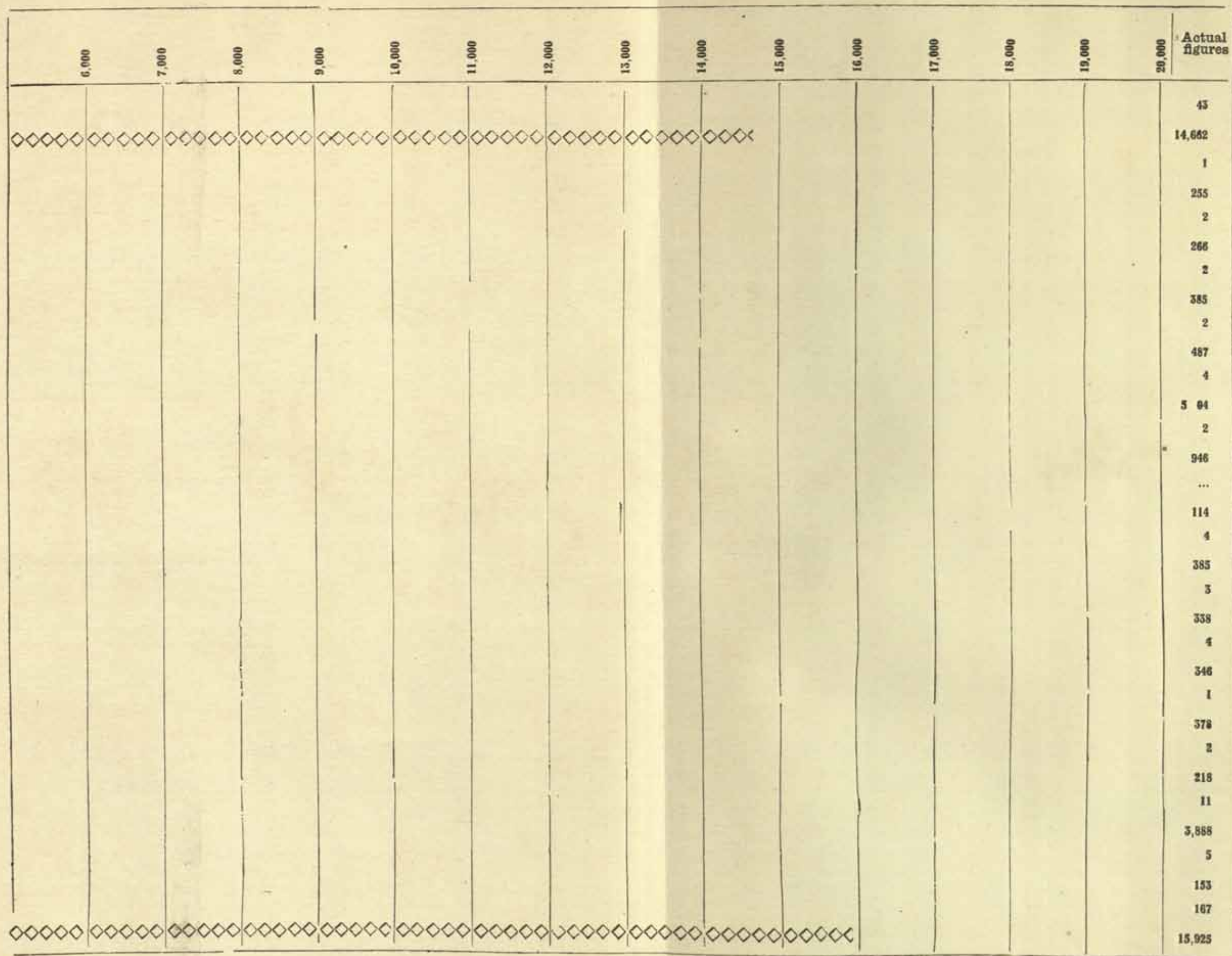
NOTE:—For further particulars see

No. XVI.—(cont.)

of Females under the age of 12 who are either married or widowed:—◆◆◆

widows:—◇◇◇

Each button represents 200 persons.



DIAGRAM

Showing the number of Persons supported

Each button

ORDER	DETAILS OF OCCUPATION	20,000	40,000	60,000	80,000
1	PASTURE AND AGRICULTURE	...	...	...	...
33	OTHER TRADE IN FOOD-STUFFS	...	...	...
6	TEXTILE INDUSTRIES	...	...	...
53	INSUFFICIENTLY DESCRIBED OCCUPATIONS	...	...	...
8	WOOD INDUSTRIES	...	...	...
12	FOOD INDUSTRIES	...	...	...
49	INSTRUCTION	...			
13	INDUSTRIES OF DRESS AND THE TOILET	...			
15	BUILDING INDUSTRIES	...			
2	FISHING AND HUNTING	...			
40	TRADE OF OTHER SORTS	...			
45	PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION	...			
21	TRANSPORT BY ROAD	...			
32	HOTELS, CAFES AND RESTAURANTS	...			
9	METAL INDUSTRIES	...			
46	RELIGION	...			
52	DOMESTIC SERVICE	...			
60	LETTERS, ARTS AND SCIENCES	...			
20	TRANSPORT BY WATER	...			
36	TRADE IN TEXTILES	...			
48	MEDICINE	...			
24	BANKS, ESTABLISHMENTS OF CREDIT, ETC.	...			
11	CHEMICAL PRODUCTS	...			
10	CERAMICS	...			
39	INDUSTRIES OF LUXURY	...			
	OTHERS (30 in number)	...	...	...

NOTE:—For further particulars see

No. XVII.

by each "order" of occupation of the population.

represents 4,000 persons.

100,000	120,000	140,000	160,000	180,000	200,000	220,000	240,000	260,000	280,000	300,000	320,000	340,000	360,000	380,000	400,000	420,000	440,000	460,000	480,000	500,000	Actual figures
◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇	499,639
																					59,865
																					50,636
																					49,413
																					44,760
																					43,124
																					20,067
																					19,127
																					17,767
																					13,902
																					13,367
																					11,067
																					10,971
																					10,313
																					10,325
																					9,252
																					7,670
																					6,946
																					6,901
																					6,058
																					5,622
																					4,931
																					4,400
																					4,227
																					1,961
																					46,946

DIAGRAM
Showing the number of actual workers
Each button

ORDER	DETAILS OF OCCUPATION	10,000	20,000	30,000
1	PASTURE AND AGRICULTURE	...	...	...
3	TEXTILE INDUSTRIES	...	...	...
53	INSUFFICIENTLY DESCRIBED OCCUPATIONS	...	...	...
33	OTHER TRADE IN FOODSTUFFS	...	...	...
12	FOOD INDUSTRIES	...	...	...
8	WOOD INDUSTRIES	...	...	...
13	INDUSTRIES OF DRESS AND THE TOILET	...	...	...
15	BUILDING INDUSTRIES	...	...	...
49	INSTRUCTION	...	...	...
2	FISHING, AND HUNTING	...	...	...
18	OTHER UNDEFINED INDUSTRIES	...	...	...
56	OTHER UNCLASSIFIED NONPRODUCTIVE INDUSTRIES	...	...	...
9	METAL INDUSTRIES	...	...	...
21	TRANSPORT BY ROAD	...	...	...
32	HOTELS, CAFES AND RESTAURANTS	...	...	...
46	RELIGION	...	...	...
52	DOMESTIC SERVICE	...	...	...
45	PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION	...	...	...
20	TRANSPORT BY WATER	...	...	...
40	TRADE OF OTHER SORTS	...	...	...
10	CERAMICS	...	...	...
25	TRADE IN TEXTILES	...	...	...
11	CHEMICAL PRODUCTS	...	...	...
50	LETTERS AND ARTS AND SCIENCES	...	...	...
24	BANKS, ESTABLISHMENTS OF CREDIT, ETC.,	...	...	...
48	MEDICINE	...	...	...
55	BEGGARS, VAGRANTS, ETC.	...	...	...
47	LAW	...	...	...
22	TRANSPORT BY RAIL	...	...	...
38	TRADE IN FUEL	...	...	...
36	TRADE IN BUILDING MATERIALS	...	...	...
30	TRADE IN ARTICLES OF LUXURY	...	...	...
44	POLICE	...	...	...
51	PERSONS LIVING PRINCIPALLY ON THEIR INCOME...	...	...	...

NOTE:—For further particulars see

NO. XVIII
in each order of occupations
represents 2000 persons.

[illegible]

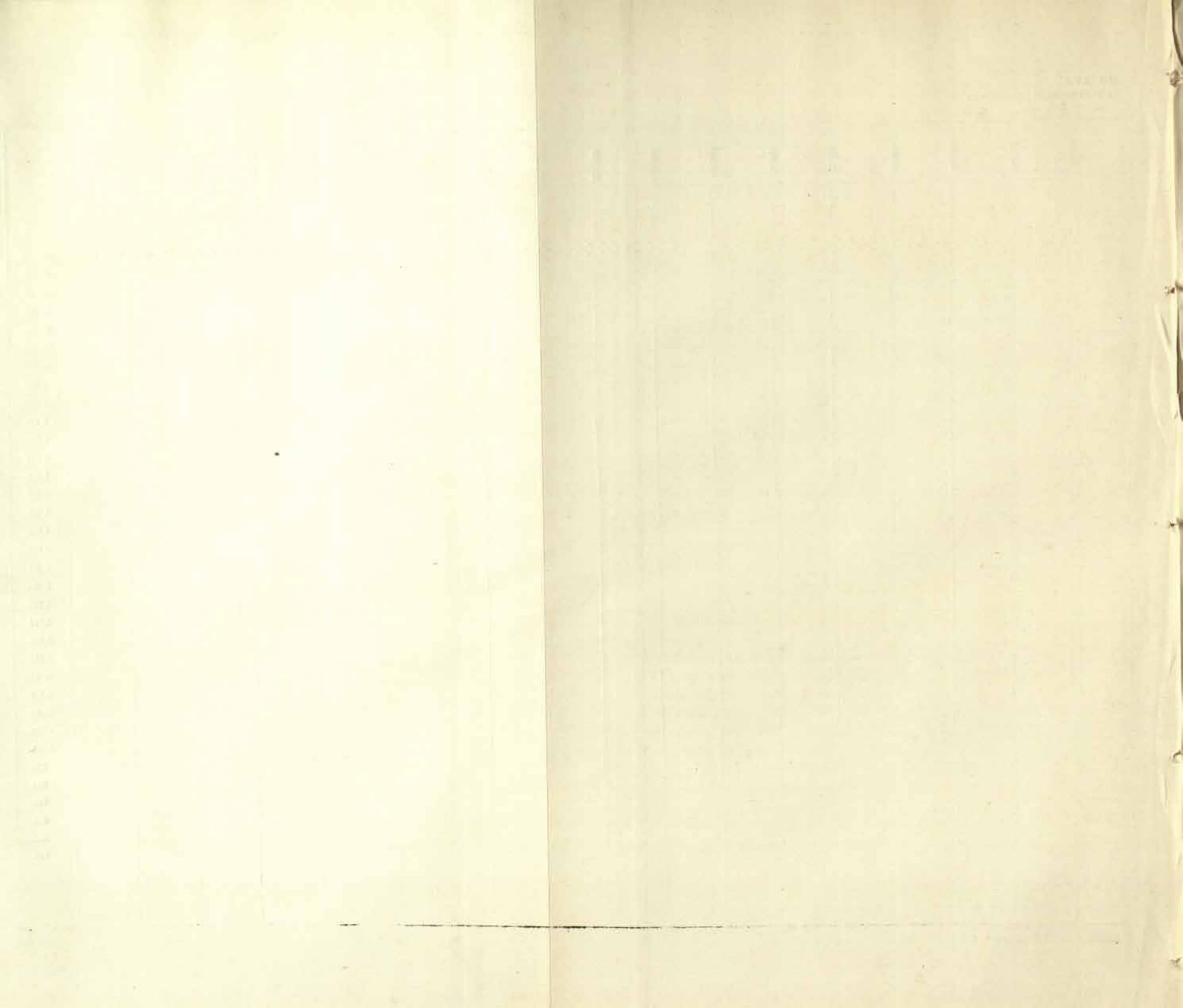
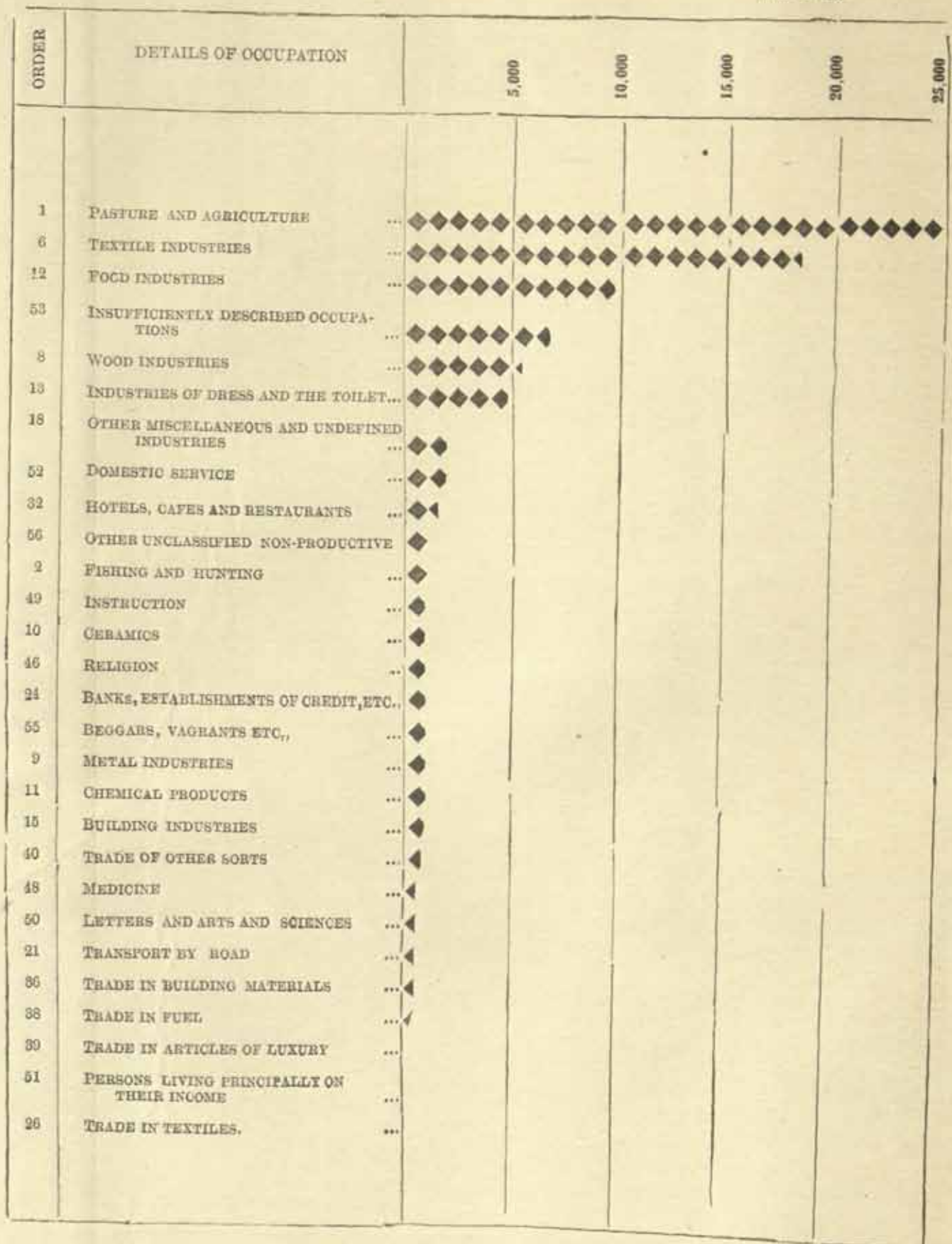


DIAGRAM
Showing the number of female actual workers

Each button



NOTE:—For further particulars see

represents 1000 persons.

Imperial Table XVII and Chapter XII.

REPORT

ON THE

CENSUS OF COCHIN, 1921.

INTRODUCTION.

The Census of 1921 was the sixth systematic enumeration of the population of the State and the fifth taken simultaneously with that of British India. By command of His Highness the Maharaja the Census was taken on the morning of 19th March 1921, except in the case of travellers and the houseless poor who were enumerated on the night of the 18th. The hill tribes were enumerated between 11th and 17th March. The enumeration on the 19th March purported to record the facts as they stood on the night of the 18th. The month and date were proposed by the Government of India and accepted by His Highness' Government. A full account of the procedure adopted in connection with the taking of Census is given in the administrative volume as instructed by the Census Commissioner, but a general outline of the procedure adopted for taking Census is given in the following paragraphs.

2. For Census purposes, the State was divided into ten charges, each of the six Taluks and the four Municipal Towns being treated as a charge. The Tahsildars of the Taluks and the Presidents of the Town Councils were appointed Superintendents of the several charges. The charges were sub-divided into 532 circles which were again sub-divided into 5,367 blocks. Each of the circles was placed under a Supervisor, and an enumerator was appointed to take the Census of each block. The majority of Supervisors and enumerators were Government servants and teachers of aided schools, the rest being private gentlemen. The work was carried out by unpaid agency, but non-official Supervisors and enumerators were paid travelling allowances at the rate of 2 annas a mile provided the distance travelled, to and fro, was not less than four miles. This amounted to Rs. 2,853-12-0. The average number of occupied houses in a block was 33 and the average number of blocks in a circle was 10. No change of procedure in the taking of Census was newly introduced.

3. The work was started with the numbering of houses and the preparation of house lists. After all the houses were numbered a statement showing the number of houses in each village and the number of each grade of Census Officers required in each charge was prepared by the Charge Superintendents and sent to me for approval. The house numbering in Municipal Towns was carried out by the Town Council subordinates, and in rural villages by the village staff between 13th February and 13th May 1920. Before the preparation of the preliminary record, viz., the filling up of the Enumeration Schedules with particulars regarding all persons

ordinarily resident in each house, a set of circulars and rules were issued by the Diwan for the guidance of the Census Officers and classes were held by me in 16 centres for giving instructions to Supervisors and enumerators. In this way it was possible to give the Supervisors and enumerators a thorough idea of their duties before actual Census work began. The preliminary enumeration was commenced on 1st February in rural parts and on the 10th February in Municipal Towns and the whole of this work was completed before 25th February. The original entries were made on plain paper and after check and correction by Supervisors, the entries were copied into printed schedules.

4. For the final Census all public offices and schools in the State were closed for three days from 18th to 20th March to enable all Government servants to carry out Census work. The final enumeration or the actual Census was taken on the morning of 19th March between daybreak and noon. The enumerators went round their blocks and brought the record up-to-date by striking out the absentees and entering particulars of new arrivals. Special arrangements were made for the enumeration of travellers by road and canal, the sea-going population and the houseless poor. The travellers by rail were enumerated by the railway authorities who after totalling the schedule despatched the enumeration books direct to my office. Along with the preliminary enumeration an Economic Survey showing earnings and expenditure, profession, etc., (both family and individual) of the residents in each house was also conducted by the ordinary enumerators. An Industrial Census was also conducted in special schedules which were filled up with the assistance of special enumerators by the owners, Managers or Agents of factories, mills, etc., in which not less than ten persons were employed on a normal working day between 10th February and 10th March.

5. On the afternoon of 19th March or immediately after the final Census the enumerators met their Supervisors at a place previously agreed upon and prepared the block abstract showing the number of houses and persons, male and female; this was checked by another enumerator and having checked them himself the Supervisor prepared the circle abstract and despatched it with the schedules relating to his circle by the quickest route to the Charge Superintendent who checked all the circle abstracts and prepared the charge summary and despatched them to my office, where after checking the block, circle and charge abstracts the provisional totals for the whole State were compiled. The Trichur Town summary reached the central office first and the last was that of Mukundapuram Taluk which was received on 22nd March. The provisional totals were ready on the 23rd and were telegraphed to the Census Commissioner for India at Simla and the Provincial Superintendent at Madras on the same day. According to the provisional figures the total population was 979,019 or 61 less than the figures eventually arrived at after Tabulation. The difference between the two totals was thus only 6 persons in 100,000 as against 57 persons in 1911.

6. There were three special gatherings on the night of the Census day; one was on account of Uthsavam in the Thirumala Devaswam Temple at Ernakulam, and the second at Chewara in Cochin-Kanayannur Taluk on account of Pooram in the Edanad Temple and the third at Trikur in Mukundapuram Taluk where there was a festival in Chakkamkulangara Temple. Special arrangements were made for censusing persons collected there and no difficulty was experienced in enumerating them.

7. The attitude of the people was throughout friendly and helpful and no difficulty of any sort was experienced in any part of the State. Though 19th March was Saturday, the Sabbath day

for Jews, the Jews did not make any objection to answer questions put to them by the enumerators. The public have begun to realise that the taking of Census is not an idle curiosity and the punitive provisions of the Census Regulation XI of 1095 had not to be enforced in any part of the State.

8. The abstraction and tabulation section of the Central Office was opened on 20th March and work commenced immediately. This office began work with six Supervisors, six Assistant Supervisors and 60 copyists. An Inspector was afterwards appointed to supervise the whole work. He was also sent to Madras and got trained in the Madras Central Office in abstraction and tabulation work. The slip system of working out the results of the enumeration, introduced at the Census of 1901 was continued this time also and 54 copyists were engaged in copying slips. Copying and checking the slips were completed in seven weeks and the services of 12 copyists were then dispensed with. There was a delay of 15 days in the receipt of sorters' tickets and rules for sorting for the various tables from Madras and this was taken advantage of for compiling certain figures connected with the Economic Survey. The services of some more copyists were then dispensed with and sorting began on 14th June with 40 copyists, and the work was completed in less than three months. The compilation and fair copying of figures from the sorters' tickets took seven weeks more after which the whole of the staff was disbanded. Thus in all the Abstraction and Tabulation work took exactly seven months.

9. The total cost of the Census from 19th January 1920 the date of my taking charge as Census Superintendent to 18th January 1922 amounted to Rs. 21,584-2-0 and approximately an expenditure of Rs. 2,015-14-0 will have to be incurred before the whole work is wound up. The total expenditure will thus amount to Rs. 23,600 or Rs. 24-1-0 per thousand of the population, as against Rs. 23,822 or Rs. 25-15-0 per thousand of the population in 1911. Of the total expenditure the sum of Rs. 10,400 represents the cost of taking the Census including Rs. 2,853-12-0 paid as travelling allowance to non-official Supervisors and enumerators while the balance of Rs. 13,200 was expended on the work of abstraction and tabulation, report writing, &c. The expenditure includes a sum of Rs. 1,311-10-6 the cost of printed forms, &c., received from the Government Press, Madras. The decrease in expenditure, as compared with that of the previous Census, is due to the higher pay drawn by the Superintendent of 1911. During the first three months after my appointment, I was engaged in assisting the Diwan Peishkar and Controller of Civil Supplies in the checking of Rice Depot Accounts and organising Rice Depots in the Ernakulam and Mattanchery Towns.

10. I have to record my grateful thanks to the Tahsildars and Presidents of Town Councils for their co-operation and assistance throughout the various stages of the Census operations. The large body of Supervisors and Enumerators, both official and non-official, on whom the brunt of the work had fallen, cheerfully and satisfactorily carried out their duties, and brought the operations to a successful termination. The work of abstraction and tabulation was carried out under the supervision and tactful management of Inspector Mr. T. G. Subramania Iyer who was loyally and zealously supported by all my office staff. My grateful thanks are also due to M. R. Ry. Rao Sahib T. V. Kasturi Renga Iyer Ayl, Diwan Peishkar, for the ungrudging support I have always received at his hands in the discharge of my onerous and responsible duties.

11. Agreeably to the instructions issued to me by the Census Commissioner, I have endeavoured, as far as possible, to confine myself in the succeeding chapters to discussions of matters germane to changes and development within the decade, and I have also appended a few notes here and there on subjects of special interest. Detailed information on the several subjects dealt with herein can be got from the various published records such as previous Census Reports, Administration Reports, State Manual and Cochin Tribes and Castes, and I have therefore not thought it necessary to tread the beaten track.

CHAPTER I.

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DISTRIBUTION AND MOVEMENT OF THE POPULATION.

12. Cochin, together with Travancore and the Madras Presidency West Coast Districts of South Canara, Malabar and Anjingo (excluding Lacadives) comes under "Malabar and Konkan" in the natural divisions in which different parts of India are grouped for census purpose. The State lies between $9^{\circ} 48'$ and $10^{\circ} 50'$ North Latitude and $76^{\circ} 5'$ and $76^{\circ} 58'$ East Longitude. It consists of two parts, the larger lying along the coast and the smaller comprising the chief portion of the Chittur Taluk and encircled by British territory. The eastern half of the larger part is covered by forests and mountains and is almost uninhabited. The rest of the State is thickly populated, those lying along the coast being more populated than those in the interior. The State is divided into six Taluks, viz., Cochin-Kanayannur, Cranganur, Mukundapuram, Trichur, Talappilli and Chittur. During the decade, portions of Chittur and Tattamangalam villages, in the Chittur Taluk were constituted into a Municipal Town called "Chittur-Tattamangalam Town" which has an area of 3.7 square miles and a population of 18,150 persons.

13. The general statistics of the area and population of each Taluk will be found in Imperial Table I. The total area of the State according to the cadastral survey including forest and inland backwaters is 1,479 square miles, and the population according to the census is 979,080. Assuming even distribution of the population over the entire area, there will be 662 persons for every square mile. The most populous Taluk is Cochin-Kanayannur which has a population of 279,384 though its extent is only 158 square miles; in point of extent Mukundapuram is the largest having an extent of 510 square miles; but its population is only 208,713. Cochin-Kanayannur has therefore 1,768 inhabitants for every square mile while Mukundapuram has only 409. The smallest and the least populous Taluk is Cranganur whose area and population are 17 square miles and 34,808 persons respectively.

14. Subsidiary Table I at the end of the Chapter shows the mean density of the population per square mile, together with statistics relating to cultivation. Density per square mile is 662. * Travancore, Malabar, South Canara, Baroda, Madras Presidency, Kashmir State, Ceylon, Coorg, Central India and Mysore have only a density of 525, 535, 310, 262, 297, 39, 176, 104, 116 and 203 respectively. In point of density Cochin stands highest not only when compared with the districts in the Madras Presidency, but also with many other States and Provinces in India.

* 15. The variation in population is noticeable in Chittur, Tattamangalam, Methala and Lokamaleswaram villages. These are due to portions of these villages being converted into Towns. Portions of the first two villages were constituted into Chittur-Tattamangalam Town and portions of the last two into Cranganur Town. The area and population of these

* NOTE.—The area given in the report for 1911 is according to the Great Trigonometrical Survey. If calculated upon that area, the density will be 719 per square mile.

four villages have therefore undergone some reduction. Changes due to actual movement of population are very little and can be ignored.

16. The latter part of the decade cannot be said to have been a prosperous one, and consequently it was not very favourable for the natural growth of population. There were, during this period, several severe outbreaks of epidemics of influenza, cholera and small-pox and these have contributed not a little in the loss of potential parents. The out-break of influenza in 1918—19 was as virulent as elsewhere in India. Even famine and plague, though the latter in a small scale, visited the country. The failure of both monsoons, and the early out-burst of the South-West Monsoon in 1918, destroyed the paddy cultivation in 1918 and 1919. The depression in trade and industry, consequent on the great European War, also left its indelible mark upon the prosperity of the country. The high cost of living during these years was beyond the purchasing power of the people and checked the growth of population. Nevertheless the influence of custom, social and religious, and other rooted habits of the people gained the upper hand, and resulted in increasing the population by 6·6 per cent. during the decade as against 13·06 per cent. in 1911. According to the census of 1911, there were 117,171 persons in the age periods of 5-10. This number should therefore represent the population in the age periods of 15-20 at the census of 1921; whereas the enumeration results show that the population in the latter age period is only 93,733 thereby showing a decrease of 23,438. Such large decreases in population are found in all quinquennial age periods up to 65-70, the total decrease under the various age periods being 168,728. (Vide Table VII and corresponding Table for 1911). The whole of this large decrease cannot certainly be due to emigration, which is only a negligible quantity, or even mis-statement of age. Leaving however a wide margin for these two, deaths during the decade cannot be less than 150,000; while therefore the population as a whole has increased by 6·6 per cent, the death rate during the decade in the age period 15-70 alone is not less than 15 per cent. The State is however regaining rapidly its normal conditions. 1919 and 1920 were prosperous years. The monsoon rains were plentiful and trade and industry are showing signs of revival and the prosperity of the people is appreciably increasing. The industrial survey shows that there are now in the State 109 industrial concerns employing 10 persons or more. With the revival of trade and industry, the demand for higher wages is however increasing and the labouring class has begun to realise their relative importance and strength of combination. The prices of imported articles do not show a downward tendency; but notwithstanding all these facts, the State is enjoying an era of comparative prosperity, and the result of the next census is expected to show a higher percentage in the growth of population.

17. The registration of vital statistics is still in its infancy and the statistics collected from that source is useless from an actual point of view. The Village Officers in rural areas continue to register births and deaths and special Registrars have been appointed for the purpose in Municipal Towns. The rules framed from time to time for improving the registration of vital statistics have gone a great way towards improving the system; but much remains still to be done. The masses are slowly getting accustomed to reporting births and deaths, but it cannot be expected to attain an approximate amount of accuracy in the near future. The growth of population is determined (1) by the difference between the number born and the number who die and (2) by the balance of migration i. e., the difference between the immigrants and the emigrants. Judged from this

The condition of the decade 1911—1921.

Statistics of births and deaths.

standpoint, the population of the State cannot reach the population enumerated during the census.

18. Migration is the next factor which affects the movement of population. It varies according to the conditions under which the change of residence takes place. This may be temporary or casual, periodic or permanent. Visits to relatives or friends and to the sick and infirm, and travelling on business or duty or on account of epidemics in the locality, come under the category of temporary or casual migration. Periodic migration consists of the movement of labourers during harvest season, &c. Imperial Table XI and Subsidiary Table IV containing statistics of emigrants and immigrants furnish material for ascertaining the growth and decline of the natural population. Migration from Taluk to Taluk in the State has not been recorded. Those who are born outside and censused within the State are shown in the Table XI. Permanent migration takes place either owing to the attraction of places other than that of one's birth, or in connection with trade or profession. It will be seen from the Tables that 39,759 persons or 4.1 per cent. of the total population were born outside the State against 47,266 persons or 5.1 per cent. in 1911. The number of persons born in the State and enumerated outside the State as gathered from the statement received from the Provincial Superintendents was 23,512, as against 25,047 at the previous census. The result of migration has thus been a gain to Cochin of 16,247 against 22,219 in 1911. Cochinites are a homestaying people and permanent migration even from one part of the State to another is viewed with considerable misgivings. Increasing pressure upon the means of subsistence is acting as a stimulant to the less-favoured section of the population to migrate to distant places.

19. A house was defined to be "the dwelling place of one or more families with their resident servants, having a separate principal entrance from the common way". Houses are generally built of mud or stone or both and the designs of these depend upon local tastes and facilities and resources of the occupant. Every house in Malabar, except those built on street systems, has a fairly big compound wherein fruit trees &c., are reared. Great improvements have been made in the style of houses, so much so that the old style of typical Malayalee houses can rarely be seen except in country parts. The total number of occupied houses is 178,211 and the average number of houses per square mile comes to 120. Talukwar statistics of persons living in each house and the average number of houses per square mile are given in Subsidiary Table VII. The occupied houses according to the present census exceeded those in 1911 by 14,925 thereby showing an increase of 9.1 per cent. as against 12 per cent. during the Census of 1911. The average number of persons for each occupied house comes to 5.5 as against 5.6 during the last census. In Travancore and Malabar occupied houses increased by 15 per cent. and 6.8 per cent. respectively, the average number of persons per house being 5.2 and 5 respectively. The average number of houses in towns is 2,591 and the average number of houses in villages is 574. Artificial methods of keeping down population, e. g., abortion and infanticide, wilful neglect of infant life and voluntary restraint in married life are unknown in the State; on the other hand a large family with a number of children is considered to be a happy one though its pecuniary condition is far from being satisfactory. Every true Hindu is expected to beget a son not only to perpetuate the species but also to save his soul from "Naraka" or "Hell". Marriage is thus a sacrament and not a social function contracted for the sake of enjoyment. The Marumakkathayam system of inheritance kept the joint family system among

Malayalees in its full vigour till a few months ago, when a law was passed regulating partition etc., in Nair tarawads. Young men imbued with western ideas of individual rights and privileges are springing up everywhere and in every community and the partition of joint families has become the order of the day. Considerable increase in the number of occupied houses during the next census is a foregone conclusion.

20. The number of unoccupied houses in the State is 30,707 as against 13,175 in 1911 thereby showing an increase of 17,532. The great number of public buildings, shops, etc., which have subsequently sprung up must have greatly added to the number of unoccupied buildings. Of the unoccupied buildings 2,734 are places of worship, the rest being public buildings, shops, etc.

21. This paragraph deals with the pressure of population on the means of subsistence. The population in the State on the whole has increased by 6.6 per cent. notwithstanding adverse circumstances which operated as a check upon the normal growth of population. With favourable monsoon and land breeze the State can now produce only sufficient paddy to maintain her population for seven months in a year, and the deficit is made good by importing large quantities of rice from Burma and other places. Large tracts of lands in the Cochin-Karayannur and Cranganur Taluks are cultivated with cocoanut palms, and paddy flats are being still reclaimed and converted into cocoanut gardens. Cultivation of cocoanut trees is no doubt a very useful and paying industry involving less labour and capital than paddy cultivation; but demand for paddy with an ever increasing population in these two Taluks will always be on the increase. According to the statistics collected during the economic survey the extent under paddy cultivation is only 266,946 acres. This works out an average of 27 cents per head of the population. The question of bringing more lands under cultivation is now engaging the earnest attention of the Durbar. The standard of living is another factor to be considered in this connection. The poor have begun to emulate the rich in their high standard of living and adoption of European method of living among the well-to-do is not rare; but unfortunately, the resources available to the people for making wealth are limited. The industries in the State are still in their initial stage and the purchasing power of the people cannot cope with the current market price of many of the necessities of life. Skilled labourers are few, and the demand for higher wages even on the part of unskilled men is increasing. As comparatively better wages are paid in factories and other industrial concerns, agricultural labourers are being attracted thereto and the cost of cultivation has thereby considerably increased. In fact, the wage conditions of the villages are being gradually assimilated to those of the Towns. Poverty among labourers cannot be met by increasing wages. As wages increase, cost of production will also increase which means an increase in the price of the produce. Thus wages and prices will be moving in a circle, and efforts have therefore to be made for increasing production by increasing the fertility of the soil, and by introducing other measures which are calculated to increase the wealth of the country.

22. The first systematic census in the State was taken in 1875. The growth of population since then is noted below:—

Year of census	Interval between each census	Population	Percentage of Increase + decrease —
1875	17	601,114	+ 50.0
1881	6	600,278	— 0.1
1891	10	722,906	+ 20.4
1901	10	812,025	+ 13.3
1911	10	918,110	+ 13.6
1921	10	979,080	+ 6.6

The above table will show that the growth of population during the decade has received a check when compared with the growth during the last three censuses. While commenting upon the condition of the decade, I have observed that the conditions prevailing at the latter part of the decade were not favourable for the natural growth of the population. Cholera, small-pox and influenza which prevailed in almost all villages in the State during 1918 were responsible for the loss of many people. The scarcity which prevailed and which to a certain extent prevails even now, and the consequent high prices of foodstuffs have also contributed their quota in arresting the normal growth of population.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE III.

Variation in relation to density since 1875.

District and Natural Division "Malabar and Konkan"	PERCENTAGE OF VARIATION. INCREASE (+) DECREASE (—)					Net vari- ation 1875 to 1921	MEAN DENSITY PER SQUARE MILE											
	1911 to 1921	1901 to 1911	1891 to 1901	1881 to 1891	1875 to 1881		1921	1911	1901	1891	1881	1875						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13						
Cochin State ...	+	6.6	+	13.1	+	20.4	—	0.1	+	62.9	662	675	597	531	441	442		
Cochin-Kanayan- nur ...	+	5.5	+	12.6	+	13.2	—	4.8	+	48.9	1,768	1,852	1,644	1,452	1,249	1,812		
Cranganur ...	+	4.9	+	13.9	+	4.2	+	33.5	+	2.7	+	70.7	2,048	1,747	1,534	1,472	1,102	1,074
Mukundapuram ..	+	7.6	+	19.8	+	11.1	+	26.4	+	0.2	+	81.5	409	464	387	349	276	275
Trichur ...	+	12.4	+	17.0	+	12.5	+	23.2	+	2.9	+	87.5	779	754	645	573	465	452
Talapilli ...	+	3.1	—	9.1	+	13.0	+	18.4	+	2.4	+	54.0	665	609	558	494	417	408
Chittur ...	+	4.3	+	1.9	+	13.7	+	16.4	+	2.6	+	44.4	325	320	314	276	238	231

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV.

Variation in natural population.

District and Natural Division "Malabar and Konkan"	POPULATION IN 1921				POPULATION IN 1911				Variation per cent. (1911— 1921) in natural population. Increase (+) Decrease (—)
	Actual Popu- lation	Immi- grants	Emi- grants	Natural Popu- lation	Actual Popu- lation	Immi- grants	Emi- grants	Natural Popu- lation	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Cochin State ...	979,080	39,739	23,512	962,833	918,110	47,266	25,047	895,891	+7.5

SUBSIDIARY TABLE V.

Comparison with Vital Statistics.

District and Natural Division "Malabar and Konkan"	In 1911—1920 Total number of		Number per cent of population of 1911 of		Excess (+) or Deficiency (—) of births over deaths	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) of population of 1921 compared with 1911	
	Births	Deaths	Births	Deaths		Natural population	Actual population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Cochin State	155,182	123,285	16.9	14.5	+21,897	+89,589	+60,970

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VI.

Variation by Taluks classified according to Density.

(A) Actual variation.

Natural Division "Malabar and Konkan"	Decade	Variation in Taluks with a population per square mile at commencement of decade of							
		Under 150	150 to 300	300 to 450	450 to 600	600 to 750	750 to 900	900 to 1050	1050 and Over
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Cochin State	1911-1921	...	...	+ 3,919	+ 14,783	+ 5,040	+ 21,057	...	+ 16,171
	1901-1911	...	...	+ 33,837	+ 13,799	+ 24,652	...	...	+ 33,797
Cochin Kanayannur	1911-1921	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	+ 14,556
	1901-1911	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	+ 29,744
Cranganur	1911-1921	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	+ 1,615
	1901-1911	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	+ 4,053
Mukundapuram	1911-1921	...	...	...	+ 14,783	...	...	...	...
	1901-1911	...	...	+ 32,097	...	...	...	...	...
Trichur	1911-1921	...	...	...	...	...	+ 21,057	...	...
	1901-1911	...	...	...	...	+ 24,652	...	...	...
Talapilli	1911-1921	...	...	...	...	+ 5,040	...	...	...
	1901-1911	...	...	...	+ 13,799	...	...	...	...
Chittur	1911-1921	...	...	+ 3,919	...	...	...	...	...
	1901-1911	...	...	+ 1,740	...	...	...	...	...

(B) Proportional variation.

Natural Division "Malabar and Konkan"	Decade	Variation per cent in Taluks with a population per square mile at commencement of decade of							
		Under 150	150 to 300	300 to 450	450 to 600	600 to 750	750 to 900	900 to 1050	1050 and Over
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Cochin State	1911-1921	...	...	+ 4.3	+ 7.6	+ 3.1	+ 12.4	...	+ 5.4
	1901-1911	...	...	+ 13.5	+ 9.1	+ 16.9	...	...	+ 12.8
Cochin Kanayannur	1911-1921	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	+ 5.5
	1901-1911	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	+ 12.6
Cranganur	1911-1921	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	+ 4.9
	1901-1911	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	+ 13.9
Mukundapuram	1911-1921	...	...	...	+ 7.6	...	...	...	...
	1901-1911	...	...	+ 19.8	...	...	...	...	...
Trichur	1911-1921	...	...	...	...	...	+ 12.4	...	...
	1901-1911	...	...	...	...	+ 16.9	...	...	...
Talapilli	1911-1921	...	...	...	...	+ 3.1	...	...	...
	1901-1911	...	...	...	+ 9.1	...	...	...	...
Chittur	1911-1921	...	...	+ 4.3	...	...	...	...	...
	1901-1911	...	...	+ 1.9	...	...	...	...	...

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VII.

Persons per house and houses per square mile.

District and Natural Division "Malabar and Konkan"	AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS PER HOUSE				1881	AVERAGE NUMBER OF HOUSES PER SQUARE MILE.				
	1921	1911	1901	1891		1921	1911	1901	1891	1881
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Cochin State ...	5.5	5.6	5.6	5.4	4.8	120.5	120	107.2	97.8	92.0
Cochin-Kanayannur...	5.4	5.5	5.5	5.2	4.5	326.7	336	297.5	278.7	274.5
Cranganur ...	5.3	5.4	5.2	5.5	4.6	372.9	392	296.3	269.6	241.0
Mukundapuram ...	5.5	5.7	5.6	5.5	4.7	74.1	82	69.6	63.1	58.0
Trichur ...	5.8	5.9	5.8	6.0	5.3	134.1	127	110.5	95.1	88.1
Talapilli ...	5.6	5.8	5.7	5.8	5.1	119.3	105	97.0	85.5	81.1
Chittor ...	5.0	5.0	5.1	4.6	4.1	64.5	63	61.0	60.3	53.8

CHAPTER II.

POPULATION OF CITIES, TOWNS AND VILLAGES.

23. Imperial Table III and Subsidiary Tables I, II and III of this Chapter exhibit the population of towns and villages. There are no cities in the State containing a population of 100,000.

24. The physical and economic factors influencing the distribution of population have been discussed in previous Census reports. It is not therefore necessary to go over the same ground again. There are no special matters of importance to be taken up now. Suffice it to mention here that, as in the previous decades, the taluks bordering the sea and the backwater continue to be much more densely peopled than those in the interior.

25. No change was made in the definition of "Town". It comprised all Municipalities of whatever population and every other continuous collection of houses permanently inhabited by not less than 5,000 persons. The importance of the place as a centre of trade and its historic associations were other factors to decide a place to be treated as a town. There were accordingly 9 towns in the State in 1911. Parts of the Methala and Lokamaleswaram villages in the Cranganur Taluk were newly constituted into Cranganur town and Chittur and Tattamangalam towns were clubbed together into Chittur-Tattamangalam town during the decade, and the number of towns therefore remain the same in 1921. The rest of the State, excluding the Reserve Forests, is divided into 273 villages which are more or less uniform in size. The population of these villages, however, varies considerably according to their situation. The villages in the backwater area are very densely populated, while those in the interior and all the confines of the forests are sparsely inhabited. These villages are only administrative units and are not to be understood as meaning closely built rows of houses as in the East coast. The houses are more or less detached having extensive compounds, between which there are long winding foot-paths or lanes; but in places where Christians and non-indigenous Hindus preponderate, houses are packed together, though not so closely, as on the East coast. These are found mostly in towns and other trade centres.

26. The State is divided into six taluks and these are sub-divided into 273 villages for administrative purposes. With regard to the physical aspects of the country the State can be divided into three parts the hills, the plains and the seaboard as the country stretches towards the sea. The density of population in the State varies in different villages, those bordering the sea and the backwater being more densely peopled than those in the plains or hills. The major portion of the hills are uninhabitable being covered with thick forests and frequented by wild animals. The taluks of Cochin-Kanayannur and Cranganur bordering the sea and backwater are mostly densely peopled, the density being 1,768 and 2,048 respectively, while Chittur and Mukundapuram, the major portions of which are covered by forests, have a density of only 325 and 409 respectively. In the former taluks there is no uninhabitable or uninhabited area. The improvement of the Cochin Harbour will stimulate industry and commerce and bring in their train a large number of immigrants from foreign parts. Accommodation for the construction of houses,

shops and warehouses is limited and the less fortunately situated people in the Cochin-Kanayannur taluk will have ere long to find other places to live in.

27. The distribution of population between towns and villages is shown by taluks in Imperial Table I and Subsidiary Table I of this Chapter. It will be seen therefrom that 13 per cent of the people of the State live in towns as against 12 per cent in 1911 and 10·7 per cent in 1901, the percentage for Travancore being 10 and that for Malabar and the Madras Presidency 7·6 each. The inducements to live in towns appear to be increasing on account of facilities for trade and commerce, education, higher wages and so many other kindred causes. The natural aversion of the Malayalees to live in closely-built houses with little or no compound has been a hindrance to the growth of towns in Malabar. Of the nine towns, four are Municipal and the rest Non-municipal. Ernakulam, Mattancherry and Trichur are the only three towns which are urban in their character. Each of these contains over 23,000 inhabitants. The population of the Chittur-Tattamangalam town is only 18,150. This town is more an agricultural centre than industrial. As already described, tendency to migrate to towns is increasing now-a-days, the urban population having increased by 15·6 per cent, though the population as a whole has increased only by 6·6 per cent. The Hindus form 49 per cent of the population of the important towns of Ernakulam, Mattancherry and Trichur, while the percentage of Musalmans and Christians living in those towns are 12 and 37 per cents, respectively of the total population of those towns. Mattancherry is the only town in the State which looks like Bombay in a miniature scale. The house sites here are limited and in certain cases 10 or 12 families live in one and the same building. With the development of the Cochin Harbour, the town is destined to play a very important part and the necessity and competition for more house sites will all the more be keenly felt.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.

Distribution of the population between Towns and Villages.

District and Natural Division "Malabar and Konkan"	Average population per		Number per mille residing in		Number per mille of urban population residing in towns with a population of				Number per mille of rural population residing in Villages with a population of			
	Town	Village	Towns	Villages	20,000 and over	10,000 to 20,000	5,000 to 10,000	Under 5,000	5,000 and over	2,000 to 5,000	500 to 2,000	Under 500
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Cochin State	14,127	3,121	130	870	596	143	187	74	374	476	142	8
Cochin-Kanayannur	17,539	6,129	188	812	909	...	...	91	762	204	30	4
Cranganur	5,805	5,801	167	833	...	...	1,000	..	787	213	..	...
Mukundapuram	9,457	3,321	46	955	...	...	1,000	...	272	612	116	...
Trichur	27,897	2,263	146	854	1,000	...	...	...	172	522	298	8
Talapilli	8,517	2,184	50	950	...	...	1,000	..	33	693	274	...
Chittur	11,424	2,894	240	760	...	794	...	306	377	471	123	29

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.

Number per mille of the total population and of each main religion who live in towns.

District and Natural Division "Malabar and Konkani"	Number per mille who live in towns					
	Total population	Hindu	Musalman	Christian	Jain	Jew
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Cochin State ...	130	115	176	151	1,000	769
Cochin-Kanayannur ...	188	179	453	152	1,000	845
Cranganur ...	167	215	53	86	—	...
Mukundapuram ...	45	39	55	57	...	...
Trichur ...	146	108	206	233	1,000	...
Talapilli ...	50	19	2	240	—	...
Chittur ...	240	349	257	76	...	...

SUBSIDIARY TABLE III.

Towns classified by Population.

Class of Town	Number of towns of each class in 1921	Proportion (per mille) to total urban population	Number of females per 1,000 males	Increase per cent in the population of Towns as classed at previous censuses					Increase per cent in urban population of each class from 1875 to 1921	
				1911 to 1921	1901 to 1911	1891 to 1901	1881 to 1891	1875 to 1881	(a) in towns as classed in 1875	(b) in the total of each class in 1921 as compared with the corresponding total in 1875
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Total ...	9	1 000	975	10.4	25.7	18.8	15.7	6.3	+ 86.7	+ 112.2
I. 100,000 and over ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
II. 50,000-100,000 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
III. 20,000-50,000 ...	3	596	925	10.9	6.5	...	...	...	...	...
IV. 10,000-20,000 ...	1	143	1,093	...	51.3	19.7	17.5	5.1	+ 86.6	- 53.9
V. 5,000-10,000 ...	3	187	1,032	5.5	6.0	16.9	11.5	13.6	+ 81.7	+ 356.9
VI. Under 5,000 ...	2	74	1,033	4.8	...	...	13.9	1.8	+ 93.6	+ 115.0

CHAPTER III.

BIRTH PLACE.

28. Imperial Table XI exhibits the statistics of birth place for the population enumerated in the State as a whole, and the Subsidiary Tables at the end of the chapter give the number of people born outside the State and enumerated in the State and those born in the State but enumerated outside the State. Out of the total population of 979,080 in the State 939,321 were born in the State. As a stay-at-home people, the Cochinites are usually found confined to their homes or to their immediate neighbourhood, and emigration from the State plays but a very unimportant and insignificant part. As the means of existence become more and more acute, people will naturally be forced to migrate in large numbers notwithstanding the barriers of caste prejudices, social ties, etc., which now operate as sources of hindrances to such movements.

29. Five different kinds of migration have been noted by the Census Commissioner, viz., (1) casual (2) temporary (3) periodic (4) semi-permanent and (5) permanent. The birth places recorded at the census do not give information about the character of the different kinds of migration, and the so-called test of proportion of sexes is the only test available to decide to which of the above classes a particular emigrant belongs. But, as already observed, as emigration and immigration do not play an important part in the State, detailed consideration of this otherwise important question need not be taken up.

30. Out of 39,759 immigrants 54.5 per cent. are from British Malabar, 31.1 per cent. from Travancore and 5.9 per cent. from Coimbatore. The decrease in the number of immigrants as compared with 47,266 immigrants in 1911 seems to have been due to the slump in the rubber trade and consequent reduction of work in rubber plantations and the deterioration of coffee and tea plantations on the Nelliampatis. As in the previous decades, South Canara and Tinnevely have also contributed their share of the immigrants though to a less extent than in the previous decade. The immigrants from the districts in the Madras Presidency number 26,381 and those from Travancore and Pudukkottai number 12,389. Of the remaining, 462 are from Kathiawar and 477 from Bombay. These are mostly Baniya and Muhammadan merchants found in Mattancherry and its neighbourhood.

31. Full statistics relating to emigrants from the State are either not available or have not been received by the time this report was sent to the Press. According to the statements received from the Provincial Superintendents 23,512 persons born in the State have been enumerated outside the State. Travancore, Malabar and Coimbatore have enumerated 12,366, 6,331 and 1,544 respectively. All these three places adjoin the State boundaries, and hence the majority of the emigrants have probably only stepped over the boundary line. 867 Cochin-born persons have been enumerated in Madras, and 469 in Bombay. The majority of the emigrants to Madras are students prosecuting their studies in the various colleges there.

32. The total number of immigrants into the State is 29,759 and that of emigrants 23,512. The net result therefore is a gain of 16,247 persons to the State as against 22,219 in 1911.

Loss or gain by migration.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.

Immigration.

Natural Division where enumerated "Malabar and Konkan"	BORN IN														
	Cochin State			Contiguous Districts and States in the Madras Presidency (Malabar, Coimbatore and Travancore)			Other parts of the Madras Presidency in- cluding Indian States of My- sore and Pudu- kottai and the French Settle- ments			Provinces and States outside the Madras Pre- sidency includ- ing the Portugese Settlements			Outside India		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Cochin State ...	939,321	464,575	474,746	36,375	16,228	20,147	2,490	1,670	820	824	436	388	70	50	20

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.

Emigration.

District and Natural Division of birth of "Malabar and Konkan"	ENUMERATED IN														
	Cochin State			Contiguous Districts & States in the Madras Presidency—Malabar, Coimbatore, Travancore and Anjengo			Other parts of the Madras Presidency including the States of Mysore, and Pudukkottai and the French Settlements			Provinces and States outside the Madras Presidency including the Portuguese Settlements			Outside India		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Cochin State...	939,321	464,575	474,746	20,251	10,537	9,714	2,239	1,420	819	989	668	321	33	28	5

SUBSIDIARY TABLE III.

Proportional Migration to and from each District.

District and Natural Division "Malabar and Konkan"	NUMBER PER MILE OF ACTUAL POPULATION OF						NUMBER OF FEMALES TO 100 MALES AMONGST			
	Immigrants			Emigrants			Immigrants		Emigrants	
	Total	From contiguous districts and States in the Madras Presidency	From other places	Total	To contiguous districts and States in the Madras Presidency	To other places	From contiguous districts and States in the Madras Presidency	From other places	To contiguous districts and States in the Madras Presidency	To other places
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Cochin State ...	41	37	4	24	21	3	124	57	94	54

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV.

Migration between the Cochin State and other parts of India and other countries.

Province or State	Immigrants to Cochin			Emigrants from Cochin			Excess (+) or Deficiency (—) of Immigration over emigration	
	1921	1911	Variation	1921	1911	Variation	1921	1911
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Grand Total	39,759	47,266	—7,507	23,512	25,047	—1,535	+16,247	+22,219
A. INDIA	39,689	47,190	—7,501	23,479	24,991	+2,488	+16,210	+26,199
i. Madras Presidency	38,769	45,695	—6,926	22,490	19,589	+2,901	+16,279	+26,166
(a) British Territory	26,380	30,485	—4,105	10,103	9,641	+462	+16,277	+20,844
Agency	...	...	...	5	...	...	5	...
Anantapur	...	...	...	16	1	+	15	—1
Anjengo	...	...	...	10	24	—	14	—24
Bellary	3	4	—1	26	8	+	18	—4
Chingelpet	...	14	—14	111	32	+	79	—18
Chittur	...	...	...	9	9	...	9	—9
Coimbatore	2,338	3,026	—688	1,544	694	+	850	+2,332
Cuddapah	...	12	—12	...	1	—	1	—11
Ganjam	1	...	+	...	7	+	...	7
Godavari	2	6	—4	53	10	+	43	—4
Guntur	...	6	—6	2	10	—	8	—4
Kistna	...	...	...	...	29	+	29	—29
Karnool	1	16	—15	25	18	—	7	—2
Madras	228	193	+	867	471	+	396	—278
Madura	216	183	+	101	83	+	18	—100
Malabar	21,656	25,342	—3,686	6,331	7,629	—1,298	+15,325	+17,718
Nellore	5	2	+	...	38	—	38	—36
Nilgris	29	31	—2	218	140	+	78	—109
North Arcot	16	22	—6	62	30	+	32	—8
Ramnad	...	1	—1	53	33	+	20	—32
Salem	181	67	+	79	18	+	61	—49
South Arcot	3	30	—27	42	22	+	20	—17
South Canara	853	500	+	73	124	—	51	—376
Tanjore	117	199	—82	196	71	+	125	—128
Tinnevely	607	653	—46	103	70	+	33	—583
Trichinopoly	121	166	—45	141	54	+	87	—112
Vizagapatnam	3	3	...	36	15	+	21	—12
(b) MADRAS STATES	12,389	15,210	—2,821	12,387	9,948	+	2,439	+2,439
Banganapalle	...	...	...	1	...	+	1	—1
Pudukkottai	8	3	+	20	2	+	18	—12
Travancore	12,381	15,207	—2,826	12,366	9,946	+	2,420	+2,420
ii. OTHER PROVINCES AND STATES IN INDIA	848	1,378	—530	989	1,402	—413	—141	—24
(a) BRITISH TERRITORY	264	579	—315	565	1,195	—630	—301	—616
Ajmir—Merwara	...	...	...	...	3	—	3	—3
Assam	...	...	...	4	...	+	4	—4
Bengal	9	47	—38	...	58	—	58	—9
Behar and Orissa	...	...	...	29	...	+	29	—29
Bombay	177	464	—287	469	1,032	—563	—292	—568
Burma	8	...	+	...	53	—	53	—53
Central Provinces and Berar	55	12	+	...	12	—	12	—55
Coorg	1	1	...	27	35	—	8	—34
North-west Frontier Province	...	1	—1	...	...	...	...	—1
Punjab	7	3	+	36	2	+	34	—29
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	7	51	—44	...	...	+	7	—51
(b) INDIAN STATES	584	799	—215	424	207	+	217	+160
Baroda	9	...	+	...	...	+	...	—9
Bombay States	477	611	—134	10	...	+	10	—467
a. Cutch	15	342	—327	...	...	+	...	—342
b. Kathiawar	462	267	+	10	...	+	10	—267
c. Rawa Kantha agency	...	2	—2	...	...	+	...	—2
Central India Agency	...	38	—38	25	...	+	25	—38
Hyderabad	9	27	—18	14	...	+	14	—27
Kashmir	1	...	+	...	...	+	...	—1
Mysore	77	108	—31	367	206	+	161	—290
Rajputana	11	15	—4	8	1	+	7	—4
iii. FRENCH AND PORTUGUESE SETTLEMENTS	72	87	—15	...	...	...	72	—87
a. French settlements	18	11	+	...	...	...	18	—11
b. Portuguese settlements	54	76	—22	...	...	...	54	—76
iv. INDIA UNSPECIFIED	18	30	—30	...	...	...	...	—30
B. OTHER ASIATIC COUNTRIES	1	22	—4	33	4,056	—4,023	15	—4,034
Arabia	...	...	+	...	...	+	...	—1
Baluchistan	...	...	...	8	...	+	8	—8
Ceylon	9	18	—9	...	4,056	—	4,056	—9
Persia	1	2	—1	...	...	+	...	—1
Strait Settlements and Malaya	...	4	—4	25	...	+	25	—4
Turkey in Asia	7	3	+	...	...	+	7	—3
C. EUROPE	45	80	—35	...	...	...	45	—80
D. AMERICA	3	3	...	...	...	...	3	—3
E. AUSTRALASIA	4	1	+	3	...	...	4	—3

CHAPTER IV.

RELIGION.

33. Imperial Table VI, Provincial Table II and Subsidiary Table I show the general distribution of the population by religion; distribution by districts of the main religions is exhibited in Subsidiary Table II, while Subsidiary Table III shows the actual number of Christians and their variations and Subsidiary Table IV, religions of urban and rural population.

34. Religion is more or less a matter of profession and no alteration in the significance of the term was made during the Census. The Enumerators were instructed that the religion to which a person claims to belong should be entered without any question. The figures shown in the margin compare the distribution by religion and relative growth or decline with those of 1911. The variations in different religions are noticed in the following paragraphs dealing with each religion.

Distribution and variation since 1911 and relative growth of different religions.

Religions,	1921.	1911.
Hindus	646,132	615,708
Musalmans	63,717	63,822
Christians	262,595	233,092
Jews	1,167	1,175
Animists	368	4,177
Others	101	136

35. Who is a Hindu and what is Hinduism have been discussed in previous Census reports and other published books. There is hardly any necessity for me therefore to go over the question again. It will however be wrong to exclude from "Hinduism" any form of belief or practice which is akin to "Hinduism" and not distinctly foreign to it.

36. Sixty-six per cent. of the population are Hindus, and they form the predominant portion of the population in the State as a whole and also in every one of the Taluks. The marginally noted figures compare the population under different sects of Hindus with the corresponding figures according to previous Census. It will be seen from those figures that, as elsewhere in the West Coast "Iluvans" and "Other Hindus" form the bulk of the Hindu population. There is no doubt a reasonable demand from these communities for social and economical advancement. At present they furnish labour for agriculture and other industries. The Nambudiri community like that of Jews is showing signs of decadence. This cannot but be attributed to the peculiar customs of marriage, etc., still obtaining in this community. In thirteen villages in the Cochin-Kanayannur Taluk, three in Mukundapuram, three in Trichur, and one each in Talapilli and Chittur, Christians predominate, while in Azhikode in Cranganur, the Musalmans predominate. But there are several villages where neither Christians nor Muhammadans are found. During the decade the Hindus have advanced in number from 615,708 in 1911 to 646,132 in 1921, thereby

Distribution of Hindus.

Sects.	1921.	1911.
Nambudri Brahmans	5,427	5,520
Other Brahmans	34,941	30,012
Kshatriyas	1,649	1,594
Ambalavasis	8,079	7,804
Nayars	131,054	121,206
Iluvans	224,008	208,453
Other Hindus	240,974	241,119

showing an increase of only 5 per cent., as against an increase of 11 per cent. in 1911, while the population as a whole has increased by 6.6 per cent.

37. The Muhamadans form only 7 per cent. of the total population of the State. They are relatively strongest in Cranganur being 25 per cent. of the population of the Taluk. A little over 82 per cent. of Muhamadans are "Mappilas" the majority of whom are the descendants of converts in old days. There are now in the State 68,717 Muhamadans, as against 63,822 according to the last Census, or an increase of 4,895 or 7.6 per cent.

38. There are now, according to the present Census, 262,595 Christians as against 233,092 in 1911 the proportional increase being only 13 per cent. as against 17 per cent. according to the previous Census. They form 27 per cent. of the total population of the State. The advance in the strength of Christians in all the Taluks has been generally progressive as the figures shown in the margin will illustrate.

Taluks.	1921.	1911.
Cochin-Kanayannur ...	111,174	102,824
Cranganur ...	1,939	1,713
Mukundapuram ...	65,321	55,990
Trichur ...	53,739	44,775
Talapilli ...	25,170	22,927
Chittur ...	5,268	4,853

39. As in the last Census, Christianity is the only religion in the case of which statistics of sects in the present Census were collected. The figures quoted in the margin will exhibit the various sects as compared with those of 1911. The marginally noted statement shows a decrease in the number of Syrian (Chaldean). My enquiry goes to show that this reduction is mainly attributable to a large number of them having become Syrian (Roman) out of social necessities.

Sects.	1921.	1911.
Roman Catholic (Latin) ...	108,739	97,787
Syrian (Chaldean) ...	1,822	12,157
Do (Jacobites) ...	24,325	20,025
Do (Reformed) ...	3,692	596
Do (Roman) ...	120,372	100,166
Protestant ...	3,645	2,362

40. To obviate possible mistakes in this direction the various heads of Christian Churches were requested to instruct their respective congregationaries with regard to the answers to be given to the Census Enumerators and Supervisors. Enumerators were also supplied with printed copies of the various Christian sects supplied by the Census Commissioner. These precautions have enabled them in making the record of Christian sects more or less accurate.

41. It has been suggested by the Census Commissioner that in view of the influence of missionary propaganda the subject of conversions must receive some attention. The Church Missionary Society, the Church of England Zenana Mission, Leipzig Luthern Mission, Nazal Mission and a few others are at work in the State. Their efforts to make conversions do not meet with the success which they enjoyed in the olden days. On account of some social disadvantages under which certain classes of Hindus were labouring, converts to Christianity in the past were plenty. With the advancement of education, these socio-religious distinctions—such as unapproachableness—are fast dying out and with it the necessity for embracing Christianity is also dying out. Conversions to Christianity have now become few and far between, and the stray converts that are now obtained are only from the classes of Hindus which are lowest in the social scale.

42. Jains, as enumerated in the State, are very few in number when compared with other religionists, their strength being only 101, as against 129 in 1911 and 5 in 1901. I do not deal in

detail with the two main sects, Digambaras and Sweetambaras, into which Jains are divided, as their strength does not make an appreciable proportion to the total population.

43. The Jews form one of the oldest communities in the State. Their settlement in Mattancherry is more than 20 centuries old. There are now 1,167 Jews in the State as against 1,175 in 1911. The growth of the population of this community has thus practically remained stationary during the decade. However enterprising or progressive this community may be elsewhere in other countries, their prospects do not seem to be promising in the State. The majority of the Jews are found in the Towns of Mattancherry and Ernakulam and the rest in Chennamangalam in the Jochin-Kanayan-nur Taluk and Mala in the Mukundapuram Taluk. They are divided into two classes, white and black; but who are the first settlers on this coast is a disputed question which has not been satisfactorily solved.

44. No sharp line of demarcation can be drawn between Animists and Hindus, and the Animism was separated from Hinduism during the Census of 1901. An ordinary Enumerator cannot be expected to draw the distinction between the two, and they were therefore instructed to record Kanakan, Parayan, &c., as Hindus to which class they really belong, and to enumerate all hill tribes as Animists except those among them who wished to be returned as Hindus. There are now accordingly 368 Animists according to the present Census as against 4,177 according to the previous Census, thereby showing a decrease of 3,809 or 91 per cent. The decrease is due partly to natural decay and exodus from hills for want of work, and partly to the probable inclusion of Hindus among Animists during the last Census. They are now found only in the Mukundapuram Taluk. The Chittur Taluk which returned 2,418 Animists during the previous Census, has not returned a single Animist this time thereby showing exodus in large numbers from the Nelliam-patis on account of the decline in the coffee cultivation there.

45. There are all told 2,734 places of worship in the State of which 2,325 are Hindu temples, 146 mosques, 256 Christian churches and seven synagogues as against 2,286 temples, 125 mosques, 249 churches and seven synagogues in 1911. There is thus one temple for every 278 Hindus, one mosque for every 471 Muhamadans, one church for every 1,026 Christians and one synagogue for every 167 Jews. As during the last Census the Jewish synagogue remained stationary.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.
General distribution of the population by religion.

Religion and locality	Actual number in 1921	Proportion per 10,000 of population in				Variation per cent. (Increase+ Decrease—)			Net variation						
		1921	1911	1901	1891	1911—1921	1901—1911	1891—1901	1891—1921						
									Actual number	per cent					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11					
HINDU															
Cochin State ...	646,132	6,599	6,706	6,825	6,882	+	4.9	+	11.1	+	144,588	+	23.8		
Cochin-Kanayannur ...	149,554	5,353	5,473	5,570	5,685	+	3.2	+	10.7	+	33,593	+	29.1		
Cranganur ...	23,976	6,888	6,961	7,006	7,171	+	3.8	+	18.1	+	3,920	+	19.5		
Mukundapuram ...	132,591	6,353	6,547	6,649	6,794	+	4.5	+	18.0	+	33,596	+	33.9		
Trichur ...	130,951	6,863	7,012	7,116	7,223	+	10.0	+	15.3	+	37,802	+	40.6		
Talapilly ...	126,816	7,424	7,566	7,670	7,903	+	1.1	+	7.6	+	21,832	+	20.9		
Chittur ...	82,744	8,691	8,407	8,450	8,745	+	7.8	+	1.1	+	13,845	+	20.1		
MUSALMAN															
Cochin State ...	68,717	702	695	671	641	+	7.7	+	17.1	+	22,328	+	48.1		
Cochin-Kanayannur ...	17,497	626	593	540	514	+	11.3	+	23.7	+	6,817	+	63.8		
Cranganur ...	8,899	2,557	2,523	2,470	2,318	+	6.2	+	16.3	+	2,416	+	37.3		
Mukundapuram ...	10,327	495	503	489	483	+	5.5	+	23.6	+	3,286	+	46.7		
Trichur ...	6,130	321	331	339	339	+	9.1	+	14.1	+	1,756	+	40.1		
Talapilly ...	18,668	1,097	1,033	961	877	+	9.5	+	17.2	+	6,916	+	58.2		
Chittur ...	7,196	756	796	804	769	—	1.0	+	0.9	+	1,137	+	18.8		
CHRISTIAN															
Cochin State ...	262,595	2,682	2,539	2,441	2,404	+	12.7	+	17.6	+	88,764	+	51.1		
Cochin-Kanayannur ...	111,174	3,979	3,882	3,886	3,849	+	8.1	+	14.0	+	31,252	+	39.1		
Cranganur ...	1,933	555	561	522	509	+	12.8	+	12.5	+	507	+	35.5		
Mukundapuram ...	65,321	3,130	2,887	2,802	2,715	+	16.7	+	23.4	+	25,757	+	65.1		
Trichur ...	53,729	2,816	2,638	2,513	2,427	+	20.0	+	22.8	+	22,295	+	70.9		
Talapilly ...	25,170	1,479	1,386	1,346	1,318	+	9.8	+	12.5	+	7,512	+	42.5		
Chittur ...	5,268	553	532	484	485	+	8.5	+	11.9	+	1,441	+	37.6		
JAIN															
Cochin State ...	101	1	1	...	...	—	21.7	+	24.8	...	...	...	...
Cochin-Kanayannur ...	98	4	5	...	...	—	23.4	+	24.6	...	...	...	...
Trichur ...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Talapilly ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
JEW															
Cochin State ...	1,167	12	13	14	15	—	.6	+	5.3	—	0.4	+	25	+	2.2
Cochin-Kanayannur ...	1,061	38	40	44	50	—	.2	+	2.5	—	1.4	+	9	+	.9
Mukundapuram ...	106	5	6	6	6	—	3.6	+	10.0	+	11.1	+	16	+	17.8
Trichur
ANIMIST															
Cochin State ...	368	4	46	47	55	—	91.2	+	7.2	—	3.2
Cochin-Kanayannur	6	9	—	25.0
Mukundapuram ...	368	18	55	52	...	—	65.3	+	25.7
Trichur	19	30	—	27.9
Talapilly	13	21	—	32.7
Chittur	265	231	+	16.7

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.

Christians and Variations.

District and Natural Division "Malabar and Konkan"	ACTUAL NUMBER OF CHRISTIANS IN				VARIATION PER CENT			
	1921	1911	1901	1891	1911—1921	1901—1911	1891—1901	1881—1891
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Cochin State.	262,595	233,092	198,239	173,831	12·7	17·6	14·0	27·5
Cochin-Kannayanur ...	111,174	102,884	90,179	79,922	8·1	14·0	12·8	21·8
Cranganur ...	1,933	1,713	1,522	1,426	12·8	12·5	6·7	33·0
Mukundapuram.	65,321	55,890	45,353	39,564	16·7	23·5	14·6	43·5
Trichur ...	53,729	44,775	36,469	31,434	20·0	22·8	16·0	26·9
Talapilli ...	25,170	22,927	20,879	17,658	9·8	12·5	15·4	25·8
Chittur ...	5,268	4,853	4,337	3,827	8·6	11·9	13·3	17·0

SUBSIDIARY TABLE III.

Religions of urban and rural population.

Natural Division "Malabar and Konkan"	NUMBER PER 10,000 OF URBAN POPULATION WHO ARE					NUMBER PER 10,000 OF RURAL POPULATION WHO ARE				
	Hindu	Musalman	Christian	Jain and Jew	Animist	Hindu	Musalman	Christian	Jain and Jew	Animist
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Cochin State ..	5,842	953	3,127	78	...	6,712	665	2,616	3	4
Cochin-Kannayanur ...	5,095	1,508	3,208	189	...	5,413	422	4,158	7	...
Cranganur ...	8,892	820	258	...	...	6,487	2,904	609	...	...
Mukundapuram ..	5,448	596	3,956	...	...	6,396	490	3,091	5	18
Trichur ...	5,062	453	4,484	1	...	7,171	299	2,530	...	...
Talapilli ...	2,861	35	7,104	...	...	7,664	1,153	1,183	...	...
Chittur ...	9,016	808	176	...	...	8,588	739	673	...	...

CHAPTER V.

AGE.

46. The most interesting and important feature of a Census is the statistics provided by the age returns. Mis-statement of age either unintentional or deliberate is common and the returns of age are therefore rendered inaccurate. A detailed handling of the figures in a small State like Cochin is not therefore deemed necessary and any inference drawn from inaccurate figures will not be of use for practical purposes.

The nature of the return of age.

The age statistics of the population are embodied in Imperial Table VII, while the Subsidiary Tables I to X attached to this Chapter relate to all important features of age statistics.

47. The term signifies the mean age of the living, that is, of the persons enumerated. In his notes, the Census Commissioner says that the mean age does not coincide with the mean duration of life except where the births and deaths exactly balance one another. In a growing population with a large number of children, the mean age of the living will be less than in a decadent one where the children are relatively few in number. The mean age in itself therefore explains nothing. The mean age of the living in the State as a whole is 24.06. Of the main religionists, Hindus, Muhamadans and Christians, the mean age for Hindus is 24.5, for Muhamadans 23.06 and for Christians 22.4. The mean age for Jains is 23.92 while for Jews and Animists it is 25.8 and 26.04 respectively. These ratios are calculated with reference to the total population including children in each religion. The lower the mean age the greater must be the birth and death rates.

The mean age.

48. Subsidiary Tables IV, IV A and V at the end of the Chapter show the proportion of each sex in each religion who are found at each period. The Hindus form the major portion of the population of the State, and hence it is only natural that more children are found among them. Christians and Muhamadans then follow in the order of the strength in population.

Age distribution by religion.

49. Subsidiary Table IV at the end of the Chapter shows the age distribution of each sex in certain selected castes. It discloses a variety of features, and no general inference can be drawn on the strength of the figures therein recorded.

Age statistics by Caste.

50. Of the total population 13.6 per cent. are children in the age period of 0—5, and boys and girls in this period are almost equibalanced. Five are widowed in the age period 5-10, of whom one is a widower and four are widows. Of the latter, three are Hindus and one is a Muhamadan. The one boy widower is a Muhamadan. More than half the population are unmarried. In the reproductive age period of 15—40, there are 32,885 unmarried women and 149,674 married women.

Infancy and childhood.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE 1.

Age distribution of 100,000 of each sex by annual periods.

Age	Male			Female		
	Hindu	Musalman	Both Reli- gions	Hindu	Musalman	Both Reli- gions
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
0	2,993	2,490	5,483	2,825	2,190	4,945
1	2,022	2,100	4,122	1,663	1,990	3,643
2	2,844	2,640	5,654	2,704	2,410	5,114
3	3,808	2,920	6,723	3,162	2,540	5,702
4	2,946	2,870	5,856	2,887	3,090	5,977
5	3,338	3,450	6,783	3,210	2,710	5,920
6	3,045	3,020	6,065	2,715	2,330	5,035
7	2,784	2,290	5,028	2,582	2,190	4,762
8	3,028	3,090	6,118	2,673	2,000	5,273
9	2,080	1,980	4,016	2,090	2,260	4,350
10	3,456	3,660	7,116	3,361	3,240	6,601
11	1,617	1,640	3,257	1,443	1,670	3,113
12	4,863	4,023	8,373	4,263	3,860	8,128
13	1,650	1,300	3,010	1,840	1,690	2,869
14	2,449	3,140	5,589	2,192	2,880	5,072
15	2,412	2,850	4,782	2,155	1,680	4,256
16	2,781	3,400	6,131	2,302	2,420	4,722
17	1,104	1,320	2,424	1,191	1,300	2,491
18	2,844	2,770	5,614	2,922	3,470	6,392
19	609	920	1,619	785	1,040	1,825
20	3,163	2,070	6,138	3,518	4,410	7,928
21	905	680	1,635	751	1,090	1,784
22	2,196	1,380	3,516	3,001	2,600	5,601
23	864	530	1,394	1,417	750	2,167
24	1,617	1,780	3,247	1,667	1,520	3,487
25	3,160	2,450	5,600	3,483	3,220	6,773
26	1,165	1,120	2,285	1,247	1,450	2,697
27	746	670	1,456	761	870	1,631
28	2,257	2,380	4,677	2,291	2,380	4,621
29	616	460	1,075	421	770	1,191
30	3,824	3,180	7,068	4,041	4,000	8,041
31	595	500	1,095	421	610	1,031
32	1,301	1,310	2,614	1,220	960	2,180
33	570	550	1,120	470	400	870
34	515	530	1,105	530	370	900
35	2,244	3,440	6,264	2,867	2,780	5,657
36	941	1,020	1,961	807	670	1,477
37	450	440	896	569	440	809
38	1,262	1,290	2,552	1,284	960	2,244
39	292	400	682	277	400	677
40	3,613	3,500	7,263	4,296	3,000	7,296
41	259	380	589	244	290	514
42	717	850	1,567	638	800	1,438
43	289	240	529	270	230	520
44	375	310	685	309	700	1,009
45	2,160	2,310	4,470	1,992	1,980	3,922
46	391	410	801	441	420	861
47	207	210	417	224	420	644
48	789	590	1,579	776	600	1,376
49	232	210	442	208	340	546
50	2,241	2,270	4,511	2,302	2,550	5,452
51	262	190	452	154	380	534
52	415	450	865	321	590	841
53	221	270	491	167	330	497
54	268	420	688	331	540	772
55	1,115	1,700	2,815	1,038	1,220	2,253
56	357	530	887	259	410	669
57	165	180	345	113	240	355
58	351	410	761	388	420	518
59	145	200	405	112	410	522
60	1,840	1,740	3,580	1,731	1,600	3,631
61	182	140	272	130	160	290
62	241	250	491	223	180	403
63	192	250	442	142	170	312
64	103	120	223	126	280	406
65	475	560	1,035	570	450	1,050
66	131	120	251	167	220	327
67	133	200	333	65	190	265
68	165	310	375	172	210	382
69	81	140	221	77	110	187
70	457	390	857	649	400	1,049
71	67	90	147	83	50	113
72	167	180	297	108	50	158
73	43	110	158	31	50	111
74	43	110	153	42	50	122
75	176	380	558	260	50	540
76	64	120	184	45	50	125
77	87	..	37	33	10	43
78	46	40	86	64	20	82

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I. (cont.)

Age distribution of 100,000 of each sex by annual periods.

Age	Male			Female		
	Hindu	Musalman	Both Reli- gions	Hindu	Musalman	Both Reli- gions
	2	3	4	5	6	7
79	23	...	23	15	...	15
80	161	250	411	247	280	527
81	16	...	16	20	...	20
82	85	100	135	31	60	91
83	23	...	23	20	...	20
84	50	80	130	19	...	19
85	48	60	108	75	20	95
86	7	20	27	12	10	22
87	5	...	5	8	...	3
88	24	...	24	16	...	16
89	8	...	8	4	...	4
90	15	...	15	28	80	108
91	...	...	...	10	...	10
92	...	...	...	2	...	2
93	...	...	...	2	...	2
94	...	...	...	2	...	2
95	...	...	...	1	...	1
96	...	...	...	...	...	...
97	...	...	...	...	...	...
98	...	...	...	...	10	10
99	...	...	...	...	...	...
100	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	100,000	100,000	200,000	100,000	100,000	200,000

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.

Age distribution of 10,000 of each sex in 1921 and 1911.

Age period	1921		1911	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5
0—5 ..	1,372	1,340	1,469	1,460
5—10 ..	1,400	1,328	1,301	1,252
10—15 ...	1,314	1,232	1,257	1,175
15—20 ...	962	953	993	996
20—40 ...	2,998	3,189	3,139	3,211
40—60 ...	1,552	1,476	1,460	1,433
60 and over ...	402	491	381	73
Total ...	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
Mean age ...	23.75	24.23	...	...

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV.

Age distribution of 1,000 of each sex in certain castes.

CASTE.	MALES NUMBER PER MILLE AGED					FEMALES NUMBER PER MILLE AGED				
	0—5	5—12	12—15	15—40	40 and over	0—5	5—12	12—15	15—40	40 and over
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
HINDU.										
Amhalavasi	199	147	74	420	280	189	149	81	399	232
Arayan	122	212	107	366	193	152	187	61	404	196
Brahman Malayali	88	120	50	481	261	99	151	106	405	239
Do Tamil	116	163	74	359	288	168	224	80	295	233
Do Konkani	134	142	116	385	223	129	174	81	401	215
Do Others	111	119	76	442	252	104	109	63	459	265
Chakkan	158	178	118	431	115	52	143	95	510	200
Chaliyan	144	206	75	383	192	117	161	64	434	221
Chetti	129	194	75	394	208	178	144	70	439	169
Devangan	44	177	114	399	266	99	137	85	472	207
Eluttassan	133	182	77	398	210	137	167	76	430	190
Ilavan	140	201	82	396	181	126	173	75	417	209
Kaikolan	138	181	70	377	234	113	182	122	466	167
Kaimulan	131	199	106	372	192	150	138	80	445	177
Kanakkan	140	160	106	397	197	137	178	76	429	180
Kaniyan	100	161	85	425	229	118	158	61	413	250
Kavundan	77	306	184	281	152	230	123	158	348	141
Kshatriya Malayali	140	148	80	405	227	98	113	101	496	194
Do Paradesi	104	124	25	419	328	176	152	51	264	256
Kudumi Chetti	94	146	77	388	295	115	155	57	421	252
Kusavan	117	126	61	481	215	101	148	154	421	176
Nayar	138	176	72	420	194	125	153	85	410	227
Ottanaiyan	106	77	95	421	301	86	105	61	484	264
Panan	102	141	75	480	210	96	134	118	471	181
Pandaran	141	195	74	396	194	113	161	80	421	220
Parditattan	111	118	87	427	257	137	171	77	448	167
Parayan	132	188	80	407	198	135	176	80	417	192
Pulayan	137	188	89	365	213	157	208	79	882	174
Valan	140	147	84	411	213	104	149	64	447	236
Vannan	82	198	65	338	317	114	98	181	339	278
Velan	145	169	75	388	223	132	165	91	405	207
Velukkattalavan	131	195	74	417	183	143	194	97	313	253
Vellalan	120	163	80	374	258	149	107	61	358	325
Veluttedan	144	176	87	403	190	140	134	67	415	244
Vettuvan	152	134	80	392	192	129	181	72	443	175
MUSALMAN.										
Jonakan	140	196	83	438	138	149	202	91	386	172
Ravuttan	171	166	83	373	207	186	206	107	388	113
CHRISTIAN.										
Anglo-Indian	127	148	105	367	253	172	175	75	405	178
European	...	...	23	372	305	...	...	43	435	522
Indian Christian	143	198	86	388	185	143	186	92	398	181
JAIN.										
	138	138	52	517	155	140	140	93	488	139
JEW.										
Black Jew	154	76	26	424	320	138	201	78	450	163
White Jew	...	600	333	13	54	90	103	33	461	308
ANIMIST.										
Kadan	47	122	74	507	250	40	127	48	603	182
Malayan	500	100	20	280	100	313	45	46	341	250

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV-A.

Proportion of children under 12 and of persons over 40 to those aged 15—40 in certain castes; also of married females aged 15—40 per 100 females.

CASTES	Proportion of children. Both sexes per 100		Proportion of persons over 40 per 100 aged 15—40		Number of married fe- males aged 15—40 per 100 females of all ages
	Persons aged 15—40	Married females aged 15—40	Male	Female	
1	2	3	4	5	6
HINDU					
Ambalavasi	69	219	55	58	26
Aravan	88	235	52	49	32
Brahmin, Malayali	51	179	54	59	27
Do Tamil	101	272	80	79	26
Do Konkani	79	189	58	53	33
Do Others	50	184	57	58	38
Chakkan	58	180	27	39	33
Chaliyan	77	254	50	51	25
Chetti	77	209	53	39	28
Devangan	52	137	67	44	29
Eluttassan	75	188	53	44	32
Iluvan	78	204	46	50	30
Kaikolan	64	148	62	36	32
Kammalan	77	199	52	40	31
Kanakkan	74	214	50	42	30
Kaniyan	64	226	54	60	22
Kavundan	120	659	54	40	13
Kshatriya, Malayali	54	136	56	39	35
Do Paradesi	68	185	78	70	34
Kudurnichetti	64	154	76	60	32
Kusavan	55	187	45	42	34
Nayar	71	195	46	55	29
Ottanalkan	41	115	72	55	32
Pandaran	75	232	48	52	24
Panan	50	122	45	39	34
Panditattan	60	193	60	37	31
Parayan	77	194	47	46	31
Pulayan	92	241	59	45	28
Valan	62	150	53	53	32
Vannan	76	474	94	84	15
Velan	77	215	57	51	29
Velakkattalavan	92	329	44	81	19
Vellalan	75	335	69	91	22
Veluttedan	72	219	47	59	26
Vettuvan	77	183	49	39	35
MUSALMAN					
Jonakan	84	253	31	45	27
Ravuthan	95	249	56	29	32
CHRISTIAN					
Anglo-Indian	90	210	65	43	32
European	...	...	163	120	35
Indian Christian	85	220	48	46	31
JAIN	55	140	30	29	47
JEW					
Black Jew	67	165	76	39	35
White Jew	162	429	400	67	18
ANIMIST					
Kadan	30	69	49	30	53
Malayan	159	657	36	73	16

SUBSIDIARY TABLE V.

Proportion of children under 10 and of persons over 60 to those aged 15-40; also of married females aged 15-40 per 100 females.

District and natural division "Malabar and Konkan"	Proportion of children : both sexes per 100						Proportion of persons over 60 per 100 aged 15-40						Number of married fe- males aged 15-40 per 100 females of all ages		
	Persons aged 15-40			Married females aged 15-40			1921		1911		1901				
	1921	1911	1901	1921	1911	1901	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	1921	1911	1901
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Cochin State...	67.2	65.7	66.6	177.9	170.2	179.1	10.1	11.9	9	11	9	11	30.2	32.1	30.6

SUBSIDIARY TABLE V-A.

Proportion of children under 10 and of persons over 60 to those aged 15-40 in certain religions; also of married females aged 15-40 per 100 females.

Religions	Proportion of children, both sexes per 100						Proportion of persons over 60 per 100 aged 15-40						Number of married females aged 15-40 per 100 females of all ages		
	Persons aged 15-40			Married females aged 15-40			1921		1911		1901				
	1921	1911	1901	1921	1911	1901	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	1921	1911	1901
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Hindu ...	65	63	64	173	166	178	10	12	9	12	9	12	30	32	30
Musalman ...	69	68	71	179	179	189	9	9	8	8	8	8	32	33	31
Christian ...	73	73	72	189	180	181	10	11	9	11	9	10	31	33	32
Jain ...	45	18	33	115	52	100	3	5	4	3	...	...	47	59	100
Jew ...	63	59	56	156	155	145	15	13	17	15	18	15	33	30	31
Animist ...	46	60	71	112	143	177	11	7	8	6	7	5	44	37	34
All religions ...	67.2	65.7	66.6	177.9	170.2	179.1	10.1	11.9	9	11	9	11	30.2	32.1	30.6

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VI.

Variation in population at certain age periods.

District and Natural Division "Malabar and Konkan"	Period	VARIATION PER CENT IN POPULATION (Increase + Decrease -)					
		All ages	0-10	10-15	15-40	40-60	60 and over
		3	4	5	6	7	8
Cochin State.	1911-1920	+ 6.6	+ 5.8	+ 11.6	+ 2.6	+ 11.6	+ 11.5
	1901-1910	+ 13.1	+ 12.8	+ 7.9	+ 14.4	+ 13.7	+ 15.8
	1891-1900	+ 12.3	+ 11.9	+ 18.4	+ 11.6	+ 11.1	+ 9.1

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VII.

Reported birth-rate by sex and natural divisions.

Year	Number of births per 1,000 of total population		
	Cochin State		
	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
1911	18.1	18.7	17.5
1912	17.8	18.3	17.3
1913	16.1	16.6	15.7
1914	18.3	18.9	17.8
1915	18.0	18.5	17.5
1916	16.8	17.1	16.5
1917	16.8	17.0	16.6
1918	16.7	17.2	16.2
1919	15.0	15.2	14.7
1920	15.5	15.9	15.0
Total	169.1	173.4	164.8

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VIII.

Reported death-rate by sex and natural divisions.

Year	Number of deaths per 1,000 of total population		
	Cochin State		
	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
1911	13.0	13.9	12.0
1912	15.0	15.9	14.1
1913	17.8	18.7	16.9
1914	14.1	14.7	13.5
1915	11.4	12.2	10.7
1916	11.0	11.5	10.4
1917	11.2	11.8	10.7
1918	15.1	16.2	14.0
1919	21.9	22.5	21.3
1920	14.7	15.6	13.8
Total	145.2	153.0	137.4

Note.—Subsidiary Table IX has not been prepared as the required informations are not available.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE X.

Reported deaths from certain diseases per mille of the population.

Cochin State			Cochin State		
Year	Actual number of deaths	Ratio per mille	Year	Actual number of deaths	Ratio per mille
1	2	3	1	2	3
Cholera			Fever		
1911	37	...	1911	967	1.1
1912	58	0.1	1912	1,159	1.3
1913	1,726	1.9	1913	1,284	1.4
1914	538	0.6	1914	1,218	1.3
1915	44	..	1915	448	0.5
1916	1	...	1916	1,209	1.3
1917	8	...	1917	1,544	1.7
1918	179	0.2	1918	2,666	2.9
1919	1,612	1.8	1919	5,064	5.5
1920	426	0.5	1920	3,424	3.7
Small-pox			Other causes		
1911	249	0.3	1911	10,623	11.6
1912	190	0.2	1912	12,392	13.5
1913	160	0.2	1913	13,199	14.4
1914	16	..	1914	11,212	12.2
1915	15	...	1915	9,979	10.9
1916	48	0.1	1916	8,780	9.6
1917	18	..	1917	8,727	9.5
1918	2,124	2.3	1918	8,881	9.7
1919	1,914	2.1	1919	11,522	12.5
1920	385	0.4	1920	9,243	10.1

Note.—Figures by sex are not available.

CHAPTER VI.

SEX.

51. In the countries of Western Europe, the females are in excess of males, while in India the males preponderate females. The western critics of Indian Census therefore are of opinion that there are *a priori* reasons for believing that the enumeration of females in India may be imperfect. If the preponderance of females over males in Census returns is the test of the accuracy of Census figures, there can be no hesitation in saying that the Census of 1921 in the State has been quite accurate. According to the recent Census there are 1,027 females for every 1,000 males, as against 1,007 in 1911, and the female population used to outnumber the male population ever since 1881 thereby giving collateral testimony to the accuracy of the recent Census returns. This preponderance of women in successive Censuses coupled with their high education is sufficient reason for their claims to civic recognition.

52. At the Censuses of 1891, 1901, and 1911 the females outnumbered the males in all Taluks except Cochin-Kanayannur and Cranganur; while according to the recent Census, same has happened to be the case in the Mukundapuram Taluk also. No reason can possibly be adduced for the deficiency of females in this Taluk, except upon the supposition that influenza differentiated against females, or scarcity against males; the decrease in the Cochin-Kanayannur Taluk may probably be due to, as observed in the previous Census reports, the existence there of a large number of temporary male residents for business purposes, especially in Mattanchery, Ernakulam and Tripunittura and in their neighbourhood. With the development of the Cochin Harbour and the consequent better facilities for trade and commerce, the males in this Taluk are likely to show a more marked increase in their number in future Censuses.

53. Females preponderate over males among Hindus only, while males outnumber females among all other religionists. In the Taluks of Trichur, Talapilli and Chittur the females among Christians preponderate over the males; and females outnumber males among Mubamadans in Talapilli and Chittur Taluks.

54. The age and sex statistics show a variety of features, so much so that no general inference can be safely drawn from the figures or explanation given for the different varieties. Up to the age of five there are more females than males but more boys than girls are seen during the age periods of 5-15. The table then turns in favour of females and we find more females in the age periods of 15-35. From 35-50 there are more males than females though after 65, females are considerably in excess of males. There are now five centenarians in the State of whom two are males and three females.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.

General proportions of the sexes by natural Divisions and Districts.

Districts and Natural Divisions	Number of Females to 1,000 Males									
	1921		1911		1901		1891		1881	
	Actual population	Natural population	Actual population	Natural population	Actual population	Natural population	Actual population	Natural population	Actual population	Natural population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Cochin State	1,027	1,018	1,007	997	1,004	996	998	992	989	not available

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.

Number of Females per 1,000 Males at different age periods by religions at each of the last 3 Censuses.

Age	All religions			Hindus			Musalmans		
	1901	1911	1921	1901	1911	1921	1901	1911	1921
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
0-1	1,032	1,011	1,009	1,029	1,013	1,024	1,022	1,009	937
1-2	1,007	996	949	1,006	997	958	1,048	945	901
2-3	1,051	1,001	1,006	1,061	998	1,008	947	987	981
3-4	1,036	1,020	1,042	1,049	1,042	1,047	1,017	1,045	1,070
4-5	1,028	966	993	1,055	969	1,008	970	914	967
Total 0-5	1,031	1,001	1,004	1,041	1,004	1,013	999	981	975
5-10	971	969	974	970	964	979	992	967	960
10-15	931	942	963	937	951	961	924	899	916
15-20	1,012	1,011	1,017	1,029	1,037	1,038	1,006	989	1,023
20-25	1,105	1,116	1,167	1,103	1,128	1,193	1,064	1,079	1,101
25-30	1,056	1,093	1,158	1,072	1,106	1,184	1,014	1,053	1,179
Total 0-30	1,010	1,012	1,030	1,017	1,021	1,043	998	985	1,005
30-40	923	939	1,002	930	969	1,033	902	850	909
40-50	965	942	967	997	970	1,013	852	841	815
50-60	1,045	1,069	992	1,074	1,111	1,009	894	931	870
60 and over	1,239	1,252	1,256	1,317	1,305	1,331	1,053	996	1,003
Total 30 and over	992	995	1,021	1,022	1,033	1,059	902	876	885
Total all ages Actual population	1,004	1,007	1,027	1,019	1,025	1,048	963	951	967
Total all ages Natural population	996	997	1,018	...	...	...	...	...	...

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II (cont.)

Age	Christians			Jains			Jews			Animists		
	1901	1911	1921	1901	1911	1921	1901	1911	1921	1901	1911	1921
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
0—1	1,043	1,009	997			500	750	1,000	864	1,016	892	438
1—2	998	1,004	944			1,000	1,222	818	545	1,441	1,521	...
2—3	1,049	1,018	1,009			2,000	1,250	545	818	1,349	1,204	2,500
3—4	1,004	994	1,022			1,000	1,400	1,148	1,471	1,098	1,909	1,000
4—5	968	977	963			...	1,125	800	944	1,206	812	250
Total 0—5	1,011	1,000	991		2,500	750	1,169	845	962	1,192	1,066	594
5—10	965	992	966		1,383	500	1,193	1,048	1,206	973	847	882
10—15	921	921	981		857	1,400	1,092	1,101	1,271	831	955	611
15—20	971	949	966		800	1,000	1,000	1,154	759	1,140	968	1,333
20—25	1,113	1,089	1,124		545	2,667	1,239	1,837	1,140	1,593	1,444	1,471
25—30	1,022	1,066	1,088		643	300	1,075	1,556	1,389	1,072	1,118	1,250
Total 0—30	992	995	1,007		673	872	1,108	1,179	1,096	1,085	1,045	937
30—40	884	882	950		778	300	1,000	855	1,297	890	887	634
40—50	918	898	897		59	600	902	890	623	525	717	750
50—60	998	995	983		...	667	1,400	744	440	1,000	883	1,250
60 and over	1,067	1,178	1,132		1,000	1,000	925	1,111	1,031	849	743	600
Total 30 and over	994	939	962		436	474	1,023	885	835	774	821	723
Total all ages Actual population	974	978	993		563	741	1,075	1,058	988	977	964	859
Total all ages Natural population	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

SUBSIDIARY TABLE III.

*Number of Females per 1,000 Males at different age periods by religions and natural divisions.

Cochin State Natural Division "Malabar and Konkan" Age	All religions	Hindus	Musalman	Christians	Jains	Jews	Animists
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
0—1	1,009	1,024	937	997	500	864	438
1—2	949	958	901	944	1,000	545	...
2—3	1,006	1,008	981	1,009	2,000	818	2,500
3—4	1,042	1,047	1,070	1,022	1,000	1,471	1,000
4—5	993	1,008	967	968	...	944	250
Total 0—5	1,004	1,013	975	991	750	962	594
5—10	974	979	980	966	500	1,206	882
10—15	963	961	916	981	1,400	1,271	611
15—20	1,017	1,028	1,023	966	1,000	759	1,333
20—25	1,167	1,193	1,101	1,124	2,667	1,140	1,471
25—30	1,158	1,184	1,179	1,088	300	1,389	1,250
Total 0—30	1,030	1,043	1,005	1,007	872	1,096	957
30—40	1,002	1,033	909	950	300	1,297	634
40—50	967	1,013	815	807	60	623	750
50—60	992	1,009	870	983	667	448	1,250
60 and over	1,256	1,331	1,003	1,132	1,000	1,031	600
Total 30 and over	1,031	1,059	885	962	474	835	723
Total all ages Actual population	1,027	1,048	967	993	741	988	859

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV.

Number of Females per 1,000 Males for certain selected castes.

CASTE	Number of Females per 1,000 Males						
	All ages	0-5	5-12	12-15	15-20	20-40	40 and over
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
HINDU.							
Ambalavasi	989	1,069	998	1,083	1,118	890	1,000
Arayan	883	1,043	741	466	777	959	845
Brahmin, Malayali	859	964	1,077	1,837	1,038	590	786
Do Tamil	917	1,334	1,255	1,004	703	767	743
Do Konkani	888	867	1,027	684	452	1,115	806
Do Others	469	440	429	389	786	423	493
Chakkan	880	275	667	667	756	1,118	1,448
Chaliyan	997	813	792	853	603	1,383	1,143
Chetti	1,216	1,681	903	1,125	2,363	1,060	990
Devangan	1,342	3,000	1,036	1,000	2,579	1,159	1,048
Eluttassan	1,066	1,093	978	1,048	1,021	1,196	966
Iluvan	1,089	980	935	998	1,068	1,173	1,260
Kaikolan	1,367	1,121	995	2,371	1,797	1,653	977
Kammalan	1,042	1,200	782	791	1,515	1,181	965
Kanakkan	911	893	1,011	651	995	1,016	834
Kaniyan	1,193	1,413	1,170	849	1,291	1,113	1,300
Kavundan	738	2,194	297	632	2,474	415	682
Kshatriya, Malayali	1,099	732	862	1,383	717	1,556	940
Do Paradesi	730	1,240	900	1,500	556	662	570
Kudumi Chetti	1,057	1,295	1,126	787	904	1,219	903
Kusavan	1,137	977	1,328	2,878	2,029	771	934
Nayar	1,081	976	939	1,281	776	1,139	1,267
Otta Naikan	1,081	835	1,413	658	701	1,385	903
Panan	1,291	1,232	1,218	2,034	2,030	1,081	1,116
Pandaran	1,053	865	867	1,141	1,038	1,147	1,196
Panditattan	763	939	1,103	672	1,081	694	497
Parayan	1,169	1,137	1,038	1,123	1,092	1,147	1,101
Pulayan	1,014	1,162	1,122	906	931	1,075	807
Valan	1,229	913	1,245	944	1,304	1,344	1,329
Vannan	586	811	290	1,619	389	828	515
Velan	974	890	951	1,173	1,151	956	905
Velakkattalavan	1,138	1,241	1,127	1,486	1,243	740	1,577
Vellalan	593	738	375	455	517	583	750
Veluttedan	1,139	1,102	869	875	1,197	1,167	1,460
Vettuvan	1,001	853	982	905	916	1,206	910
MUSALMAN							
Jonskan	974	1,028	1,003	1,008	769	1,362	1,219
Ravuttan	850	924	1,055	1,095	662	940	465
CHRISTIAN.							
Anglo-Indian	869	1,168	1,011	618	968	947	586
European	535	...	...	1,000	1,000	600	462
Indian Christian	994	990	935	1,063	966	1,038	976
JAIN.							
	741	750	750	1,333	1,000	609	667
JEW.							
Black Jew	980	873	2,590	3,000	603	1,107	500
White Jew	1,040	..	178	123	...	27,000	6,000
ANIMIST.							
Kadan	851	714	889	545	1,509	755	623
Malayan	880	560	400	2,000	1,143	1,000	2,200

SUBSIDIARY TABLE V.

Actual number of births and deaths reported for each sex during the periods
1896—1900, 1901—1910, and 1911—1921.

YEAR	NUMBER OF BIRTHS			NUMBER OF DEATHS			Difference between columns 2 and 3. Ex- cess of latter over former +, defect —	Difference between columns 5 and 6. Ex- cess of latter over former +, defect —	Difference between columns 4 and 7. Ex- cess of former over latter +, defect —	Number of female births per 1000 male births	Number of female deaths per 1000 male deaths
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1896	3,813	3,538	7,351	3,207	2,613	5,820	— 275	— 504	+ 1,531	928	815
1897	6,016	4,917	10,933	5,192	4,203	9,395	— 1,099	— 979	+ 1,548	917	811
1898	2,843	2,743	5,586	4,793	4,049	8,842	— 100	— 744	+ 3,255	965	845
1899	2,731	2,627	5,358	2,811	2,137	4,948	— 104	— 674	+ 410	962	760
1900	3,042	3,039	6,081	3,159	2,630	5,789	— 3	— 529	+ 492	999	833
Total 1896—1900	18,445	16,864	35,309	19,152	15,632	34,784	— 1,531	— 3,520	+ 525	914	816
1901	2,693	2,574	5,267	3,671	2,775	6,446	— 119	— 896	+ 1,179	956	756
1902	2,846	2,941	5,787	4,191	3,163	7,354	+ 95	— 1,028	+ 1,567	1,033	755
1903	3,440	3,492	6,932	4,286	3,521	7,807	+ 52	— 765	+ 875	1,015	821
1904	3,787	3,632	7,419	3,965	3,228	7,193	— 155	— 737	+ 226	959	814
1905	...	...	7,975	...	...	8,455	...	...	+ 480	...	...
1906	...	...	8,345	...	...	8,020	...	...	+ 325	...	...
1907	...	...	8,885	...	...	12,960	...	...	+ 4,075	...	...
1908	3,998	3,881	7,879	...	...	12,005	— 117	...	+ 4,126	971	...
1909	7,846	7,667	15,513	...	...	10,738	— 179	...	+ 4,775	977	...
1910	8,210	7,574	15,784	...	...	10,946	— 636	...	+ 4,838	923	...
Total 1901—1910	...	...	89,786	...	...	91,924	...	...	+ 2,138	...	...
1911	8,556	8,046	16,602	6,350	5,526	11,876	— 510	— 824	+ 4,726	944	870
1912	8,391	7,940	16,331	7,286	6,513	13,799	— 451	— 773	+ 2,532	946	824
1913	7,581	7,240	14,821	8,575	7,794	16,369	— 341	— 781	+ 1,548	955	900
1914	8,647	8,192	16,839	6,746	6,238	12,984	— 455	— 508	+ 3,855	947	925
1915	8,450	8,079	16,529	5,560	4,926	10,486	— 371	— 634	+ 6,043	956	886
1916	7,808	7,608	15,416	5,254	4,783	10,037	— 200	— 471	+ 5,379	974	910
1917	7,769	7,632	15,401	6,388	4,909	10,297	— 137	— 479	+ 5,104	982	919
1918	7,848	7,480	15,328	7,388	6,462	13,850	— 388	— 926	+ 1,478	953	875
1919	6,956	6,776	13,732	10,299	9,813	20,112	— 180	— 486	+ 6,380	974	951
1920	7,389	6,927	14,316	7,134	6,344	13,478	— 862	— 790	+ 738	950	889
Total 1911—1920	79,295	75,920	155,215	69,980	63,308	133,288	— 3,075	— 6,672	+ 21,927	957	905

NOTE:—Figures for the years prior to 1896 are not available, since the registration of births and deaths was introduced only in 1896. Figures for the columns left blank are also not available.

CHAPTER VII.

CIVIL CONDITION.

55. In writing this Chapter I have prominently kept in view the Census Commissioner's instruction that "on the present occasion the discussion should be primarily based on the statistics and should be confined to such aspects of the general subject as arise out of the figures or are connected with them as influences explanatory of the variations". All that can possibly be said on the subject of marriage has been said in the previous Census reports, and there has been no modification during the last ten years in the attitude of the different communities towards marriage, divorce, etc. The most noteworthy feature to be mentioned here is the passing of a social legislation legalising the marriage among Nayers in the State. Till the passing of this Act the Nayar Sambandhams were not recognised in Law Courts though socially they were considered to be valid. The leading Nayers desired to remove this anomaly and represented their case to the Government. The Cochin Nayar Regulation XIII of 1095 legalising marriage and its dissolution was accordingly enacted during the decade. The Christian Civil Marriage Regulation was also passed into law during the decade.

56. Imperial Table VII gives the statistics of civil condition by age, sex and religion while Imperial Table XIV gives similar statistics for selected castes and tribes.

57. Of the male population in the State 57·8 per cent. and of females 45·2 per cent. are unmarried. There are 78,374 widows and 19,867 widowers; that is, for every widower there are 4 widows in the State. With reference to age, the males return 41 per 100 as single at the ages below 15, the proportions for females being 38 per 100. In the reproductive age period of 15—40 unmarried males form 16·5 per cent. of the total number of males, while unmarried females form only 6·6 per cent.; but at the ages of 40 and over the unmarried males form 4 per cent. and females 3 per cent. of their respective total strength. There are only 13 widow girls for every ten thousand girls at the age period of 10—15 and one boy widower for the same number. A widower, especially a young widower, during one Census, will be a married man, and not a widower, at the next Census. Similarly in the case of young widows where widow marriage is not prohibited, a widow of one Census may not be a widow at the next Census. These figures also include persons divorced, majority of whom will sooner or later get married. The figures therefore lose much of their importance. All that can be said is, that on the night of 18th March 1921, there were 78,374 widows and 19,867 widowers. Comparison with other Provinces and States is not possible as latest figures on the subject for the decade have not been received. It may however be safely inferred, from knowledge of conditions prevailing in the State, that universality of marriage, juvenile marriage and enforced widowhood are not certainly more perceptible in Cochin than elsewhere.

58. Of the total number of Hindus in the State, of and about the age of ten, it is seen that out of 43,113 males 43,109 or 99·9 per cent. are unmarried, and of 42,214 females of the same age period 42,137 or 99·8 per cent. unmarried. Among Christians of the same age 99·98 per cent. of males and 99·94 per cent. of females are unmarried, while among

Muhamadans 99·94 per cent. of males and 99·81 per cent. of females are unmarried, The widows among the Hindus come to 8·9 per cent. of the total number of Hindus, while among Christians and Muhamadans to 6·1 per cent. and 6 per cent. respectively. The large number of widows among Hindus is due to prohibition of widow marriage among Brahmans; but the reason for a large number of Christian widows especially girl widows is not understood. There are no widowers or widows in the age group 4—5.

59. Higher education among women was unheard of even some 30 years ago; but the old order of things has completely changed and women along with men have now begun to prosecute their studies for higher education. This has also awakened in the women of the State a consciousness of their ability to earn a livelihood independent of their husbands, and the facilities given by the State towards the achievement of their laudable object to become educated, has lessened the marriage rate and probably early widowhood also. During the last decade the number of female teachers has increased by 108 per cent., while the number of girls undergoing education has increased by nearly 14,000.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.

Distribution by Civil condition of 1,000 of each sex, religion and main age period
at each of the last three Censuses.

RELIGION	SEX	AGE	UNMARRIED			MARRIED			WIDOWED		
			1921	1911	1901	1921	1911	1901	1921	1911	1901
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
ALL RELIGIONS	Males	0-5	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
		5-10	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
		10-15	997	996	995	3	5	5	...	...	...
		15-20	925	894	903	75	102	95	2	4	2
		20-40	255	214	251	705	752	718	40	33	31
		40-60	26	24	36	862	869	852	112	107	112
		60 and over	20	15	17	690	673	673	290	302	310
		Not stated	...	...	386	...	...	523	...	...	91
		ALL AGES	578	562	579	381	400	383	41	38	38
	Females	0-5	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
		5-10	999	997	993	1	3	2	...	...	...
		10-15	944	910	920	55	88	78	1	2	2
		15-20	488	402	432	490	574	547	22	24	21
		20-40	59	47	76	813	821	800	128	132	124
		40-60	16	11	18	501	479	455	485	510	527
		60 and over	12	8	4	150	139	117	838	853	879
		Not stated	...	...	241	...	...	426	...	...	333
		ALL AGES	452	435	456	390	407	387	158	158	157
HINDU	Males	0-5	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
		5-10	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
		10-15	997	996	995	3	4	5	...	...	...
		15-20	933	909	915	65	87	83	2	4	2
		20-40	269	235	280	687	728	697	44	37	33
		40-60	28	25	44	856	868	847	116	107	109
		60 and over	20	15	18	693	682	673	287	301	309
		Not stated	...	...	287	...	...	484	...	...	129
		ALL AGES	576	563	584	380	397	378	44	40	38
	Females	0-5	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
		5-10	998	997	998	2	3	2	...	...	...
		10-15	934	903	913	64	94	86	2	3	2
		15-20	496	416	447	478	554	529	26	30	24
		20-40	66	49	88	781	801	775	155	150	137
		40-60	15	11	21	480	459	433	505	530	541
		60 and over	12	7	4	138	123	111	850	870	865
		Not stated	...	...	289	...	...	394	...	...	316
		ALL AGES	459	423	450	387	402	380	174	175	120
MUSALMAN	Males	0-5	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
		5-10	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
		10-15	997	998	995	3	2	5	...	...	...
		15-20	948	926	945	50	70	54	2	4	1
		20-40	277	235	258	694	738	711	29	27	31
		40-60	12	13	18	914	917	909	74	70	73
		60 and over	12	5	11	763	759	780	225	236	209
		Not stated	...	...	600	...	...	400	...	...	...
		ALL AGES	595	583	598	377	391	376	28	26	26
	Females	0-5	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
		5-10	998	1,000	999	2	...	1	...	...	...
		10-15	948	924	947	51	73	52	1	3	1
		15-20	456	390	414	555	583	556	19	27	30
		20-40	50	41	61	824	838	827	126	121	112
		40-60	14	13	18	492	498	481	494	489	501
		60 and over	12	9	3	142	157	107	846	834	890
		Not stated	...	...	...	...	...	333	...	...	607
		ALL AGES	467	460	484	394	407	38	139	133	131
CHRISTIAN	Males	0-5	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
		5-10	1,000	999	1,000	...	1	...	...	...	...
		10-15	996	992	993	4	8	7	...	...	...
		15-20	910	846	861	88	152	138	2	2	1
		20-40	211	152	167	758	825	808	31	23	25
		40-60	23	22	20	865	860	853	112	118	127
		60 and over	21	18	14	665	657	646	314	325	240
		Not stated	...	...	250	...	...	750	...	...	...
		ALL AGES	580	553	562	382	411	400	38	36	38

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.—(cont.)

Distribution by civil condition of 1,000 of each sex, religion and main age period at each of the last three Censuses.

RELIGION	SEX	AGE	UNMARRIED			MARRIED			WIDOWED		
			1921	1911	1901	1921	1911	1901	1921	1911	1901
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
CHRISTIAN	Females	0—5	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
		5—10	1,000	996	998	...	4	2	...	...	...
		10—15	963	921	934	37	78	65	...	1	1
		15—20	483	363	394	509	628	597	8	9	9
		20—40	55	42	46	851	873	864	94	85	90
		40—60	20	15	12	559	529	499	421	456	489
		60 and over	12	10	8	187	185	141	801	205	856
		Not stated	...	...	200	...	...	600	...	...	200
		ALL AGES	482	459	467	396	419	405	122	122	128
	Males	0—5	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
		5—10	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		10—15	800	929	...	...	71	...	200	...	...
		15—20	714	1,000	...	286	...	...	...	...	...
		20—40	261	146	500	696	781	500	45	73	...
		40—60	...	...	1,000	625	875	...	375	125	...
		60 and over	...	...	...	1,000	500	...	...	500	...
		ALL AGES	500	345	750	414	586	250	86	69	...
JAIN	Females	0—5	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		5—10	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		10—15	1,000	400	...	...	600	...	...	...	...
		15—20	...	...	...	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	...	...
		20—40	71	...	...	929	885	...	...	115	...
		40—60	...	...	...	400	...	...	600	1,000	...
		60 and over	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	1,000	...
		ALL AGES	395	225	...	512	673	1,000	93	102	...
	Males	0—5	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
		5—10	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
		10—15	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
		15—20	966	942	1,000	34	58	...	...	...	...
		20—40	406	377	396	563	586	573	31	37	13
		40—60	29	60	...	831	810	854	140	130	146
		60 and over	...	28	25	688	694	825	312	278	150
		ALL AGES	555	566	573	387	380	381	58	54	46
JEW	Females	0—5	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
		5—10	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
		10—15	933	969	996	67	31	4	...	...	...
		15—20	500	583	422	500	400	547	...	17	31
		20—40	128	150	79	823	767	820	49	83	101
		40—60	14	10	10	534	670	629	452	390	461
		60 and over	30	25	...	182	150	135	788	825	865
		ALL AGES	469	442	418	412	422	412	119	136	170
	Males	0—5	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
		5—10	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
		10—15	1,000	992	992	...	8	8	...	...	...
		15—20	1,000	915	879	...	85	115	...	...	6
		20—40	189	131	153	703	793	807	108	26	40
		40—60	...	11	28	938	909	856	62	80	116
		60 and over	...	...	...	700	797	702	300	203	208
		ALL AGES	485	520	535	449	451	427	66	29	38
ANIMIST	Females	0—5	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
		5—10	1,000	1,000	997	...	...	3	...	...	...
		10—15	909	918	938	91	82	57	...	...	5
		15—20	350	385	447	600	599	547	50	16	6
		20—40	71	45	79	873	861	821	56	94	100
		40—60	36	11	19	643	696	471	321	392	510
		60 and over	...	19	...	167	254	178	833	727	822
		ALL AGES	335	418	457	553	472	402	112	110	111

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.

I. Distribution by civil condition of 1,000 of each sex at certain ages in each religion and natural division.

MALES.

Religion and Natural Division "Malabar and Konkani"	ALL AGES			0—5			5—10			10—15			15—40			40 and over		
	Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Unmarried	Married	Widowed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Cochin State																		
All Religions ...	578	381	41	1,000	...	...	1,000	...	...	997	3	...	418	552	80	25	826	149
Hindu ...	576	380	44	1,000	...	...	1,000	...	...	997	3	...	428	538	34	27	822	151
Mussalman ...	595	377	28	1,000	...	...	1,000	...	...	997	3	...	437	540	23	13	883	104
Christian ...	580	382	38	1,000	...	...	1,000	...	...	996	4	...	386	590	24	23	823	154
Jain ...	500	414	86	1,000	...	...	1,000	...	...	800	...	200	387	600	33	...	667	333
Jew ...	555	387	58	1,000	...	...	1,000	...	...	1,000	...	...	555	422	23	24	803	173
Animist ...	485	449	66	1,000	...	...	1,000	...	...	1,000	...	...	326	584	90	...	581	119

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.—(cont.)

II. Distribution of civil condition of 1,000 of each sex at certain ages in each religion and natural division.

FEMALES.

Religion and Natural Division "Malabar and Konkani"	ALL AGES			0—5			5—10			10—15			15—40			40 and over		
	Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Unmarried	Married	Widowed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Cochin State																		
All Religions ..	452	390	158	1,000	...	...	999	1	...	949	56	1	160	730	110	15	413	572
Hindu ..	439	387	174	1,000	...	...	998	2	...	934	64	2	164	712	124	15	393	592
Musalman ..	467	394	139	1,000	...	...	998	2	...	948	51	1	142	766	102	13	412	575
Christian ..	482	396	122	1,000	...	...	999	1	...	963	37	...	157	770	73	18	468	514
Jain ...	395	512	93	1,000	...	...	1,000	...	...	1,000	...	...	47	953	...	...	333	667
Jew ...	469	412	119	1,000	...	...	1,000	...	...	933	67	...	195	765	40	19	424	557
Animist ...	335	553	112	1,000	...	...	1,000	...	...	909	91	...	132	813	55	29	559	412

SUBSIDIARY TABLE III.

Distribution by main age periods and civil condition of 10,000 of each sex and religion.

Religion and age	Males			Females		
	Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Unmarried	Married	Widowed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
All Religions						
0—10 ...	2,772	...	...	2,667	...	...
10—15 ...	1,310	4	...	1,163	68	2
15—40 ...	1,654	2,186	130	662	3,017	453
40 and over ...	48	1,615	291	30	812	1,125
Hindu						
0—10 ...	2,713	...	...	2,575	3	...
10—15 ...	1,283	3	...	1,101	76	2
15—40 ...	1,711	2,151	135	683	2,981	520
40 and over ...	54	1,647	303	30	810	1,219
Musalman						
0—10 ...	2,808	1	...	2,808	2	...
10—15 ...	1,384	4	...	1,248	67	1
15—40 ...	1,729	2,135	92	598	3,135	432
40 and over ...	23	1,632	192	22	683	954
Christians						
0—10 ...	2,905	...	...	2,862	1	...
10—15 ...	1,358	5	...	1,296	50	...
15—40 ...	1,496	2,227	93	623	3,062	291
40 and over ...	42	1,528	286	32	850	932
Jain						
0—10 ...	2,414	...	...	2,093	...	...
10—15 ...	680	...	172	1,629	...	...
15—40 ...	1,897	3,104	17	233	4,651	...
40 and over ...	...	1,035	517	...	465	930
Jew						
0—10 ...	2,419	...	...	2,621	...	...
10—15 ...	1,005	...	...	1,207	86	...
15—40 ...	2,062	1,567	85	828	3,259	172
40 and over ...	68	2,300	494	34	776	1,017
Animist						
0—10 ...	2,475	...	...	2,000	...	...
10—15 ...	910	...	...	588	59	...
15—40 ...	1,464	2,621	404	706	4,353	294
40 and over ...	...	1,868	253	59	1,118	822

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV.

Proportion of the sexes by civil condition at certain ages for religious and Natural Divisions.

Natural Division and Religion	NUMBER OF FEMALES PER 1,000 MALES														
	ALL AGES			0—10			10—15			15—40			40 AND OVER		
	Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Unmarried	Married	Widowed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Province.															
Cochin State.															
All Religions ...	803	1,053	2,945	988	9,300	4,000	911	18,536	10,375	412	1,418	3,864	644	516	3,575
Hindu ...	799	1,067	4,164	995	18,500	...	900	23,943	18,250	420	1,453	4,094	586	515	4,216
Musalman ...	760	1,009	4,734	966	4,000	1,000	871	17,308	...	335	1,443	4,574	914	404	4,869
Christian ...	824	1,030	3,204	978	2,750	...	948	9,954	1,667	414	1,330	3,119	763	552	3,223
Jain ...	686	917	800	643	...	...	1,750	...	...	91	1,111	...	...	333	1,333
Jew ...	834	1,053	2,029	1,070	...	...	1,186	...	...	397	2,054	2,000	500	333	2,034
Animist ...	694	1,056	1,462	694	...	...	556	...	...	414	1,422	625	...	514	2,800

SUBSIDIARY TABLE V.

Distribution by civil condition of 1000 of each sex at certain ages for selected castes.

Caste and Locality	DISTRIBUTION OF 1000 MALES OF EACH AGE BY CIVIL CONDITION																	
	All ages			0-5			5-12			12-20			20-40			40 and over		
	Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Unmarried	Married	Widowed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
COCHIN STATE.																		
<i>Hindu.</i>																		
Ambalavari	609	342	49	1,000	...	...	1,000	...	...	984	16	...	440	518	42	108	739	153
Arayar	614	337	49	1,000	...	...	997	3	...	981	19	...	312	637	61	19	815	166
Brahmin, Malayali	519	453	23	1,000	...	...	1,000	...	...	968	32	...	298	690	22	90	832	78
do Tamil	495	475	30	1,000	...	...	1,000	...	...	955	44	1	302	778	20	31	833	81
do Konkani	653	290	57	1,000	...	...	1,000	...	...	950	48	2	513	457	30	37	744	219
do Others	510	465	25	1,000	...	...	1,000	...	...	984	14	2	290	753	17	178	761	71
Chakkian	684	253	63	1,000	...	...	1,000	...	...	930	55	14	280	558	132	103	690	207
Chaliyan	602	369	29	1,000	...	...	1,000	...	...	965	35	...	194	779	27	47	829	114
Chetti	544	416	40	1,000	...	...	995	5	...	932	65	3	220	750	30	8	846	146
Devangan	481	361	158	1,000	...	...	1,000	...	...	649	351	...	273	500	227	119	524	357
Eluttassan	552	405	43	1,000	...	...	1,000	...	...	977	21	2	217	741	42	12	849	139
Iluvan	588	376	26	1,000	...	...	1,000	...	...	970	30	...	231	736	33	19	835	146
Kaikolan	542	411	47	1,000	...	...	1,000	...	...	956	44	...	213	747	40	17	832	151
Kammalan	582	333	35	1,000	...	...	1,000	...	...	960	40	...	236	723	41	20	861	119
Kanakkian	605	351	44	1,000	...	...	999	1	...	969	31	...	316	720	54	34	821	145
Kaniyan	545	404	51	1,000	...	...	1,000	...	...	900	100	...	294	667	39	48	780	172
Kavundan	602	301	27	1,000	...	...	1,000	...	...	871	129	...	1000	...	...	...	363	637
Kshatriya, Malayali	600	354	46	1,000	...	...	1,000	...	...	925	75	...	422	528	50	68	797	135
do Paradesi	465	465	70	1,000	...	...	1,000	...	...	939	61	...	284	635	81	63	797	140
Kudumi Chetti	450	501	49	1,000	...	...	1,000	...	...	925	70	5	146	803	51	39	848	113
Kusavan	443	501	56	1,000	...	...	1,000	...	...	843	148	9	134	756	60	14	841	145
Nayar	630	324	46	1,000	...	...	1,000	...	...	991	9	...	431	531	38	47	779	174
Ottanaiyan	435	508	56	1,000	...	...	1,000	...	...	989	11	...	92	869	39	36	818	146
Panan	502	425	73	1,000	...	...	1,000	...	...	929	71	...	237	654	109	45	802	153
Pandaran	562	412	26	1,000	...	...	997	3	...	974	26	...	149	808	43	48	834	68
Pandittattan	509	450	41	1,000	...	...	1,000	...	...	893	107	...	306	655	39	11	878	111
Parayan	540	405	55	1,000	...	...	1,000	...	...	935	58	7	177	761	62	17	806	177
Pulayan	547	407	46	1,000	...	...	1,000	...	...	962	36	2	179	753	68	10	867	123
Valan	536	425	36	1,000	...	...	1,000	...	...	963	37	...	235	718	47	10	894	96
Vannan	393	402	205	1,000	...	...	1,000	...	...	413	587	...	89	340	621	15	645	340
Velan	553	390	57	1,000	...	...	1,000	...	...	933	64	3	196	725	79	21	821	158
Velakkattalavan	593	367	40	1,000	...	...	1,000	...	...	973	27	...	253	691	36	44	798	158
Vellalan	492	477	31	1,000	...	...	1,000	...	...	996	2	2	99	863	38	14	908	78
Veluttedan	596	364	40	1,000	...	...	1,000	...	...	982	18	...	279	687	34	40	806	154
Vettuvan	574	385	41	1,000	...	...	1,000	...	...	951	47	2	219	733	43	13	847	140
<i>Musliman.</i>																		
Jonakan	603	375	22	1,000	...	...	1,000	...	...	983	17	...	248	731	21	17	879	104
Ravuttan	561	400	39	1,000	...	...	1,000	...	...	966	34	...	229	727	44	18	858	124
<i>Christian.</i>																		
Anglo-Indian	686	295	19	1,000	...	...	1,000	...	...	995	5	...	760	232	18	37	909	54
European	326	674	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	400	600	...	231	769	...
Indian Christian	579	333	38	1,000	...	...	999	1	...	950	49	1	205	763	32	22	822	156
<i>Jain.</i>	500	414	86	1,000	...	...	1,000	...	...	700	200	100	261	696	43	...	667	333
<i>Jew.</i>																		
Black Jew	500	434	66	1,000	...	...	1,000	...	...	972	28	...	409	590	31	24	799	177
White Jew	933	67	...	1,000	...	...	1,000	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	1000	...	...	1000	...
<i>Animist.</i>																		
Kadan	392	540	68	1,000	...	...	1,000	...	...	1,000	...	...	209	687	104	...	919	81
Malayan	760	180	60	1,000	...	...	1,000	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	857	143	...	600	400

SUBSIDIARY TABLE V.—(cont.)

Distribution by civil condition of 1000 of each sex at certain ages for selected castes.

Caste and Locality	DISTRIBUTION OF 1000 FEMALES OF EACH AGE BY CIVIL CONDITION																	
	All ages			0—5			5—12			12—20			20—40			40 and over		
	Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Unmarried	Married	Widowed
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
COCHIN STATE.																		
<i>Hindu.</i>																		
Ambalasavasi	433	357	210	1000	...	...	993	7	...	621	351	28	88	709	203	23	356	621
Arayan	443	435	122	1000	...	...	1000	...	...	630	359	11	28	836	136	20	590	390
Brahmin, Malayali	372	428	200	1000	...	...	880	120	...	388	588	24	133	711	156	9	335	656
do Tamil	437	424	139	1000	...	...	981	19	...	338	643	19	...	841	159	...	570	430
do Konkani	365	423	212	1000	...	...	991	9	...	374	610	16	14	831	155	3	256	741
do Others	278	525	197	1000	...	...	957	43	...	280	700	20	43	831	126	6	423	571
Chakkan	357	500	143	1000	...	...	1000	...	...	529	451	30	66	724	210	48	642	310
Chaliyan	536	411	53	1000	...	...	1000	...	...	986	14	...	379	690	31	77	733	190
Chetti	420	385	195	1000	...	...	953	47	...	389	586	25	28	665	307	13	249	638
Devangan	472	448	80	1000	...	...	1000	...	...	478	522	...	314	529	157	45	750	205
Ezhuttassan	431	406	163	1000	...	...	998	2	...	610	368	22	67	777	156	12	426	562
Iluvan	454	383	163	1000	...	...	998	2	...	764	226	10	68	824	108	13	377	610
Kaikolan	449	425	126	1000	...	...	997	3	...	649	344	7	124	731	144	4	547	449
Kammalan	468	387	145	1000	...	...	995	5	...	718	270	12	79	797	124	16	498	576
Kanakkan	471	382	147	1000	...	...	996	4	...	722	263	15	69	793	185	24	426	550
Kaniyan	459	329	212	1000	...	...	985	15	...	609	354	37	235	562	203	15	397	588
Kavundan	723	211	66	1000	...	...	1000	...	...	945	55	...	9	929	62	26	561	413
Kshatriya, Malayali	366	474	160	1000	...	...	1000	...	...	519	472	9	159	693	148	16	496	488
do Paradesi	403	449	148	1000	...	...	1000	...	...	458	542	...	20	980	...	22	400	578
Kudumi Chetti	323	451	226	1000	...	...	965	34	1	366	587	47	17	763	220	9	416	575
Kusavan	445	451	104	1000	...	...	985	15	...	598	400	2	45	841	114	19	567	414
Nayar	417	367	216	1000	...	...	996	4	...	725	257	18	75	748	177	11	320	669
Ottaniakan	346	448	206	1000	...	...	992	8	...	657	326	17	145	692	163	12	465	523
Panan	372	449	179	1000	...	...	990	10	...	443	516	41	56	760	184	19	378	604
Pandaran	420	369	211	1000	...	...	993	7	...	695	289	15	36	596	368	13	572	415
Panditattan	473	425	102	1000	...	...	1000	...	...	471	500	29	170	705	125	21	623	351
Parayan	449	421	130	1000	...	...	997	3	...	663	326	11	68	811	121	12	526	462
Pulayan	492	365	143	1000	...	...	999	1	...	668	316	16	55	797	148	8	435	557
Valan	390	430	180	1000	...	...	997	3	...	647	332	21	73	790	137	21	430	549
Vannan	535	313	152	1000	...	...	1000	...	...	894	106	...	149	518	333	120	603	277
Velan	457	418	125	1000	...	...	992	9	...	595	391	14	77	773	151	16	587	397
Velakkattalavan	500	301	199	1000	...	...	991	9	...	662	321	17	112	631	257	23	408	564
Vellan	359	438	203	1000	...	...	978	22	...	668	307	25	34	653	313	4	651	345
Veluttedan	423	365	212	1000	...	...	996	4	...	622	352	26	125	658	217	14	411	575
Vettuvan	457	451	92	1000	...	...	995	5	...	715	272	13	73	886	41	29	541	430
<i>Musalman.</i>																		
Jenakan	503	356	141	1000	...	...	998	2	...	930	151	19	58	810	132	12	433	555
Ravuttan	542	407	51	1000	...	...	992	8	...	814	186	...	35	908	57	47	662	285
<i>Christian.</i>																		
Anglo Indian	507	416	77	1000	...	...	1000	...	...	579	361	60	144	825	31	109	558	398
European	174	739	87	...	...	...	...	...	...	1000	...	...	111	899	...	83	750	167
Indian Christian	481	396	123	1000	...	...	993	7	...	719	278	3	54	852	94	18	468	514
Jain	395	512	93	1000	...	...	1000	...	...	364	636	...	71	929	...	...	333	667
<i>Jew.</i>																		
Black Jew	472	430	98	1000	...	...	990	10	...	649	351	...	102	869	29	24	439	537
White Jew	449	295	256	1000	...	...	1000	...	...	1000	...	...	296	519	185	...	375	625
<i>Animist.</i>																		
Kadan	262	627	111	1000	...	...	1000	...	...	889	555	55	63	906	31	44	478	478
Malayan	545	341	114	1000	...	...	1000	...	...	700	300	...	143	571	296	...	727	273

CHAPTER VIII.

LITERACY.

60. The system of dividing the population into literate and illiterate introduced in 1901 was continued at the present Census and it was laid down in the instructions for the Census staff that a person should be regarded as literate if he could write a letter to a friend and read the answer to it, but not otherwise. In the case of students also, the above rule was observed. No record was made of the vernacular language or script in which each person was literate.

The meaning of the statistics.

61. Statistics of education by religion and age are given in Imperial Table VIII and of education by selected castes and races in Imperial Table IX. Subsidiary Tables I to VII appended to the Chapter will illustrate the main features.

Reference to statistics.

Extent of literacy.

Number of literates in 1000 in 1911.	Males	Females
Cochin	274	99
Travancore	331	150
Malabar	209	49
South Canara	162	28
Tanjore	248	24
Madras City	453	174
do Presidency	152	21
Baroda	210	40
Mysore	143	22
Hyderabad	27	8

62. According to the Census returns the number of persons able to read and write is 181,410 of whom 132,090 are males and 49,320 females, as against 139,093, 111,146 and 27,937 respectively in 1911. In other words in every 1,000 of the total population 185 are literate, as against 151 in 1911. In every 1,000 males 274 are literate and in an equal number of females 99 are literate, as against 243 and 61 respectively in 1911. The figures showing the extent of literacy for other States and

Provinces are given in the margin.

63. The tables give the figures for literacy by four age periods, namely, 0—10, 10—15, 15—20, and 20 and over. The disparity between the number of literate males and that of literate females is not so very striking, as in 1911. For every 100 literate males, there are in the State 37 literate females, as against 25 according to the previous Census, thereby showing a rapid increase in female education.

Literacy by age and sex.

64. In point of literacy the Jains stand at the head of all religionists, the literates among them numbering nearly 36 per hundred 33 being males and the rest females. These are closely followed by Jews among whom there are 28 literate persons per hundred 19 being males and the rest females. Excepting the Animists, the Muhamadans come last in point of literacy as there are only 9 persons out of every hundred who are literate eight being males and the rest females. Among Hindus the literates number 16 per hundred 12 being males and the rest females. While among Christians there are 26 literates for every hundred persons 18 being males and the rest females. The low percentage of literacy among the Hindus is on account of the backward condition of those sections of the Hindus who are on the lowest rungs of the ladder in the social scale, such as, Pulayans, Parayans, Iluvans, Kammalans, etc.

Literacy by religion.

65. There are now in the State 18,006 persons who can read and write English. Of these 14,730 are males and 3,276 females. *Literacy in English.* There were only 10,512 persons who were literate in English at the Census of 1911. The literates in English therefore come to 30·5 in a thousand males and 6·6 in an equal number of females as against 20 and 3·1 respectively in 1911. As in the previous decades, the progress is most marked among Tamil Brahmans, Malayalee-Kshatriyas, Nayars and Indian Christians. The Nambudiris also have advanced considerably in this respect. There were only 7 in a thousand who were literate in English in 1911; there are now 25 in one thousand. It is curious to note that among Velakattalavans (Barber caste) there are six females literate in English while there are only four among males.

66. In olden days primary education was conducted in *Pial* Schools by Eluttassans, the hereditary village school masters. Every village contained many such schools according to the size and importance of the village. The education was then given free, each pupil having to contribute only three pies to half an anna and half a measure of rice every fortnight. Primary or elementary education was brought under Government only in 1890, and these village schools then gradually began to disappear. The Education Code of Cochin came into force on the 15th June 1911. It has therefore now been working for 10 years. Boys' Schools have since increased by 64 per cent. and Girls' Schools by 43 per cent. Two Colleges are now imparting higher education as against one in 1911. Upper Secondary Schools have doubled in number and Lower Secondary Schools have increased by 79·4 per cent., while Primary Schools have increased by 65·6 per cent. As against one school for every village, there are now practically two. 12·9 per cent. of the males and 6 per cent. of the females are now at school as against 7·1 and 3·1 respectively in 1911. 16,688 pupils of the backward classes are now receiving instruction as against 3,256 in 1911. Girls numbering 24,131 are undergoing instruction in various schools as against 10,365 at the beginning of the decade. There are now 7 Girls' High Schools in the State. The more useful and important system of education given in these institutions has more than compensated for the disappearance of the old *Pial* Schools. *Progress of Education.*

67. Subsidiary Table VII gives the number of the institutions and pupils according to the returns of the Educational department. One-sixth of the gross revenue of the State is now spent on education. From Rs. 2,79,000 at the beginning of the decade the expenditure on education has now gone up to Rs. 9·5 lakhs. The results of the University Examinations are given in Subsidiary Table VIII. Statistics of students who go outside the State for their degrees in Arts, Law, Medicine, Engineering, etc., are not available. *Statistics of the Educational department.*

68. The Draft Regulation for the compulsory registration of books now under the consideration of Government, has not yet come into law and it is not accordingly possible to ascertain the extent of literary activity in Cochin. The number and circulation of newspapers and magazines published in the State are given in Subsidiary Table IX. There are no Vernacular or English daily newspapers in the State; there are, however, seven Malayalam weeklies and one English weekly and Latin monthly. *Books and newspapers.*

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.

Education by age, sex and religion.

RELIGION	Number per mille who are literate										Number per mille who are illiterate			Number per mille who are literate in English			
	All ages			0—10		10—15		15—20		20 and over		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
	Total	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
All Religions ...	185	274	99	35	22	251	150	359	174	397	113	815	726	901	18	30	7
Hindu ...	165	255	79	33	20	227	115	331	132	367	79	835	745	921	19	33	5
Musalman ...	85	153	15	10	4	90	20	170	23	251	19	915	847	985	3	6	...
Christian ...	262	350	173	45	33	347	262	475	322	735	203	738	650	827	22	32	11
European including Armenian ...	909	907	913	...	...	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	838	800	91	93	87	848	860	826
Anglo-Indian ...	288	235	350	204	101	158	533	247	444	271	442	712	765	650	139	122	159
Indian Christian ...	262	351	172	43	33	349	260	477	322	513	200	738	649	828	21	31	10
Jain ...	556	569	70	286	...	200	143	714	...	719	100	644	431	930	40	52	23
Jew ...	278	380	176	21	39	322	160	397	227	543	239	722	630	824	37	53	21
Animist ...	8	10	6	...	...	...	...	67	...	9	10	992	990	994	...	...	...

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.

Literary by age, sex and locality.

District and Natural Division "Malabar and Konkan"	NUMBER PER MILLE WHO ARE LITERATE											
	All ages			0 - 10		10—15		15—20		20 and over		
	Total	Male	Fe- male	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
Cochin State	...	185	274	99	35	22	251	150	359	174	397	113

SUBSIDIARY TABLE III.

Literacy by religion, sex and locality.

District and Natural Division "Malabar and Konkan"	NUMBER PER MILLE WHO ARE LITERATE												
	Hindu		Musalman		Christian		Jain		Jew		Animist		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
Cochin State	...	255	79	153	15	350	173	569	70	390	176	10	6

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV.

English Literacy by age, sex and locality.

District and Natural Division "Malabar and Konkani"		LITERATE IN ENGLISH PER 10,000															
		1921										1911		1901		1891	
		0-10		10-15		15-20		20 and over		All ages		All ages		All ages		All ages	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Cochin State	...	14	8	293	121	727	204	389	57	305	66	199	31	108	12	26	3

SUBSIDIARY TABLE V.

Progress of literacy since 1881.

District and Natural Divisions "Malabar and Konkani"	NUMBER OF LITERATE									
	All ages 10 and over									
	Male					Female				
	1921	1911	1901	1891	1881	1921	1911	1901	1891	1881
1	2		4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Cochin State ...	365	329	302	376	...	127	79	59	62	...

District and Natural Divisions "Malabar and Konkani"	PER MILLE.											
	15—20						20 and over					
	Male			Female			Male			Female		
	1921	1911	1901	1921	1911	1901	1921	1911	1901	1921	1911	1901
1	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Cochin State ...	359	303	282	174	104	77	397	367	343	113	73	55

NOTE.—Out of a population of 600,378, there were 10,752 persons returned literate in 1881. Figures by sex and age are not available.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VI.

Education by caste.

CASTE	Number per 1,000 who are literate						Number per 10,000 who are literate in English					
	1921			1911			1921			1911		
	Per- sons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Per- sons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
HINDU												
Amhalavasi	482	636	327	401	550	250	753	1,268	344	420	708	131
Arayan	122	202	26	107	189	15	23	39	4	6	4	9
Brahman, Malayali	465	629	273	425	633	203	266	489	7	73	140	...
Do Tamil	489	712	246	425	684	150	1,453	2,677	149	1342	2,479	122
Do Konkani	239	369	34	290	502	44	769	1,238	79	400	703	48
Do Others	353	453	140	364	498	77	837	1,109	267	361	489	85
Total Brahmans	422	698	211	391	621	183	1,061	1,849	120	839	1,515	80
Chakkan	114	190	24	131	215	39	168	198	...	38	72	...
Chaliyan	151	254	47	...	...	...	165	169	40	...	...	...
Chetti	79	157	14	...	...	...	105	230	2	...	...	...
Devangan	227	456	57	77	153	1	514	1,013	142	4	9	...
Eluttassan	126	219	39	105	196	17	40	72	10	15	28	8
Ilavan	106	186	33	82	124	12	58	71	7	14	27	1
Kaikolan	89	201	7	91	178	7	71	163	4	29	60	...
Kammalan	129	238	25	107	208	9	12	23	2	3	5	...
Karakkan	44	76	3	19	35	2	...	...	...	4	5	3
Kaniyan	371	531	237	372	531	103	46	101	...	9	18	...
Kavundan	48	60	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kshatriya, Malayali	579	658	507	699	724	492	1,583	2,419	822	1163	2,074	236
Do Paradesi	333	461	169	276	479	51	983	1,690	57	449	952	...
Kuduru Chetti	85	169	6	45	84	2	9	14	4	6	11	...
Kusavan	25	48	1	8	14	1	26	56	...	...	...	...
Nayar	316	439	200	271	413	157	336	633	176	246	434	69
Ottanaikan	82	114	12	19	34	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pandaran	64	107	24	57	104	9	39	69	11	8	16	...
Panan	100	186	32	77	131	30	...	...	...	...	...	...
Panditattan	254	478	39	154	271	13	92	109	71	28	52	...
Parayan	7	12	3	2	4	...	1	...	3	...	...	...
Pulayan	9	16	3	5	9	...	...	1	...	...	1	...
Velan	117	208	42	106	192	14	25	52	4	10	20	...
Vannan	151	198	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Velan	181	335	23	119	231	10	13	25	...	5	11	...
Velakkattalayan	165	254	86	110	195	27	31	27	35	9	18	...
Vellalan	241	324	100	156	281	26	401	604	59	202	384	13
Veluttedan	144	222	75	101	188	24	24	45	6	9	19	...
Vettuvan	3	4	2	3	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
MUSLAMAN												
Jonakan	68	128	7	65	123	6	15	29	1	10	19	...
Ravathan	129	227	12	73	140	4	64	110	10	21	42	...
CHRISTIAN												
Anglo-Indian	288	235	350	428	503	352	1,336	1,219	1,586	1823	1,950	1,693
European	969	907	913	947	954	900	8,455	8,000	8,261	9474	9,643	9,000
Indian Christian	262	351	172	212	312	111	265	300	101	116	186	45
JAIN												
JAIN	356	669	70	...	...	...	495	517	465	...	...	...
JEW												
JEW	278	380	176	197	315	86	368	629	207	332	535	149
ANIMIST												
Kadan	7	7	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malayan	11	20	...	0.4	...	0.8	...	...	...	...	...	...

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VII.

Number of institutions and pupils according to the returns of the Educational Department.

Class of Institution	1921		1911		1901		1891 †	
	Number of		Number of		Number of		Number of	
	Institutions	Scholars	Institutions	Scholars	Institutions	Scholars	Institutions	Scholars
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Second Grade Colleges...	2	438	1	182	1	57	Second Grade College	1 455
High Schools ...	28	2,574	13	1,246	8	804	High School	1 373
Lower Secondary Schools	61	6,781	21	2,646	19	1,696	Anglo-Vernacular	
Primary Schools ...	1,026	79,381	965	46,550	875	29,139	schools	26 2,062
Special Schools, such as, Technical and Industrial Schools ...	21	1,041	11	698	386	7,904	Vernacular Schools	76 4,683
							Palace Schools	2 25
							Hebrew School	1 37
Total ...	1,138	90,215	1,015	51,322	1,289	39,600		107 7,635

* Includes schools where the Koran, music, etc., are taught.

† Classification of schools was different in 1891.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VIII.

Main results of University examinations.

Examination	1921		1911		1901		1891	
	Candidates	Passed	Candidates	Passed	Candidates	Passed	Candidates	Passed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Entrance Examination.	532	234	378	102	183	41	27	16
F. A. or Intermediate Examination ...	156	80	55	27	17	11	18	7

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IX.

Number and circulation of newspapers, etc.

Language	Class of newspaper (daily, weekly, etc.)	1921		1911		1901		1891	
		No.	Circulation	No.	Circulation	No.	Circulation	No.	Circulation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Malayalam ...	Weekly	7	5,850	3	2,675	...	...	...	...
English ...	Do.	1	400	...	...	...	...	...	...
Anglo-Vernacular ...	Do.	1	500	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malayalam ...	Bi-monthly	...	...	1	280	...	...	...	...
Do. ...	Monthly	10	4,875	7	5,200	...	...	...	...
Do. and Sanskrit ...	Do.	...	...	1	600	...	...	...	...
Do. Latin and English	Do.	1	200	...	...	...	...	...	...
English and Latin ...	Do.	1	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latin ...	Do.	1	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malayalam ...	Once in two months	...	...	1	320	...	...	...	...
English ...	Quarterly	1	650	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...		23	14,475	13	9,075	...	...	...	...

CHAPTER IX.

LANGUAGE.

69 Languages spoken in the State are recorded in Imperial Table X, while the Subsidiary Tables at the end of this Chapter exhibit the main facts in proportional and condensed forms. 20 languages spoken in Cochin have been recorded at the present Census. The number of speakers of each language counts from '0002 per cent. to 90'2 per cent. of the total population. These are arranged under three main groups, viz., A—Vernaculars of India; B—Vernaculars of other Asiatic countries; and C—European languages. Vernaculars of India are sub-divided into Vernacular of the State and Vernaculars foreign to the State. The Provincial Table Appendix IV shows the languages spoken by the population in different Taluks.

70. Malayalam is the language of the country and the official language of the State, though the major portion of the official correspondence is now carried on in English. It is spoken by 882,822 persons, or over 96 per cent. of the people. The Malayalam spoken by Pulayas and Parayas differ considerably from that spoken by other Malayalam speaking people; but the difference is not so great as to make it a separate dialect. Malayalam is the mother tongue of 89'6 per cent. of the people in Cochin-Kanayannur Taluk, 92'1 per cent. in Cranganur, 96'5 per cent. in Mukundapuram and Trichur, 94 per cent. in Talapilli and 57'8 per cent. in Chittur. As Malayalam is the medium for imparting elementary education in the State, many people who have returned vernaculars foreign to the State as their household language are literate in Malayalam and not in the language which they have returned as their mother tongue. This is particularly noticeable among those who have returned Tamil and Konkani as their parent tongue.

71. Tamil is the mother tongue of 57,574 persons or 5'9 per cent. of the population, and is the most widely prevalent language in the State next to Malayalam. The majority of those who have returned Tamil as their mother tongue live in the Chittur Taluk. The Tamil speaking people in the remaining Taluks together comes to only 3 per cent. As in the case of Malayalam, Tamil spoken by goldsmiths and chetties differs perceptibly from the Tamil spoken by Brahmans. The former is only an incongruous mixture of Malayalam words with Tamil verbal inflections.

72. Hindustani is returned by 2,341 persons who are Musalmans, Telugu by 8,901, Gujarati by 1,342 and Marathi by 3,013 who are Konkani Brahmans. The language spoken by the majority of Konkani Brahmans is only a dialect of Marathi called Konkani. This dialect is spoken by 17,604 persons including Kudumi Chetties.

73. 580 persons or '06 per cent. of the total population have returned non-Indian languages as their mother tongue and 7 such languages have been recorded. The number of persons who have returned "English" as their mother tongue has fallen from 412 in 1911 to 324 in 1921, while the Portuguese speaking people have fallen down from 237

to 50. The fall in the number of English speaking people is due to the reduction in the strength of Anglo-Indians who number only 2,182 as against 2,446 in 1911.

74. A certain amount of literary activity is going on in the State, but progress has hitherto been slow. Public service and practice of law demand English educated men; so also commerce and industry. Rich literature in vernaculars has therefore very little attraction for the public. It is not even the accepted medium of higher education and it would be no wonder if at the next Census an Indian gentleman with his english-educated wife returns "English" as the language ordinarily spoken in the house. Correct statistics of literary production are not available as there is no provision in the State for registration of books. The introduction of such a Regulation in the State is now engaging the attention of the Government, and a draft Regulation has been published for public criticism.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.

Distribution of total population by Language.

Family	Group	Language	Dialect	Total number of speakers		Number per mille of the population of the State
				1921	1911	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Indo-European (Aryan sub-family)	Southern	LANGUAGES OF INDIA.				
		Marathi	...	3,013	1,061	3
			{ Marathi	8	11	...
			{ Goanese	17,604	21,153	18
	Western	Gujarati	...	1,342	1,060	1
			{ Gujarati	622	352	1
			{ Kachchi	46	121	...
			{ Hindi	2	13	...
		Urdu	...	2,341	2,234	2
		Western Hindi	...			
Dravidian		Canarese	...	3,772	4,152	4
		Malayalam	...	882,822	820,199	902
		Tamil	...	57,574	55,231	59
		Telugu	...	8,901	11,224	9
		Tulu	...	453	546	...
			...			
Indo-European (Semitic sub-family)	LANGUAGES FOREIGN TO INDIA.					
	Roman	Portuguese	...	50	237	...
		Spanish	...	9	16	...
		English	...	324	412	...
	Teutonic	Dutch	...	2	...	...
			...			
	Northern Branch	Hebrew	...	50	27	...
		Syrian	...	92	1	...
			...			
	Southern Branch	Arabic	...	53	111	...
			...			

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.

Distribution by language of the population of each Taluk.

Taluk	NUMBER PER 10,000 OF POPULATION SPEAKING						
	Malayalam	Tamil	Konkani	Telugu	Canarese	Hindustani	Other languages
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Cochin-Kansyannur ...	8,961	317	492	7	15	18	190
Cranganur ...	9,213	325	454	...	2	1	5
Makundapuram ...	9,649	209	95	23	3	8	13
Trichur ...	9,650	254	16	48	5	13	14
Talapilli ...	9,397	379	...	133	82	6	3
Chittur ...	5,775	3,355	1	530	186	138	15
Mean for the State ...	9,017	588	180	91	38	24	82

CHAPTER X.

INFIRMITIES.

75. Imperial Tables XII and XII-A give statistics of those afflicted with infirmities of various sorts, and the Subsidiary Tables at the end of the Chapter exhibit the main features in condensed forms. As on previous occasions statistics relating to insanity, deaf-mutism, blindness and leprosy were recorded; but at the previous Census it was laid down that only those persons who were deaf and dumb from birth were to be shown as deaf-mutes. At the recent Census, under instructions from the Census Commissioner, this limitation was done away with.

Statistics relating to infirmities cannot be free from mistakes partly due to difficulties in accurate diagnosis and partly due to wilful concealment. An ordinary Enumerator can understand insanity in the violent form of mental derangement, or insanity properly so-called; but idiocy is very often left out from this class of infirmity. The danger of wilful concealment is greatest in the case of leprosy especially when the leper is a member of a respectable family. In the case of children suffering from any of these afflictions the parents may not be willing to recognise or reveal the disease. Enumerators also rather feel delicate to minutely question the parents regarding cases of infirmities in the family. The task of collecting reliable statistics is thus beset with innumerable difficulties. The machinery employed for the collection of these statistics is also imperfectly adapted to furnish the required data. The following instructions were issued to Census Supervisors and Enumerators in filling up column "infirmity".

"After the inmates of a family have all been enumerated, the Enumerator should read out the heading of column 16 to the principal man and ask him if there are any persons in his family suffering from any of the infirmities specified therein. If his answer is in the affirmative, the necessary entries should be made against the persons afflicted. If any person be totally blind in both eyes, or both deaf and dumb, or insane, or suffering from corrosive leprosy, enter in this column 'blind', 'deaf-mute', 'insane', or 'leper' as the case may be. Do not enter those who are blind in only one eye, or not both deaf as well as dumb, or have only white leprosy".

76. There is a Leper Asylum in the island called Venduruthy in the Cochin back water of the Cochin-Kanayannur Taluk and a Lunatic Asylum in the Trichur Taluk. The locality for the Leper Asylum in the Cochin-Kanayannur Taluk was found unfit for the purpose and its removal to Trichur is pending the completion of construction of an up-to-date Asylum in an isolated locality in the Trichur Taluk near "Anapara". A Regulation for the compulsory removal of pauper lepers to the Asylum has been passed, but compulsory removal to and detention in the Leper Asylum are not yet enforced. There were 27 lepers at the beginning and 94 lepers at the end of the decade in the Leper Asylum. The number of lunatics at the beginning and end of the decade in the Lunatic Asylum were 15 and 13 respectively.

Among the insanes one Hindu female, one Christian female and one Christian male are blind and two Hindu males and one Christian female are

deaf-mutes. Among the deaf-mutes one Hindu male and two Christian females are blind. One Hindu male who is a deaf-mute is also a leper.

77. The numbers returned as afflicted are shown in the margin, as compared with those returned at the previous four Censuses. The numbers afflicted in every 100,000 of the population at

Numbers and proportion of afflicted.

Year	Insane	Deaf-mute	Blind	Lepers
1881 ...	103	335	281	146
1891 ...	213	397	863	350
1901 ...	197	549	896	334
1911 ...	292	331	1,185	461
1921 ...	381	504	1,250	466

each of these Censuses are given in Subsidiary Table I. The most important noticeable feature is the ever-increasing number in each succeeding Census of those who are returned as blind. From 281 in 1881 it has at the last Census reached the figure of 1,250 and of this

number 637 are females and 613 males. Both males and females engage themselves in out-door work in ever-increasing numbers, and thereby expose themselves to heat and glare and dust; this and various other causes must have contributed to the increase in those returned as blind. Exposure to smoke by cooking in ill-ventilated kitchens accounts for increased blindness among females. The increase among insanes must, to an appreciable extent, be due to excessive use of alcohol and the stress and strain of life. The increase under deaf-mutism calls for no special remarks as at the previous Census only those who were deaf-mutes from birth were recorded as such; but as this distinction was now done away with, the increase is only natural. Lepers also are on the increase but the increase is so small that it calls for no remarks.

78. Numerically more insane people are found in Cochin-Kanayannur Taluk but Trichur has got more deaf-mutes closely followed by Cochin-Kanayannur. The blind are more numerous in Trichur and Talapilli than in any other Taluk. Out of 466 lepers in the State 255 are in the Cochin-Kanayannur Taluk, of whom 94 are the inmates of the Leper Asylum. This is, of course, a very high figure when compared with the number in each of the other Taluks. Putrified and deleterious food leads to leprosy and a good deal of putrified fish is consumed by the lower classes of people in this Taluk and hence the increase of this infirmity in this locality.

79. Out of 2,586 persons afflicted, 1,431 are males and 1,155 are females. In all except blindness, the males preponderate the females but in blindness the females are slightly in excess of males there being 637 females to 613 males. The figures in the

Infirmities by Age and Sex.

Number of females to 100 males afflicted.

Insane	...	...	79
Deaf-mute	...	...	85
Blind	...	...	104
Lepers	...	...	37
Total	...	...	81

margin show the number of females to one hundred males afflicted. More insane persons are found in the quinquennial age periods of 20—40 after which their number is found steadily on the decrease as ages advance. More deaf-

mutes are however found between the age periods of 10—20, and more blind are seen among the age periods of 15—55. In the age periods of 70 and over the afflicted females considerably out-number afflicted males.

80. Table XII-A shows infirmity by selected castes and tribes. As the total of the afflicted is not very great it is not necessary to deal with each and every caste. Out of the 381 persons afflicted with insanity, 110 are Indian Christians, 75 Iluvass and 45 Nayars. Among deaf-mutes also Indian Christians outnumber the other castes. There are 155 deaf-mutes among them. Iluvass come next with 99 and Nayars with 52. Among the blind 282 are Iluvass, 269 Indian Christians and 231 Nayars. 157 Indian

Infirmities by Castes, etc.

Christians, 113 Iluvass and 45 Nayers are lepers. It has to be pointed out that Indian Christians form the majority of the population and that next to them come Iluvass. So these infirmities are usually in proportion to the total population of each community. Among Pulayans there are 46 lepers and 88 blind. The Table presents a variety of features and it is not possible to offer any reasonable explanations for this.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.

Number afflicted per 100,000 of the population at each of the last five Censuses.

District and Natural Division	Insane										Deaf-Mute									
	Males					Females					Males					Females				
	1921	1911	1901	1891	1881	1921	1911	1901	1891	1881	1921	1911	1901	1891	1881	1921	1911	1901	1891	1881
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Cochin State.	44	34	27	32	21	34	30	23	27	13	57	39	77	66	41	47	33	60	43	37
Cochin Kanayan- nur ...	53	40		36	26	41	32		26	17	46	39		58	45	46	41		34	29
Cranganur ...	28	6		43	9	52	18		43	...	23	18		21	9	12	6		29	...
Mukundapuram ...	37	23		25	14	23	30		27	2	60	46		95	22	48	31		41	23
Trichur ...	43	44		38	19	30	28		31	17	77	41		70	52	62	32		45	30
Talapilli ...	34	30		27	27	26	31		13	23	49	45		59	53	41	35		63	67
Chittur ...	59	42		31	18	55	20		37	3	65	18		57	39	37	25		42	52

District and Natural Division	Blind										Lepor									
	Males					Females					Males					Females				
	1921	1911	1901	1891	1881	1921	1911	1901	1891	1881	1921	1911	1901	1891	1881	1921	1911	1901	1891	1881
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41
Cochin State.	127	133	113	133	50	128	125	107	105	43	70	73	57	66	27	25	28	25	31	23
Cochin-Kanayan- nur ...	192	108		89	45	78	81		55	38	139	123		106	31	42	43		29	22
Cranganur ...	137	71		113	19	81	24		101	48	68	59		128	9	...	31		22	10
Mukundapuram ...	115	119		125	39	128	117		107	83	35	52		74	33	21	27		47	32
Trichur ...	161	183		191	37	169	161		149	40	36	42		28	22	14	19		26	23
Talapilli ...	165	175		177	104	175	196		126	74	66	66		40	30	29	24		29	28
Chittur ...	89	98		114	24	120	102		194	25	15	36		26	9	14	15		20	6

Talukwar figures for 1901 are not available.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.

Distribution of the infirm by age per 10,000 of each sex.

AGE	INSANE							
	Male					Female		
	1921	1911	1901	1891	1881	1921	1911	1901
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
0-5	47	...	...	...	1,094	119	73	...
5-10	47	64	182	256		60	73	426
10-15	235	192	273	256		119	73	213
15-20	845	513	909	342		655	365	592
20-25	939	1,090	1,182	598	3,594	833	1,022	852
25-30	1,033	1,538	1,182	1,453		1,131	511	1,276
30-35	1,502	1,218	1,454	1,881		952	1,605	1,276
35-40	1,549	1,731	1,182	1,111		1,369	584	957
40-45	986	1,218	1,091	1,453	5,812	1,071	1,460	1,489
45-50	657	769	364	...		1,369	1,387	532
50-55	798	513	727	1,197		714	949	745
55-60	517	385	727	...		417	657	213
60 and over	845	769	767	684	...	1,191	1,241	1,489
Not stated	...	...	...	769	...	...	...	...
Total	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000

AGE	INSANE—(cont)		DEAF-MUTE					
	Female—(cont)		Male					Female
	1891	1881	1921	1911	1901	1891	188	1921
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
0-5	...	...	366	281	160	167	2,000	173
5-10	208	769	1,392	1,011	1,030	1,000		909
10-15	208		1,429	1,461	1,442	917		1,428
15-20	417		1,502	1,573	1,230	1,468		1,299
20-25	1,042	3,590	1,245	899	1,282	1,083	3,280	1,256
25-30	1,042		1,026	1,461	1,058	875		1,428
30-35	1,771		916	730	897	1,042		1,169
35-40	1,354		659	674	705	708		390
40-45	1,771	5,641	513	562	885	1,042	4,720	649
45-50	...		366	449	417	...		346
50-55	1,354		366	221	449	833		433
55-60	...		147	225	228	...		130
60 and over	893	...	73	393	557	875	...	390
Total	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000

AGE	DEAF-MUTE—(cont)				BLIND			
	Female—(cont)				Male			
	1911	1901	1891	1881	1921	1911	1901	1891
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
0-5	457	244	127	2,182	261	246	197	124
5-10	654	1,097	956		555	640	482	600
10-15	1,111	1,219	764		734	690	592	787
15-20	1,438	1,504	1,783		816	673	724	663
20-25	1,438	732	1,083	3,545	620	476	614	973
25-30	1,438	1,098	1,210		571	755	768	1,035
30-35	784	1,220	701		326	805	855	849
35-40	588	569	637		685	903	680	849
40-45	523	691	956	4,273	751	755	724	1,387
45-50	458	406	...		636	427	789	...
50-55	523	366	573		701	772	1,009	1,077
55-60	65	...	...		620	608	526	...
60 and over	523	854	1,210	...	2,724	2,250	2,040	1,656
Total	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II—(cont.)

Distribution of the infirm by Age per 10,000 of each sex—(cont.)

AGE	BLIND—(cont)						LEPERS	
	Male —(cont)	Female					Male	
		1881	1921	1911	1901	1891	1881	1921	1911
	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
0—5 ...	1,776	188	243	206	165	2,247	29	...
5—10 ...		393	392	542	368		59	30
10—15 ...		267	434	458	553		618	211
15—20 ...		487	573	549	684		618	753
20—25 ...	3,619	518	607	847	870	3,334	912	964
25—30 ...		597	781	709	790		1,118	753
30—35 ...		706	799	664	895		1,147	1,144
35—40 ...		675	660	801	780		824	1,235
40—45 ...	4,605	879	851	824	947	4,419	1,538	1,255
45—50 ...		550	578	549	...		755	934
50—55 ...		863	955	778	1,394		1,029	964
55—60 ...		659	642	593	...		647	534
60 and over ...		3,218	2,500	2,471	2,605		676	842
Total ...	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000

AGE	LEPERS—(cont)							
	Male—(cont)				Female			
	1901	1891	1881	1921	1911	1901	1891	1881
	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41
0—5 ...	43	42	1,250	...	77	97	90	1,765
5—10 ...	173	42		159	155	388	90	
10—15 ...	303	377		317	543	388	451	
15—20 ...	606	335		714	542	971	991	
20—25 ...	433	711	4,000	1,349	698	1,262	541	2,941
25—30 ...	1,429	1,088		873	1,085	1,262	1,171	
30—35 ...	952	1,255		1,508	1,395	777	1,171	
35—40 ...	1,082	1,171		873	1,473	680	811	
40—45 ...	1,212	2,385	4,750	794	1,085	574	2,342	5,294
45—50 ...	953	...		1,032	698	435	90	
50—55 ...	779	1,297		714	698	1,068	991	
55—60 ...	909	...		556	698	593	...	
60 and over ...	1,126	1,297		1,111	852	1,163	1,261	
Total ...	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000

NOTE.—The figures for 1881 are available for the three age-periods of 0—15, 15—30, and 30 and over only.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE III.

Number afflicted per 100,000 persons of each age and number of females afflicted per 1,000 males.

AGE	NUMBER AFFLICTED PER 100,000								NUMBER OF FEMALES AFFLICTED PER 1,000 MALES			
	Insane		Deaf-mute		Blind		Lepers		Insane	Deaf-mute	Blind	Lepers
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
0—5 ...	2	3	15	6	24	18	2	...	2000	400	750	...
5—10 ...	1	2	56	32	50	38	3	3	1000	553	735	1000
10—15 ...	8	3	61	54	71	28	33	7	400	846	378	190
15—20 ...	39	23	88	63	108	66	45	19	611	732	620	429
20—25 ...	49	29	83	61	93	66	76	36	700	853	868	548
25—30 ...	58	44	74	76	93	87	101	25	861	1175	1096	289
30—35 ...	94	44	73	74	59	123	114	52	500	1030	2250	488
35—40 ...	103	78	86	80	131	145	87	37	697	500	1044	393
40—45 ...	78	68	52	57	171	213	200	38	857	1071	1217	185
45—50 ...	72	124	51	43	201	189	129	70	1643	800	897	520
50—55 ...	100	67	59	56	252	307	205	60	706	1000	1279	257
55—60 ...	95	67	35	29	330	403	191	67	686	750	1165	318
60 and over ...	98	82	10	37	867	842	119	67	1111	4500	1228	609
All ages ...	44	34	57	47	112	128	70	25	789	846	1039	371

CHAPTER XI.

CASTE, TRIBE AND RACE.

81. Imperial Table XIII shows the distribution of the whole population by Caste, Tribe and Race, which have been arranged alphabetically under each Religion, while Provincial Table Appendix III exhibits their distribution by Taluks. Wrong entries either due to ignorance or mis-statement were found in many of the schedules, but as the Enumerators had been directed to show the name of the caste sub-division below the caste name, it was possible, in the Tabulation Office, to correct a major portion of the mistakes committed during enumeration. The whole of this subject has been fully dealt with by M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur L.K. Anantha Krishna Iyer Ayl., the late Curator of the State Museum, in "The Cochin Tribes and Castes" and a detailed handling of the subject in the Report is therefore deemed unnecessary. The sixtyfour castes of Malabar are comprised in the four-fold caste system or "*Chathur Varnyam*" of the Hindus; and to attempt to trace the history and origin of all these castes is to attempt the impossible. The origin of most, if not all, of these castes is more or less involved in mysteries and traditions, and authentic information is not available, though ethonographic enquiry has been gone into. A glossary of different castes found in the Table is, however, appended at the end of the Chapter.

82. Social precedence, caste rules and restrictions and caste Government as they once existed or still exist have been dealt with in the previous Census Reports. The caste system continues to reign over the Hindu community as well as among other communities in the State though its rigours are considerably on the decline on account of the altered political and social conditions. The pressure upon the means of subsistence and the high cost of living, the inadequacy of wages in traditional and hereditary occupations, the unprofitable nature of village industries and consequent migration to urban areas and the present system of education in public institutions are all paving the way for the fusion of different castes or at least to account for the present tottering condition of the old social and religious practices and observances. The caste system is slowly but steadily made into the class system of the west. The change is perceptible in towns and it is gradually permeating among the people in rural parts also. Caste tribunals have ceased to exist and if it exists anywhere its decisions are not respected. His Highness the Maharaja is the final authority in all religious questions among Namboodiris and Malayali Kshatriyas and Sudras in the State.

83. The Subsidiary Table II gives the strength and variation since the last Census of the various castes. The castes with the greatest strength are Indian Christians (260,347); next come Iluvans with a strength of 224,008; Nayars come third, their strength being 131,054. In point of numerical strength (69,425) the Pulayans take the fourth place. The Musalmans (Jonakas) and Tamil Brahmans come next with 56,018 and 21,836 respectively. While the Hindus as a whole have increased by 5 per cent. during the decade, some of the castes show decrease in their strength. It is not easy to offer explanation for this variation. It is probably due to ignorance on the part of these people to differentiate their caste names and probably to the

abnormal conditions which prevailed during the latter part of the decade which operated as a severe check to the natural growth of population. Consequent on the representations made by the community, the term "Eluttassan" has been substituted this time for "Kadupattan" of the last Census, with the approval of the Government.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.

Castes classified according to their Traditional Occupations.

Group and Caste.	Strength	Group and Caste	Strength	Group and Caste	Strength
1	2	3	4	5	6
LAND HOLDERS (136)	132,657	BARDS AND ASTROLOGERS (2)	2,393	TODDY DRAWERS AND DISTILLERS (228)	223,406
Kshatriya Malayali	1,232				
Do. Others	401	Kaniyan	2,393	Ilivan	223,405
Nayars	131,054			Shanan	1
CULTIVATORS (90)	87,687	MUSICIANS, SINGERS, DANCERS, MIMICS AND JUGGLERS (3)	2,642	OIL PRESSERS	463
Agamudaiyan	81			Chakkan	463
Kavundan	6,354	Panan	2,642	LEATHER WORKERS (1)	787
Parayan	7,145				
Parayan, Tamil	90	TRADEBS AND PEDLARS (11)	10,786	Chakkiliyan	493
Muttiriyar	7			Tolkollan	349
Pulayan	69,423	Baniya	336		
Vellalan	4,587	Bhattiya	81		
		Chetti	9,163		
LABOURERS (11)	10,328	Komatti	1	EARTH, SALT, ETC., WORKERS AND QUARRIERS (19)	17,634
		Kavara	260		
Kudumi Chetti	10,928	Vaniyan	995	Eluttassan	15,197
				Ottanaikan	2,437
FOREST AND HILL TRIBES	368	BARBERS (4)	4,217	OTHERS (359)	344,871
Kadan	274	Ambattan	1,032		
Malayan	94	Velakkattalavan	3,185		
FISHERMEN, BOATMEN, PALKEE-BEARERS, ETC. (24)	23,686	WASHERMEN (12)	11,617	Dasi	270
				Idaiyan	209
Arayan	5,580	Vannan	2,038	Kakkalan	508
Kanakkan	3,424	Velan	6,232	Kammalan, Tamil	901
Mukkuvan	89	Veluttedan	3,347	Kavutiyar	603
Pondan	56	WEAVERS (7)	7,178		
Valan	9,507	Chaliyan	2,003	Kurukkal	109
Valluvan	30	Devangan	370	Manayar	5
		Kaikolan	4,825	Mudaliyar	687
HUNTERS AND FOWLERS (5)	4,759	CARPENTERS (19)	18,555	Naidu	640
				Nambidi	352
Vettuvan	4,759	Marasari	18,555	Nanjanattu Pillai	135
PRIESTS AND DEVOTEES (41)	40,368	MASONS (4)	3,571	Pulluvan	114
				Samanthan	59
Embran	917	Kallasari	2,436	Sudra unspecified	362
Gouda Brahman	1,660	Kallan	1,135	Tarakan	800
Konkani Brahman	8,050	POTTERS (4)	3,442		
Elayad	830			Tottiyar	58
Muttal	179	Kusavan	2,442	Vadukan	657
Nambudiri	5,427	BLACKSMITHS (8)	8,029	Vaisyan	886
Tamil Beshman	21,886			Valschetti	37
Other Beshmans	1,439	Kollan	8,029	Vilkump	1,005
TEMPLE SERVANTS (8)	8,079	GOLD AND SILVER SMITHS (7)	6,901	Anglo Indian	2,182
				European	66
Adikal	23	Tattan	5,602	Indian Christian	260,347
Chakkiyar	71	Panditattan	1,299	Jonakan	56,018
Chakkiyar Nambiyar	51	BRASS AND COPPER SMITHS (1)	1,065	Kachehi	73
Chengazhi Nambiyar	945				
Kallattu Kurup	151	Kannan	120	Pathan	1,165
Marar	1,447	Moosari	946	Ravuttan	6,544
Nambiyassan	592	CONFECTIONERS AND GRAIN PARCHEES (4)	3,560	Saiyad	139
Pisharodi	1,228			Sheik	2,095
Putuval	891	Pandaran	3,560	Black Jew	1,014
Thiyattunni	80				
Variyar	2,600			White Jew	153
				Jain	101
				Others	65,06

NOTE.—The number given within brackets indicates the proportion per mille to the total population of the State.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.

Variation in Caste, Tribe, etc., Since 1881.

CASTE, TRIBE OR RACE	PERSONS					PERCENTAGE OF VARIATION INCREASE + DECREASE —					NET VARIATION	
	1921	1911	1901	1891	1881	1911—1921	1901—1911	1891—1901	1881—1891	1881—1921	+	—
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		
HINDU.	646,132	615,708	554,955	501,544	429,324	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Ambalavasi	8,079	7,804	7,483	7,143	...	+	+	+	...	...	+	+
Variyar	2,600	2,556	2,309	2,011	...	+	+	+	...	...	+	+
Arayan	5,580	4,706	4,081	3,093	...	+	+	+	...	...	+	+
Brahman	40,368	35,532	31,244	26,233	22,110	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Konkani Brahman	8,080	8,522	7,250	6,086	7,277	—	+	+	—	...	+	+
Malayali	6,456	6,617	6,407	5,982	5,003	—	+	+	+	...	+	+
Nambudiri	5,427	5,520	5,290	5,002	4,266	—	+	+	+	...	+	+
Tamil Brahman	21,836	18,923	16,017	12,201	10,577	+	+	+	+	...	+	+
Chaliyan	2,083	1,693	1,603	1,586	...	+	+	+	...	...	+	+
Chetti	9,163	4,606	5,145	10,060	...	+	—	—	...	...	+	+
Eluttasan	15,197	14,323	13,063	11,796	...	+	+	+	...	...	+	+
Iluvan	224,008	208,453	185,404	169,972	...	+	+	+	...	...	+	+
Kalkolan	4,805	4,121	3,616	3,645	...	+	+	+	...	...	+	+
Kammalan	35,917	34,558	29,809	26,956	...	+	+	+	...	...	+	+
Kallasari	2,436	3,101	2,326	1,210	...	—	+	+	...	...	+	+
Kollan	8,029	7,156	6,407	6,545	...	+	+	+	...	...	+	+
Marasari	18,555	17,779	15,533	14,538	...	+	+	+	...	...	+	+
Tattan	5,602	4,909	3,554	3,179	...	+	+	+	...	...	+	+
Kanakkun	8,424	7,527	5,917	9,926	...	+	+	+	...	...	+	+
Kaniyan	2,593	3,244	2,547	2,523	...	—	+	+	...	...	+	+
Kavundan	6,354	1,095	...	...	...	+	+	+	...	...	+	+
Kabatriya	1,649	1,594	1,539	1,218	...	+	+	+	...	...	+	+
Kabatriya Malayali	1,232	1,015	892	803	740	+	+	+	+	...	+	+
Kudumi Chetti	10,328	12,871	10,843	10,158	...	—	+	+	...	...	+	+
Eusavan	3,442	3,557	3,931	2,168	...	—	+	+	...	...	+	+
Nayar	131,054	121,906	111,837	101,691	...	+	+	+	...	...	+	+
Otta Nalkan (Oidde)	2,437	2,815	2,066	2,719	...	—	+	+	...	...	+	+
Panan	2,642	2,902	2,781	2,398	...	—	+	+	...	...	+	+
Pandaran	3,560	2,715	2,785	2,941	...	—	+	+	...	...	+	+
Parayan	7,145	8,340	6,841	6,245	...	—	+	+	...	...	+	+

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.—(cont.)
Variation in Caste, Tribe, etc., Since 1881.

CASTE, TRIBE OR RACE	PERSONS					PERCENTAGE OF VARIATION INCREASE + DECREASE—					NET VARIATION	
	1921	1911	1901	1891	1881	1911—1921	1901—1911	1891—1901	1881—1891	1881—1921		
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		
Pulayan	69,423	72,787	59,840	51,251	...	4'6	21'6	16'7	...	+	+	18,172
Vallan	9,507	7,827	7,664	6,157	...	21'5	3'4	22'8	...	+	+	3,350
Vannan	2,038	97	442	...	...	2,001'0	78'1	...	...	+	+	1,696
Velaikkattalavan	3,185	3,271	2,761	2,299	...	2'6	19'4	20'1	...	+	+	866
Vellu	6,232	9,322	8,243	7,084	...	33'1	13'1	16'3	...	+	+	552
Vellalan	4,587	6,044	8,242	2,808	...	24'1	26'6	187'3	...	+	+	1,719
Veluttedan	3,347	3,381	3,152	2,989	...	1'0	7'2	5'4	...	+	+	358
Vettuvan	4,759	5,261	6,349	747	...	9'5	17'1	749'9	...	+	+	4,012
MUSALMAN	68,717	63,822	54,492	46,989	33,344	7'7	17'1	17'4	39'1	+	+	35,373
Jonakan	56,018	51,469	43,604	36,393	...	9'0	18'0	19'8	...	+	+	19,625
Ravuthian	6,544	8,430	8,100	6,486	...	22'4	3'3	25'8	...	+	+	58
Sholk	2,095	416	317	273	...	403'6	31'2	16'1	...	+	+	1,822
CHRISTIAN	262,595	233,092	198,289	173,831	126,361	12'7	17'5	14'0	27'4	+	+	126,234
Anglo-Indian	2,182	2,446	4,033	270	246	10'8	39'3	1,393'7	21'9	+	+	18,36
European	66	76	55	38	23	13'2	38'1	44'7	65'2	+	+	43
Indian Christian	260,547	230,568	194,151	173,523	135,992	12'9	18'7	11'8	27'6	+	+	124,365
JAIN	101	129	5	...	...	21'7	2,480'0	...	—	+	+	96
JEW	1,167	1,176	1,137	1,142	1,249	7	3'3	0'4	—	—	—	82
Black Jew	1,014	983	907	...	...	3'2	2'7	...	8'5	+	+	57
White Jew	153	194	180	...	...	20'3	6'6	...	...	—	—	97
ANIMIST	368	4,177	3,897	4,027	...	91'2	7'1	3'2	—	—	—	3,659

Note.—Net variation in periods 1881—1921 has been given in all cases wherever available, while in the case of Black Jews, white Jews, Jains and Vannan the figures indicate the net variation in the period 1901—1921 and of Kavundan in the period 1911—1921, those for the rest being in the period 1891—1921.

Glossary of Castes, Tribes and Races.

(THOSE INCLUDED IN TABLE XIII.)

Note.—The figures entered after each name represent the strength of the caste.

ADIKAL (23).—Originally a class of Brahmans deputed to perform religious rites in Bhadrakali temples. They therefore lost their original status and now do various temple services. They follow the Makkathayam system of inheritance and their women are called Adiyammas.

AGAMUDAIYAN (81).—A certain cultivating class found in the easternmost villages of the Chittur Taluk. Their mother tongue is Tamil.

AMBALAVASI (8,079).—Literally means one who lives in temples. Their hereditary occupation is temple service. They are supposed to be degraded Brahmans and the word is a generic name for a number of castes who are temple servants.

AMBATTAN (1,032).—Tamil barbers.

ANGLO-INDIAN (2,182).—Official name given to Europeans of mixed Indian descent. They were originally called Eurasians.

ARAYAN (5,580).—These are fishermen like Valans.

BANIYA (336).—Vaisya immigrants from Bombay.

BHATIYA (31).—Another trading caste from Bombay.

BLACK JEW (1,014).—One of the two divisions of Jews.

BORA (49).—Musalman converts from Bombay. They are the only Shiyas found in Cochin.

CHAKKAN (463).—One who drives an oil mill called "Chakku". They are also called Vaniyans.

BRAHMAN (40,368).—One of the four castes into which Hindus are divided.

CHAKKILIYAN (438).—Leather workers of the Telugu caste.

CHAKKIYAR (71).—These are the offspring of adulterous Nambudiri women born after the commencement of their guilt but before discovery and expulsion from caste. Boys so born and invested with the sacred thread become Chakkiyars and those not invested with sacred thread become Chakkiyar Nambiyars. Their profession is to narrate religious stories in temples and Chakkiyar Nambiyars keep time during such recitals. The women of Chakkiyars are called Illodammas and of the latter Nangiyars.

CHAKKIYAR NAMBIYAR (51).—Vide above.

CHALIYAN (2,003).—Cotton weaver.

CHANGAZHI NAMBIYAR (945).—A class of Ambalavasis.

CHETTI (9,163).—This is a titular or occupational term meaning trader.

CHUNNAMBOTTAN (3).—A Telugu caste people who deal in chunnam.

DASI (270).—Devadasis attached to Konkani temples recruited from Konkani Sudras.

DEVANGAN (370).—These are generally known as Chetans mostly found in Chittur Taluk and the eastern part of the Talapilli Taluk. Their agnomen is Chetti.

ELAYAD (830).—A class of Malayali Brahmans who suffered degradation either for officiating at the funeral rites of the Nayars or for their having freely partaken of the food served at the anniversaries of Nayars. Their women are called Elormas.

EMBRAN (217).—Tulu Brahman immigrants from South Canara. They are employed as priests in Temples.

ELUTTASSAN (15,197).—This was originally a title given to the learned among Kadupattans. All Kadupattans now assume this title and discard the old name by which they were called. Their occupation was to teach the Sudras. They were Brahmans originally; according to one story they were the residents of Katu Gramam in Chola country. They were gained over to Buddhism and were banished by Chola kings. After considerable hardship they reached Malabar; but Valia Tamburatti of Ambadi Kovilakam, though gave them shelter, decided they had lost their status, hence they were called Kadupattars being the Pattars (Brahmans) of Katu Gramam. Another story while admitting the Brahmin origin of these people says that they lost their status for having eaten Kadu—a kind of fish.

GAVUDA (1,660).—A class of Brahman mendicants.

HANAVI (155).—A Musalman sect.

IDAIYAN (209).—A shepherd caste from Tamil country.

ILUVAN (224,008).—These are called Chogans in Cochin and correspond to Shanans in Tamil Districts. Some of them follow Makkattayam while the rest follow Marumakkattayam law

of succession. Their headman is called Thandan appointed by His Highness the Maharaja. The Iluvans are supposed to be immigrants from Ceylon.

JONAKAN (56,018).—These are also called Mappilas. These are Musalmans speaking Malayalam. They are descendants of the offspring of mixed union or converts from Hindus. They are all Sunnis.

KACHCHI (73).—A class of Musalmans commonly known as Kachi-Memons.

KADAN (274).—A hill tribe in Nelliampatis and Parambikolam. They may more appropriately be called Vedans.

KAIKOLAN (4,805).—Hereditary Tamil weaver found in Chittur and Talapilli Taluks.

KAKKALAN (508).—A gipsy tribe whose females are professional beggars. The majority of males are mat-makers; and the rest are jugglers and snake-charmers. They are also called Kuravans.

KALLAN (1,135).—A worker in granite.

KALLAR (3).—A Tamil caste meaning a thief.

KALLASARI (2,436).—A mason.

KALLATTU KURUP (151).—A division of Ambalavasis.

KAMMALAN (35,917).—A generic name for the artisan class. They are all still engaged in their hereditary occupations.

KANAKKAN (8,424).—A class of fishermen and boatmen.

KANIAN OR KANISAN (2,393).—Professional village astrologers.

KANNADIYAN (56).—Shepherds and cattle breeders of Canarese caste.

KANNAN (120).—These are Tamil Kammalans.

KAVARA (260).—Professional basket-makers belonging to Telugu caste.

KAVUNDAN (6,354).—A division of Kongu Vellalans found in Chittur Taluk.

KAVUTIYAN (603).—The priests of Iluvans but inferior in status to Iluvans.

KOLLAN (8,029).—Hereditary blacksmiths known also by the name of Karuvans.

KOMATTI (1).—A Telugu trading class.

KONKANI BRAHMAN (8,080).—A branch of Saraswat sub-division of Pancha Gaudas. They speak Konkani dialect of Mahratti. They are immigrants from Konkan.

KSHATRIYA (1,649).—One of the four castes into which Hindus are divided. They are grouped under four classes, Malayali, Rajput, Raju and others. The first are known as either Thampurans, Tampans or Tirumulpads. The Tampurans are members of the Ruling family, while Tampans are those who lost their political power. The rest are Tirumulpads. Their women are called Tampurattis, Tampattis, and Nambashtaris respectively. Their priests are Nambudiris.

KUDUMI CHETTY (10,323).—These are Konkani Sudras and Konkani Brahmans officiate as their priests.

KURUKKAL (109).—A sub-division of Nayars.

KURUP (903).—A division among Nayars and also a sub-caste of Kammalans. The latter are the priests as well as barbers of Kammalans.

KUSAVAN (3,442).—Potters.

MARATHA (76).—A tribe speaking Mahratti.

MALAYALI BRAHMAN (6,436).—Elayad, Muttad and Nambudiri.

MALAYAN (94).—A hill tribe.

MANAYAR (5).—A sub-division of Nayars consisting originally of 24 families and therefore known as Irupattinalu Manayar.

MARAR (1,447).—A class of Ambalavasis who are temple musicians.

MARASARI (18,555).—Carpenter by occupation. They are a class of Kammalans.

MUDALIYAR (687).—A section of Vellalans.

MUKKUVAN (89).—A caste of fishermen. They are immigrants from Ceylon and are found chiefly on the sea-coast.

MUSARI (946).—Bell-metal worker, a division of Kammalans.

MUTTAD (179).—Malayali Brahmans who suffered social degradation the cause of which is differently told in different parts. Their women are called Manayammas who are ghoshas like the Nambudiri women.

MUTTIRIYAN (7).—A Tamil caste of cultivators and village watchmen.

NAMBIDI (362).—A caste between Nambudiris and Nayars. They wear the sacred thread and are said to be the descendants of certain Brahmans who were degraded for assassinating one of the Perumals. It is also the title of some Nayar aristocrats.

NAMBIDY KURUP (25).—See Nambiyassan below.

NAMBYASSAN (592).—A class of Ambalavasis. They are also called Nambiyar and Unni. Their women are called Pushpanis or Brahmanis. They wear the sacred thread. They are supposed to have been brought to Malabar by Parasurama from outside along with certain Brahmans.

NAMBUDIRI (5,427).—The Brahmans of Kerala. Their women are ghoshas and are called Antarjanams or Akattaminars. Only the eldest son among Nambudiris generally marry though there is no objection for all male members to marry into their own castes. The rich and learned and influential among them are called Nambudiripads.

NANJANATTU PILLAI (136).—These are Tamil Vellalas long domiciled in the country. The males wear Malayali dress while their women dress more like Vellala women. This peculiarity can be observed in their marriage system also which is partly Tamil and partly Malayali.

NAYAR (131,054).—The military class of old. There are many sub-castes among them, too numerous to be mentioned here. These distinctions are, however, rapidly dying out. Similarly there are various titles also among them, either conferred or assumed. The middle class usually assume the title of "Menon" but "Nayar" is generally affixed to the name of the poor or illiterate.

NAYADI (119).—An animistic tribe living in the outskirts of the jungles. They are the dirtiest people in the State and even Pulayas and Parayas are polluted by their approach.

ODIYA (89).—An Uriya speaking race.

OTTA NAIKAN OR ODDE (2,437).—These are tank diggers and earth workers. They are said to be the descendants of those who accompanied Tippu Sultan during his invasion of Malabar and subsequently settled down here.

PANAN (2,642).—A caste whose hereditary occupation is sorcery and exorcism. They have lost much of their so-called power in this direction and are now following the peaceful occupation of agriculture and umbrella-making.

PANDARAN (3,560).—Tamil priests and beggars. Most of them who are long domiciled here make "Pappadams" thin crisp cakes and are neither priests nor beggars. These men speak Malayalam.

PANDITATTAN (1,299).—Tamil goldsmiths.

PARAVAN (67).—Chunnam manufacturer.

PARAYAN (7,145).—These are the lowest people in the social scale. They are chiefly engaged as agricultural coolies though many among them make articles of bamboo and cadjan umbrellas.

PATHAN (1,165).—These are Musalmans of Afghan descent.

PISHARODI (1,228).—A class of Ambalavasis who are temple servants. Tradition says that they are children of a Sanyasi by a Brahman female whom he took as his wife. Another version says that a Brahman novice who, when about to be ordained a sanyasi, ran away as he did not like to take up that life and the children born to him afterwards were called Pisharodis.

PONDAN (56).—A sub-caste of Idaiyan. They are palanquin bearers of His Highness the Maharaja of Cochin.

PULAYAN (69,423).—These are field labourers who were originally slaves. They are also called Cherumas.

PULUVAN (114).—A set of professional beggars.

PUDUVAL (891).—A division of Ambalavasis.

RAJAPUT (16).—A Kshatriya caste from upper India.

RAVUTTAN (6,544).—Musalman immigrants from the east coast.

REDDI (11).—A cultivating caste of the Telugu country. They are also known as Kappus.

SAIYID (139).—The highest sect of Musalmans.

SAMANTAN (59).—Nayar aristocrats who consider themselves to be superior to the ordinary Nayars in caste. Tradition says that they were originally Kshatriyas and being afraid of Parasurama, the destroyer of Kshatriyas, they renounced their caste observances and migrated to other countries. Subsequently they visited Malabar and requested Cheraman Perumal to restore them their Kshatriya status. Cheraman Perumal then classed these people as Samantas. Some say these are the offsprings of Nayar females with Kshatriya males.

SHABI (1,140).—A Musalman sect.

SHANAN (1).—A Tamil toddy drawing caste.

SHEIK (2,095).—A Musalman tribe.

TAMIL BRAHMAN (21,836).—They are also called Pattars to distinguish them from Nambudiri Brahmans, the Brahmans of Malabar.

TARAKAN (800).—Tamil Sudras who are a trading class. They are found only in the Chittur Taluk. Some of them have begun to take the title of "Menon".

TATTAN (5,602).—Goldsmith. They are a division of Kammalans.

THIYYATTUNNI (80).—A division of Ambalavasis who are to perform ceremonies called Tiyyattam in Bhadrakali Temples. They are also called Tiyyattu Nambiyars. Their women are called Pushpanis or Brahmanis.

TOLKOLLAN (349).—Kammalans who work in leather.

TOTTIYAN (58).—A Telugu cultivating caste.

ULLATAN (413).—A hill tribe. They are below Pulayans and Parayans in social scale.

VADUKAN (657).—Balijs and Kapus are often called by this name in Tamil and Malayalam countries. Strictly speaking it is not the name of a caste.

VAISYAN (886).—One of the four Hindu castes. They are mostly Komattis and Baniyas.

VALAN (9,507).—Fishermen and boatmen. Mukkuvans who are a sub-caste of Arayans are the priests of Valans.

VALACHETTI (37).—"Vala" in Malayalam means a bangle, and hence the word means one who sells this article. They belong to the Balijs class.

VALLUVAN (30).—They are the priests of Parayans.

VANIYAN (995).—Konkani Vaisyans. They wear the sacred thread. Their priests are called Panditans.

VANNAN (2,038).—Also called Mannan. They are Tamil washermen.

VARIYAR (2,600).—A division of Ambalavasis. Their women are called Varasyars.

VELAKKATTALAVAN (3,185).—Hereditary barbers to the Nayars and other caste-Hindus. They resemble Nayars in their dress and customs.

VELAN (6,232).—A class of washermen but inferior in social scale to Veluttedans.

VELLALAN (4,587).—A cultivating Tamil caste.

VELUTTEDAN (3,347).—Hereditary washermen to the Nayars and other caste-Hindus. They resemble Nayars in their dress and customs.

VETTUVAN (4,759).—Agricultural labourers and collectors of forest produce.

VILKURUP (1,005).—Same as Tolkollans; but these were in old days engaged in making bows and arrows. *Vil* means a bow.

VIRASIVAN (11).—A sect of Hindu reformers.

WHITE JEWS (152).—One of the two divisions of the local Jews; the other division being Black Jew.

CHAPTER XII.

OCCUPATION.

84. This Chapter is an important one, and the tables will show at a glance how people are enabled to exist and support themselves; but the questions as to occupation or means of livelihood are either incorrectly or carelessly answered. Detailed instructions were issued to Supervisors and Enumerators in the matter of filling up columns relating to "Occupation" and the few mistakes which crept into the schedules were corrected, before sorting, in the Tabulation Office. The arrangement in the table is slightly different from the arrangement at the Census of 1911. The actual number of occupations this time is 191 as against 169 in 1911, and the scope of the information has been widened.

85. The Statistics pertaining to this Chapter are embodied in Imperial Tables XVII to XXI, and the Subsidiary Tables given at the end of the Chapter will show the salient features of these statistics.

86. Occupations are divided into four classes and sub-divided into 12 sub-classes as in 1911. These are again divided into 56 orders as against 55 in 1911. These orders are again sub-divided into 191 groups in all, as against 169 in 1911.

87. Taking the four classes of occupations recorded in Imperial Table XVII, it is seen that the class A (production of raw materials) takes in 52.4 per cent. of the total population; and class B (preparation and supply of material substances) 34.5 per cent. Public administration and liberal arts which form class C take in 6 per cent and the balance, viz., 7.1 per cent. is taken by class D (miscellaneous occupations.) The functional distribution shows that 50.2 per cent. or half of the population are agriculturists including dependents and textiles and dress industries are the occupation of 7.1 per cent. Trade in food stuffs supports 7.2 per cent.

88. Females preponderate in comparatively light and less lucrative works and a few such are given in the margin. There are however several occupations from which women are completely shut out. But this is not a peculiarity confined to the State. Women have begun to share the duties and responsibilities of the stronger sex, and ere long it may be confidently expected that females will be found in all walks of life.

89. Agricultural population consists of cultivating and non-cultivating land-lords, cultivating and non-cultivating tenants, agents, or managers &c. of landed estates, farm servants and field labourers and growers of agricultural products. Agriculture is the main stay of the people and out of a total population of 979,080, this profession supports whether as actual workers or dependents, 491,517 persons as against 463,074 in 1911. At the last Census "Agriculture" was held to include orders 1 (a), (b), (d) & (e) whereas in the present Census, it is made to cover only orders 1 (a) & (b). The State is essentially an agricultural country, and the advancement of

Introduction.

Reference to statistics.

Strength of each class of occupation.

Occupation of females.

	Males.	Females.
1. Fibres (coconut &c.) ...	9,120	15,838
2. Rice pounders, huskers & flour grinders ...	938	9,145
3. Washing, cleaning, &c. ...	2,537	3,282
4. Sweepers, scavengers, &c. ...	214	1,568
5. Midwives, vaccinators, nurses, &c. ...	100	166
6. Beggars, vagrants, &c. ...	591	707

industries is more or less bound up with development of agriculture. The increase in the agricultural population during the decade is 6.1 per cent.

90. Out of a total number of 130,052 males and 73,091 females who are agriculturists, 11,676 males and 3,458 females have returned subsidiary occupations. Of these, nearly 2.8 per cent. are cultivating tenants and 1.6 per cent. are field labourers. The figures in the Imperial Table XVIII "Subsidiary occupation of Agriculturists" cannot be regarded as a sure basis for general comment as most of these so called subsidiary occupations are not followed throughout the year and add but very little to the scanty income from agriculture.

91. Industrial occupations come under orders 6—18, groups 25—103. Textiles (order 6) have no entries against 7 of the 14 groups into which this order is divided, while out of 50,636 the total strength of the order, 42,173 come under group 30. The making of cocoanut fibre and yarn is a paying industry especially for women and children while engaged in household work. While there were 39,510 persons engaged in this industry in 1911, their number has now increased to 42,173. The dependents under this group has also increased from 15,072 to 17,215. Cotton sizing and weaving, chiefly as a cottage industry, has a strength of 7,287 as against 6,626 in 1911. All these industries, under textiles, together support 5.2 per cent. of the total population.

Out of a total strength of 43,524 under food industries (order 12) 16,920 are rice pounders and huskers and flour grinders, while 24,653 are toddy drawers. Under ceramics (order 10) potters and earth pipe makers number 3,302. Order 13, "washing, cleaning and dyeing" supports 9,026 or 47.2 per cent. of the total strength of the order.

92. This sub-class is divided into five orders according as the transport is by air, water, road, rail or postal, telegraph and telephone services. Transport by air has no entries against it and is likely to remain so for years to come. Of the other four means of transport, that by road (order 21) supports 10,971 while that by water maintains 6,901. Transport by rail (order 22) employs 2,189. These are all railway employees or labourers employed on railway construction and maintenance, &c. On account of extensive waterways and good metalled roads, the State affords ample facilities for transport by water and road. The development of the Cochin Harbour, when it becomes an accomplished fact, will considerably increase the number supported by "transport by water and road". Post Office, Anchal Office, Telegraph and Telephone services come under "transport" order 23. These maintain 1,068 persons including dependents.

93. On account of its geographical conditions, the State enjoys considerable facilities for trade and commerce. The facilities will be better utilised with the development of the Cochin Harbour

which has been taken in hand. The commercial population of the State, including those engaged in transport forms 13 per cent. of the total population as against 13.6 per cent. in 1911. Some of the chief articles of trade are given in the margin together with the number of persons supported by their sale in 1921 and 1911.

	1921.	1911.
1. Banks, establishments of credit, &c.	4,931	4,424
2. Trade in textiles	6,058	5,646
3. Trade in wood	1,307	1,305
4. Trade in pottery	399	217
5. Trade in chemical products	851	842
6. Hotels, cafes, restaurants, &c.	10,336	9,390
7. Other trade in food stuffs	54,865	59,573
8. Trade in building materials	1,753	1,585
9. Trade in fuel	2,189	2,045
10. Trade in articles of luxury & those pertaining to letters, arts & sciences.	1,961	1,118

94. The avocations included in this class consists of those engaged in public administration, religion, law, medicine, instruction and letters, arts and sciences. Persons who get their means of subsistence, by following these avocations are few. Public administration & liberal arts. All told, their total strength comes to 58,448 or 6 per cent. of the total population. Public administration including army and police has a total strength of 13,504. Religion maintains 9,252; while law, medicine, instruction and letters, arts and sciences together maintain 35,692 as against 19,916 in 1911, thereby giving an increase of 79.2 per cent. The strongest of the order is "instruction" which supports 20,067 as against 7,417 in 1911. This large increase is only to be expected where literacy is so very widely prevalent.

95. This class (D) includes persons living principally on their income, domestic service, general terms which do not indicate a definite occupation, inmates of jails, asylums, and alms houses, beggars, vagrants and prostitutes and other unclassified non-productive industries. Miscellaneous. The strength of this class as a whole aggregate 70,141, as against 75,443 in 1911. A portion of this large reduction is under "beggars, vagrants, etc." which is a sign of the State's prosperity and her advancement in civilisation. Of these, 34,948 or nearly half are dependents. Among "labourers and workmen otherwise unspecified" the dependents exceed the actual workers.

96. Imperial Table XIX has not been prepared as there are few cases of mixed occupations in the State.

97. Imperial Table XX shows distribution by religion of workers and dependents in different occupations while Imperial Table XXI gives the occupation of certain selected castes. Occupation by religion and caste. The Hindus form about 66 per cent. of the total population and this increase influences the numerical strength under various occupations; but in respect of chemical products, furniture, transport by water, brokerage, commission and export, trade in textiles and in a few other occupations, the Christians preponderate.

Imperial Table XXI gives information in regard to 45 selected castes and it is interesting to note the marked extent to which traditional occupations are being deviated from. All castes, whatever their traditional occupations may be, scramble for land. Among Brahmans who are to minister to the spiritual needs of the people, only 858 or 94 in one thousand are returned as following their traditional calling. The remaining have taken up agriculture (268), trade in food stuffs (129), public administration (99), law (28), and medicine (10). Nayers who are military and agricultural are mainly cultivating tenants and field labourers. In one thousand 36 are engaged in building industries, 24 in public administration, 7 in law, 6 in medicine, and 23 in domestic service. Indian Christians who are not hampered by religious prejudices are found in almost all walks of life. Of the agricultural population 23.6 per cent. are Christians, while in one thousand actual workers of this community, four are engaged in public administration, ten in instruction and four in medicine. Among Iluvans whose traditional occupation is toddy drawing, 487 in one thousand actual workers follow agriculture, 42 in building industries, two in public administration, one in law, five in medicine and seven in domestic service. Arayans, Chakkans, Kanakkans, Knsavans, Velakkatalavans and Veluttedans appear to have very little departed from their traditional occupations. Coming to industries, Kammalans form 62.6 per cent. of those who work in hides. Of those who work in textiles, Christians form 45 per cent. and Iluvans 25 per cent. Among workers in

wood 29·7 per cent. are Kammalans, 20·4 per cent. Iluvans, 4·7 per cent. Nayars, 11·5 per cent. Parayans and 12·7 per cent. Indian Christians.

98. Group 190 "procurers and prostitutes" is blank. The occupation is, no doubt, a degrading one and the worst of procurers and prostitutes are not likely to admit this occupation as their means of livelihood. It is probably due to this reason that a few prostitutes who can be found in the State have not returned their occupation as such.

99. Notwithstanding deviations from traditional or hereditary occupations the members of such occupations still preponderate them to a certain extent.

100. Imperial Table XXII, parts I to VII and Subsidiary Tables I to VIII at the end of the Chapter embody the result of Industrial Survey conducted along with the Census of the population. There are 109 Industrial concerns in which at least 10 persons are employed. Out of 8,322 hands employed, 6,711 are males and the rest females. Of these, 1,592 males and 96 females are skilled labourers. Among the latter, 11 are either Europeans or Anglo-Indians and the rest Indians. Out of the total number of hands employed, 438 are engaged in supervision and 296 in clerical work; the rest are ordinary labourers. Distributed by age 7,669 are above 14 years of age and 653 are below that age. Of the latter 252 are girls and the rest boys. 38 industrial concerns are managed either by Europeans or Anglo-Indians, 27 by Hindus, 32 by Christians, 10 by Musalmans and 2 by others. Mechanical power is used in 44.

PART A.—Occupation—General.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.

General distribution by occupation.

CLASS, SUB-CLASS AND ORDER.	NUMBER PER 10,000 OF TOTAL POPULATION		PERCENTAGE IN EACH CLASS, SUB-CLASS AND ORDER OF		PERCENTAGE OF DEPENDENTS TO ACTUAL WORKERS
	Persons supported	Actual workers	Actual workers	Dependents	
1	2	3	4	5	6
A. Production of raw materials. ...	5,239	2,181	42	58	140
I. EXPLOITATION OF ANIMAL AND VEGETATION. ...	5,239	2,181	42	58	140
1. Pasture and agriculture ...	5,097	2,113	41	59	141
2. Fishing and hunting ...	142	68	48	52	110
II. EXPLOITATION OF MINERALS. ...	...	...	...	100	...
3. Mines ...	...	...	...	100	...
4. Quarries of hard rocks ...	...	...	...	100	...
5. Salt, etc. ...	...	...	...	100	...
B. Preparation and supply of material substances. ...	3,448	1,602	46	54	115
III. INDUSTRY. ...	2,148	1,113	52	48	93
6. Textiles ...	517	300	59	41	69
7. Fides, skins, and hard materials from the animal kingdom ...	13	5	40	60	152
8. Wood ...	457	212	46	54	115
9. Metals ...	106	52	49	51	104
10. Ceramics ...	43	25	64	36	56
11. Chemical products properly so called and analogous ...	45	22	49	51	105
12. Food industries ...	445	213	48	52	109
13. Industries of the dress and the toilet ...	195	109	56	44	80
14. Furniture industries ...	2	1	59	41	70
15. Building industries ...	182	98	54	46	85
16. Construction of means of transport ...	4	2	57	43	75
17. Production and transmission of physical forces (heat, light, electricity, motive power, etc.) ...	...	...	61	39	64
18. Other miscellaneous and undefined industries ...	139	65	46	54	115
IV. TRANSPORT. ...	215	96	45	55	124
19. Transport by air ...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Do water ...	71	34	49	51	106
21. Do road ...	112	48	43	57	133
22. Do rail ...	22	10	44	56	125
23. Post office, telegraph and telephone services ...	11	4	36	64	175
V. TRADE. ...	1,084	3	36	64	176
24. Banks, establishments of credit, ex- change and insurance ...	50	21	41	59	142
25. Brokerage, commission and export... ..	4	2	48	52	110
26. Trade in textiles ...	62	26	42	58	138
27. Trade in skins, leather and furs ...	75	2	34	66	195
28. Do wood ...	18	5	35	65	187
29. Do metals ...	3	1	31	69	223
30. Do pottery, bricks and tiles ...	4	2	48	52	107
31. Do chemical products ...	9	3	40	60	151
32. Hotels, cafes, restaurants, etc. ...	106	46	44	56	128
33. Other trade in food stuffs ...	611	228	37	63	165
34. Trade in clothing and toilet articles ...	2	1	47	53	112
35. Do furniture ...	11	3	30	70	236
36. Do building materials ...	18	8	43	57	130
37. Do means of transport ...	8	2	28	72	260
38. Do fuel ...	32	9	48	52	131
39. Do articles of luxury and those pertaining to letters and the arts and sciences ...	20	6	32	68	213
40. Trade of other sorts ...	156	28	20	80	393
C Public administration and liberal arts ...	597	216	36	64	177
VI PUBLIC FORCE. ...	25	10	40	60	150
11. Army ...	10	4	39	61	153
42. Navy ...	...	...	...	...	...

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I—(cont.)

General distribution by occupation.

CLASS, SUB-CLASS AND ORDER	NUMBER PER 10,000 OF TOTAL POPULATION		PERCENTAGE IN EACH CLASS, SUB-CLASS AND ORDER OF		PERCENTAGE OF DEPEN- DENTS TO ACTUAL WORKERS
	Persons supported	Actual workers	Actual workers	Dependents	
1	2	3	4	5	6
43. Air force ...	...	...	...	...	...
44. Police ...	15	6	41	59	145
VII. PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION. ...	113	35	31	69	224
45. Public administration ...	113	35	31	69	224
VIII. PROFESSIONS AND LIBERAL ARTS. ...	429	171	37	63	169
46. Religion ...	95	41	44	56	128
47. Law ...	31	11	34	66	194
48. Medicine ...	57	21	36	64	178
49. Instruction ...	205	77	*37	63	167
50. Letters and arts and sciences ...	71	21	30	70	236
D. Miscellaneous. ...	716	359	50	50	99
IX. PERSONS LIVING ON THEIR INCOME. ...	18	6	33	67	206
51. Persons living principally on their income ...	18	6	33	67	206
X. DOMESTIC SERVICE. ...	78	39	50	50	99
52. Domestic service ...	78	39	50	0	99
XI. INSUFFICIENTLY DESCRIBED OCCU- PATIONS. ...	507	239	47	53	111
52. General terms which do not indi- cate a definite occupation ...	507	239	47.	53	111
XII. UNPRODUCTIVE. ...	115	75	66	35	53
54. Inmates of jails, asylums and hos- pitals ...	3	3	100	...	...
55. Beggars, vagrants, prostitutes ...	14	13	93	7	8
56. Other unclassified non-productive industries. ...	98	59	60	40	66
Total ...	10,000	4,358	44	56	129

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.

Distribution by Occupation in Natural Divisions.

Occupation	Number per mille of total population supported in the "Cochin State"	Occupation	Number per mille of total population supported in the "Cochin State"
1	2	1	2
A. PRODUCTION OF RAW MATERIALS	524	IV. Transport	22
I. Exploitation of animal and vegetation	524	V. Trade	108
Agriculture	501	Trade in food stuffs	61
Pasture	2	Trade in textiles	6
Fishing and hunting	15	Other trades	41
Others	6	C. PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND LIBERAL ARTS	60
II. Exploitation of minerals	...	VI. Public force	2
B. PREPARATION AND SUPPLY OF MATERIAL SUBSTANCES	345	VII. Public administration	11
III. Industry	215	VIII. Profession and liberal arts	46
Textile industries	51	D. MISCELLANEOUS.	71
Wood industries	46	IX. Persons living on their income	2
Metal industries	11	X. Domestic service	8
Food industries	44	XI. Insufficiently described occupations	51
Industries of dress and the toilet	20	XII. Unproductive	11
Other industries	43		

SUBSIDIARY TABLE III.

Distribution of the agricultural, industrial, commercial and professional population in Natural Divisions and Districts.

District and Natural Division "Malabar and Konkan"	Agriculture				Industry (including mines)			
	Population supported by agriculture	Proportion of agricultural population per 1,000 of district population	Percentage on agricultural population of		Population supported by industry	Proportion of industrial population per 1000 of district population	Percentage on industrial population of	
			Actual workers	Dependents			Actual workers	Dependents
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Cochin State	491,517	501	41	59	210,271	215	52	48

District and Natural Division "Malabar and Konkan"	Commerce				Professions				Other occupations			
	Population supported by commerce	Proportion of commercial population per 1,000 of district population	Percentage on commercial population of		Population supported by profession	Proportion of professional population per 1,000 of district population	Percentage on professional population of		Population supported by other occupations	Proportion of population who follow other occupations per 1,000 of district population	Percentage on population who follow other occupations of	
			Actual workers	Dependents			Actual workers	Dependents			Actual workers	Dependents
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	
Cochin State	127,279	180	38	62	44,944	46	37	63	105,069	108	48	52

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV.

Occupations combined with agriculture (where agriculture is the subsidiary occupation).

OCCUPATION			Number per mille who are partially agriculturists (Cochin State)
1			2
A. Production of raw materials			14
I.	Exploitation of animal and vegetation	...	14
	Pasture and agriculture	...	13
	Fishing and hunting	...	20
	Others	...	96
II.	Exploitation of minerals	...	...
B. Preparation and supply of material substances			35
III.	Industry	...	22
	Textile industries	...	13
	Wood industries	...	52
	Metal industries	...	5
	Food industries	...	40
	Industries of dress and the toilet	...	29
IV.	Transport	...	21
V.	Trade	...	47
	Trade in food stuffs	...	56
	Trade in textiles	...	56
	Other trades	...	31
C. Public administration and liberal arts			65
VI.	Public force	...	...
VII.	Public administration]	...	86
VIII.	Professions and liberal arts	...	64
D. Miscellaneous.			30
IX.	Persons living principally on their income	...	29
X.	Domestic service	...	10
XI.	Insufficiently described occupations	...	40
XII.	Unproductive	...	11
Total			29

SUBSIDIARY TABLE V.

Occupation combined with agriculture (where agriculture is the principal occupation).

Land lords (rent receivers)		Cultivators (rent payers)		Farm servants and field labourers	
Subsidiary occupation	Number per 10,000 who follow it	Subsidiary occupation	Number per 10,000 who follow it	Subsidiary occupation	Number per 10,000 who follow it
1	2	3	4	5	6
Total	1703	Total	975	Total	479
Non-cultivating land-owners	26	Non-cultivating land-owners	1	Cultivating land-owners	1
Cultivating land-owners	1	Cultivating land-owners	19	Non-cultivating tenants	1
Non-cultivating tenants	93	Cultivating tenants	...	Cultivating tenants	14
Cultivating tenants	169	Agents, managers of landed estates (not planters), clerks, rent collectors, etc.	16	Field labourers	...
Agents, managers of landed estates (not planters), clerks, rent collectors, etc.	28	Farm servants	42	Fruits, flower, vegetable, betel-vine, arecanut, etc. growers	16
Tea, coffee, rubber, etc. planters	16	Field labourers	29	Wood cutters	18
Fruits, flower, vegetable, betel-vine, arecanut, etc. growers	201	Tea, coffee, rubber, etc. planters	...	Herdsmen, goat herds, sheep herds, etc.	...
Manufacture and refining of vegetable oil	17	Fruits, flower, vegetable, betel-vine, arecanut, etc. growers	215	Fishing	14
Toddy drawers	36	Wood cutters	4	Sawyers	1
Boat owners, boatmen and towmen	15	Fishing	13	Basket makers and other industries of wood material, etc.	94
Pack elephants, camel, bullock owners, etc.	2	Sawyers	7	Manufacture and refining of vegetable oil	...
Bank managers, money lenders etc.	279	Basket makers and other industries of woody material, etc.	2	Rice pounders and huskers and flour grinders	42
Trade in piece goods, wool, cotton, silk, etc.	3	Manufacture and refining of vegetable oil	46	Grain parchers	5
Trade in wood (not fire wood)	5	Rice pounders and huskers and flour grinders	43	Toddy drawers	41
Vendors of wine, liquors, aerated waters, etc.	31	Grain parchers	1	Washing, cleaning, etc.	3
Fish dealers	70	Toddy drawers	57	Barbers, hair dressers, etc.	2
Sellers of milk, butter, ghee, etc.	10	Washing, cleaning, etc.	13	Boat owners, boatmen and towmen	4
Cardamom, betel-leaf, vegetables, fruit and arecanut sellers	108	Barbers, hair dressers, etc.	1	Pack elephants, camel, bullock owners, etc.	1
Grain and pulse dealers	8	Boat owners, boatmen and towmen	8	Bank managers, money lenders, etc.	...
Dealers in hay, grass and fodder	5	Pack elephants, camel, bullock owners, etc.	2	Fish dealers	21
Shop-keepers otherwise unspecified	79	Bank managers, money lenders, etc.	55	Growers and sellers of vegetable oil, salt and other condiments	2
Sirkar officers	3	Trade in piece goods, wool, cotton, silk, etc.	3	Sellers of milk, butter, ghee, etc.	1
Village officials and servants other than watchmen	12	Trade in wood (not firewood)	...	Cardamom, betel-leaf, vegetables, fruit and arecanut sellers	2
Priests, ministers, etc.	1	Vendors of wine, liquors, aerated waters, etc.	21	Grain and pulse dealers	3
Temple, burial or burning ground service	90	Fish dealers	27	Dealers in sheep, goat and pigs	...
Medical practitioners of all kinds	3	Growers and sellers of vegetable oil, salt and other condiments	50	Dealers in hay, grass and fodder	3
Professors and teachers of all kinds	8	Sellers of milk, butter, ghee, etc.	10	Shop-keepers otherwise unspecified	...
Proprietors (other than of agricultural land), pensioners	12	Cardamom, betel-leaf, vegetables, fruit, and arecanut sellers	60	Temple, burial or burning ground service	1
Other occupations	372	Grain and pulse dealers	37	Medical practitioners of all kinds	...
		Dealers in sheep, goat and pigs	1	Proprietors (other than of agricultural land), pensioners	...
		Dealers in hay, grass and fodder	5	Cooks, water carriers	2
		Shop-keepers otherwise unspecified	22	Labourers and workmen otherwise unspecified	126
		Sirkar officers	1	Other occupations	60
		Village officials and servants other than watchmen	9		
		Priests, ministers, etc.	2		
		Temple, burial or burning ground service	2		
		Medical practitioners of all kinds	16		
		Professors and teachers of all kinds	19		
		Proprietors (other than of agricultural land), pensioners	1		
		Labourers and workmen (otherwise unspecified)	49		
		Other occupations	37		

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VI.

Occupation of females by sub-classes, and selected orders and groups.

Group. No.	Occupation	NUMBER OF ACTUAL WORKERS		Number of females per 1,000 males
		Males.	Females.	
1	2	3	4	5
	I. Exploitation of animals and vegetation ...	138,922	74,587	537
	1. PASTURE AND AGRICULTURE ...	139,310	73,585	552
1	Income from rent of agricultural land ...	12,089	2,512	208
2	Ordinary cultivators ...	58,278	17,194	295
4	Farm servants ...	809	385	414
5	Field labourers ...	49,886	50,785	1,018
6	Tea, coffee, cinchona, rubber and indigo plantations ...	992	359	362
	Fruit, flower, vegetable, betel—vine, arecanut, etc. growers ...	7,020	1,898	270
9	Wood cutters, firewood, lac, catechu, rubber, etc. collectors and charcoal burners ...	1,706	261	152
14	Herdsmen, shepherds, goatherds, etc. ...	1,070	161	150
	2. FISHING AND HUNTING. ...	5,612	1,002	179
17	Fishing ...	5,680	1,002	180
	II. Exploitation of minerals ...	...	...	...
	III. Industry ...	66,574	42,371	656
	6. TEXTILES ...	11,668	18,281	1,567
26	Cotton spinning ...	22	67	3,045
27	Cotton sizing and weaving ...	2,113	2,051	971
30	Other fibres (cocoanut, aloes, flax, hemp, straw, etc.) ...	9,120	15,838	1,737
	8. WOOD ...	15,746	5,082	321
43	Sawyers ...	4,329	23	5
44	Carpenters, turners and joiners, etc. ...	7,321	153	21
45	Basket makers and other industries of woody materials including leaves and thatchers and builders working with bamboo reeds or similar materials ...	4,096	4,876	1,190
	9. METALS ...	4,393	703	160
48	Workers in iron and makers of implements and tools principally or exclusively of iron ...	3,316	577	174
	10. CERAMICS ...	1,959	742	379
55	Potters and earthen pipe and bowl makers ...	1,567	678	433
	11. CHEMICAL PRODUCTS PROPERLY SO CALLED AND ANALOGOUS. ...	1,450	695	479
61	Manufacture and refining of vegetable oils ...	1,372	695	507
	12. FOOD INDUSTRIES ...	11,075	9,745	880
65	Rice pounders and huskers and flour grinders ...	938	9,145	9,749
74	Toddy drawers ...	9,605	...	...
	13. INDUSTRIES OF DRESS AND THE TOILET... ...	5,838	4,814	825
77	Tailors, milliners, dress makers, darners, and embroiderers on linen ...	1,208	906	750
80	Washing, cleaning and dyeing ...	2,487	3,282	1,294
81	Barbers, hair dressers and wig makers ...	1,871	607	324
	15. BUILDING INDUSTRIES ...	8,939	677	76
87	Stone cutters and dressers ...	3,801	62	17
88	Brick layers and masons ...	3,504	253	72
	18. OTHER MISCELLANEOUS AND UNDEFINED INDUSTRIES ...	4,703	1,638	348
98	Workers in precious stones and metals, enamelers, imitation jewellery makers and gilders, etc. ...	3,891	52	13
103	Sweepers, scavengers, etc. ...	214	1,508	7,327

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VI.—(cont.)

Occupation of females by sub-classes, and selected orders and groups.

Group No.	Occupation	NUMBER OF ACTUAL WORKERS		Number of females per 1,000 males
		Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5
	IV. Transport ...	9,205	213	23
	20. TRANSPORT BY WATER ...	3,333	17	5
110	Boat owners, boatmen and towmen ...	3,157	7	2
	21. TRANSPORT BY ROAD ...	4,511	196	43
113	Owners, managers and employees (excluding personal servants) connected with mechanically driven vehicles (including trams) ...	29	...	...
	V. Trade ...	30,449	8,062	265
	24. BANKS, ESTABLISHMENTS OF CREDIT, EXCHANGE AND INSURANCE ...	1,306	731	560
121	Bank managers, money lenders, exchange and insurance agents, money changers and brokers and their employees ...	1,306	731	560
	25. TRADE IN TEXTILES ...	2,618	28	9
123	Trade in piece goods, wool, cotton, silk, hair and other textiles ...	2,518	23	9
	32. HOTELS, CAFES, RESTAURANTS, ETC. ...	3,160	1,330	437
129	Vendors of wine, liquors, aerated waters and ice. ...	1,813	936	510
130	Owners and managers of hotels, cook-shops, sarais, etc., and their employees ...	1,347	454	...
	33. OTHER TRADE IN FOOD-STUFFS ...	17,354	4,970	286
131	Fish dealers ...	3,101	1,271	410
132	Grocers and sellers of vegetable oil, salt and other condiments ...	4,040	605	150
134	Sellers of sweet-meats, sugar, gur and molasses ...	316	306	1,158
135	Cardamom, betel-leaf, vegetables, fruit and arecanut sellers ...	4,670	516	110
136	Grain and pulse dealers ...	4,038	1,317	326
	40. TRADE OF OTHER SORTS ...	2,242	471	210
152	General store-keepers and shop-keepers otherwise unspecified ...	1,867	161	86
	VI. Public force ...	975	...	...
	VII. Public administration ...	3,171	250	79
161	Service of the State ...	54	...	...
	VIII. Professions, and liberal arts ...	14,460	2,248	155
	46. RELIGION ...	3,215	740	233
169	Temple, burial or burning ground service, pilgrim conductors, circumcisers ...	1,995	532	267
	48. MEDICINE ...	1,731	391	168
171	Medical practitioners of all kinds including dentists, oculists and veterinary surgeons ...	1,031	125	77
	49. INSTRUCTION ...	6,572	951	145
173	Professors and teachers of all kinds ...	5,222	951	182
	50. LETTERS AND ARTS AND SCIENCES ...	1,801	266	148
178	Music composers and masters, players on all kinds of musical instruments (not military), singers, actors, and dancers ...	704	182	259
	IX. Persons living principally on their income. ...	562	27	48

BSIDIARY TABLE VI—(cont.)

Occupation of females by sub-classes, and selected orders and groups.

Group No.	Occupation	NUMBER OF ACTUAL WORKERS		Number of females per 1,000 males
		Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5
	X. Domestic service ...	2,244	1,608	717
	52. DOMESTIC SERVICE ...	2,244	1,608	717
181	Cooks, water carriers, doorkeepers, watchmen and other indoor servants ...	2,076	1,608	775
	XI. Insufficiently described occupations ...	16,705	6,685	400
	53. GENERAL TERMS WHICH DO NOT INDICATE A DEFINITE OCCUPATION ...	16,705	6,685	400
185	Cashiers, accountants, book keepers, clerks and other employees in unspecified offices, warehouses and shops ...	2,880	153	53
187	Labourers and workmen otherwise unspecified ...	13,029	6,532	501
	XII. Unproductive ...	5,640	1,722	305
	55. BEGGARS, VAGRANTS, PROSTITUTES ...	591	707	1,195
189	Beggars, vagrants, witches, wizards, etc. ...	591	707	1,195

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VII.

Selected occupations of 1921, 1911 and 1901.

GROUP NO.	OCCUPATION	POPULATION SUPPORTED IN			PERCENTAGE OF VARIATION BETWEEN		
		1921	1911	1901	1921 and 1911	1911 and 1921 and 1901	1901
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	SUB CLASS I—EXPLOITATION OF ANIMALS AND VEGETATION ...	512,941	483,904	433,833	+	6	+ 12 + 18
	Order 1.—Pasture and agriculture ...	499,039	470,607	421,290	+	6	+ 12 + 18
1	Income from rent of agricultural land ...	62,616	62,143	14,084	+	1	+ 341 + 345
2	Ordinary cultivation ...	220,027	208,822	192,072	+	5	+ 9 + 15
3	Agents, managers of landed estates (not planters), clerks, rent collectors, etc. ...	1,827	1,507	1,966	+	21	— 23 — 7
4	Farm servants ...	3,008					
5	Field labourers ...	180,264	167,406	178,280	+	9	— 6 + 2
6	Tea, coffee, cinchona, rubber and indigo plantations ...	3,186	3,319	1,934	—	4	+ 72 + 65
7	Fruit, flower, vegetable, betel-vine, arecanut, etc., growers ...	20,590	19,877	23,140	+	4	— 14 — 11
9	Wood cutters, firewood, catechu, rubber, etc. collectors and charcoal burners ...	4,682					
10	Lac collectors ...	21	4,775	1,471	—	2	— ... + 220
11	Cattle and buffalo breeders and keepers ...	213	190	221	+	12	— 14 — 4
12	Sheep, goat and pig breeders ...	101	65	113	+	55	— 42 — 11
13	Breeders of other animals (horses, mules, camels, asses, etc. ...	49	2	281	+	2350	— 99 — 82
14	Herdsmen, shepherds, gouthards, etc. ...	1,585	1,683	4,058	—	6	— 58 — 61
	Order 2.—Fishing and hunting ...	13,902	13,297	12,593	+	5	+ 6 + 10
17	Fishing ...	13,852	13,261	12,580	+	4	+ 5 + 16
18	Hunting ...	50	36	12	+	39	+ 177 + 285
	SUB CLASS II.—EXPLOITATION OF MINERALS ...	7	6	3	+	17	+ 100 + 133
	Order 3.—Mines ...	2	6	3	—	67	+ 100 — 33
	SUB CLASS III.—INDUSTRY ...	210,264	192,051	172,002	+	9	+ 12 + 22
	Order 6.—Textiles ...	50,636	46,825	39,684	+	8	+ 18 + 28
26	Cotton spinning ...	131					
27	Cotton sizing and weaving ...	7,287	6,626	6,243	+	12	+ 6 + 19
29	Rope, twine and string ...	857	684	...	+	25	— ...
30	Other fibres (coconut, aloes, flax, hemp, straw, etc.) ...	42,173	30,510	33,415	+	7	+ 18 + 26
37	Dyeing, bleaching, printing, preparation and sponging of textiles ...	2	1	26	+	100	— 96 — 92
	Order 7.—Hides, skins and hard materials from the animal kingdom ...	1,302	1,179	272	+	10	+ 33 + 379
39	Tanners, curriers, leather dressers and dyers, etc. ...	72	1	268	+	7100	— 100 — 73
40	Makers of leather articles, such as trunks, water bags, saddlery or harness, etc., excluding articles of dress ...	1,210	1,177	...	+	3	— ...
41	Furriers and persons occupied with feathers and bristles; brush makers ...	8	4	...	+	100	— ...
42	Bone, ivory, horn, shell, etc., workers (except Britain) ...	12	1	4	+	1100	— 75 + 200
	Order 8.—Wood ...	44,760	43,232	30,598	+	4	+ 41 + 46
43	Sawyers ...	14,561					
44	Carpenters, turners, joiners, etc. ...	17,294	30,217	31,369	+	5	+ 41 + 10
45	Basket makers and other industries of woody materials, including leaves and thatchers and builders working with bamboo reeds or similar materials ...	12,995	13,015	9,229	...	+	41 + 41
	Order 9.—Metals ...	10,325	9,277	8,590	+	11	+ 8 + 20
48	Workers in iron and makers of implements and tools principally or exclusively of iron ...	7,952	7,343	6,714	+	8	+ 9 + 18
49	Workers in brass, copper and bell metal ...	1,822	1,425	1,513	+	28	+ 6 + 20
	Order 10.—Ceramics ...	4,227	4,196	3,512	+	1	+ 19 + 20
55	Potters and earthen pipe and bowl makers ...	3,302	3,400	1,772	—	3	+ 92 + 96

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VII.—(cont.)

Selected occupations of 1921, 1911 and 1901.

GROUP NO.	OCCUPATION	POPULATION SUPPORTED IN			PERCENTAGE OF VARIATION BETWEEN					
		1921	1911	1901	1921 and 1911	1911 and 1901	1921 and 1901			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8			
	Order 11—Chemical products properly so-called and analogous...	4,400	4,192	7,093	+	5	—	41	—	38
61	Manufacture and refining of vegetable oils...	4,101	3,936	6,873	+	4	—	43	—	40
	Order 12—Food industries ...	43,524	40,211	48,253	+	8	—	17	—	10
65	Rice pounders and huskers and flour grinders	16,920	15,230	10,599	+	11	—	22	—	13
66	Bakers and biscuit makers	382	176	98	+	117	+	80	+	290
67	Grain parchers, etc.	302	224	28	+	35	+	700	+	979
68	Butchers	506	467	454	+	8	+	3	+	11
69	Fish curers	27	8	...	+	238	...	...	...	...
71	Makers of sugar, molasses and gur	513	479	304	+	7	+	58	+	69
72	Sweet-meat makers, preparers of jam and condiments, etc.	7	15	...	—	53	...	...	...	...
73	Brewers and distillers	24	5	77	+	380	—	94	—	69
74	Toddy drawers	24,653	23,303	27,593	+	6	—	16	—	11
	Order 13—Industries of dress and the toilet ...	19,127	18,438	17,718	+	4	+	4	+	8
77	Tailors, milliners, dress makers, darners and embroiderers on linen	4,106	3,964	3,610	+	4	+	9	+	13
78	Shoe, boot and sandal makers	250	99	940	+	153	—	89	—	73
80	Washing, cleaning and dyeing	9,026	8,701	7,738	+	4	+	12	—	17
81	Barbers, hair dressers and wig makers	5,551	5,405	4,357	+	3	+	24	+	27
	Order 14—Furniture industries...	179	132	42	+	36	+	214	+	326
	Order 15—Building industries ...	17,767	13,532	8,524	+	51	+	59	+	108
86	Excavators and well sinkers	31	20	90	+	55	—	78	—	66
88	Brick layers and masons	6,800	11,842	7,905	—	43	+	50	—	14
89	Decorators, painters, tilers, plumbers, etc.	2,113	1,129	224	+	57	+	404	+	845
	Order 16—Construction of means of transport ...	341	65	165	+	425	—	60	+	107
	Order 17—Production and transmission of physical forces (heat, light, electricity, motive power, etc.)	18	1	...	+	1700	...	...	...	...
	Order 18—Other miscellaneous and undefined industries ...	13,658	7,785	6,683	+	75	+	16	+	104
98	Workers in precious stones and metals, enamellers, imitation jewellery makers, golders, etc.	9,052	7,145	6,115	+	27	+	17	+	48
99	Makers of bangles or necklaces of other materials than glass and makers of rosaries, lingams, spangles and sacred threads	69	32	78	+	116	—	59	—	12
102	Contractors for the disposal of refuse, dust etc.	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
103	Sweepers, scavengers, etc.	3,701	2,985	863	+	24	+	232	+	440
	SUB CLASS IV.—TRANSPORT ...	21,129	18,856	18,250	+	12	+	3	+	16
	Order 20—Transport by water ...	6,901	6,773	10,221	+	2	—	34	—	32
107	Ship owners and their employees, ship brokers, ships officers, engineers, mariners and fire-men	212	408	2	—	48	+	20300	+	10500
108	Persons (other than labourers) employed on the maintenance of harbour, docks, stream rivers and canals (including construction)	25	18	2,305	+	39	—	99	—	99
110	Boat owners, boatmen and tow men	6,410	5,347	7,914	+	1	—	0	—	19
	Order 21—Transport by road ..	10,971	10,650	7,010	+	9	+	43	+	57
111	Persons (other than labourers) employed on the construction and maintenance of roads and bridges	302	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
112	Labourers employed on roads and bridges	1,391	1,458	2,287	+	16	—	36	—	26
113	Owners, managers and employees (excluding personal servants) connected with mechanically driven vehicles (including trams)...	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
114	Do connected with other vehicles	7,494	7,568	4,569	—	1	+	66	+	65

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VII.—(cont.).

Selected occupations of 1921, 1911 and 1901.

GROUP NO.	OCCUPATION	POPULATION SUPPORTED IN			PERCENTAGE OF VARIATION BETWEEN		
		1921	1911	1901	1921 and 1911	1911 and 1901	1921 and 1901
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
115	Palki, etc., bearers and owners ...	43	21	94	+ 39	- 67	- 54
117	Porters and messengers ...	654	993	60	- 34	+ 1555	+ 990
	Order 22.—Transport by rail ...	2,189	1,301	491	+ 68	+ 165	+ 346
118	Railway employees of all kinds other than coolies ...	1,469	1,287	491	+ 14	+ 162	+ 199
119	Labourers employed on railway construction and maintenance and coolies and porters employed on railway premises...	720	14	...	+ 5043	...	...
	Order 23.—Post office, telegraph and telephone services ...	1,068	732	528	+ 46	+ 39	+ 102
120	Post office, telegraph and telephone services	495					
120a	Anchal service ...	573	732	528	+ 46	+ 39	+ 102
	SUB CLASS V.—TRADE. ...	106,150	105,501	90,186	+ 1	+ 17	+ 18
	Order 24.—Banks, establishments of credit, exchange and insurance	4,931	4,424	3,022	+ 11	+ 46	+ 63
121	Bank managers, money lenders, exchange and insurance agents, money changers and brokers and their employees	4,931	4,424	3,022	+ 11	+ 46	+ 63
	Order 25.—Brokerage, commission and export ...	401	255	320	+ 57	- 20	+ 25
122	Brokers, commission agents, commercial travellers, ware-house owners and employees ...	401	255	320	+ 57	- 20	+ 25
	Order 26.—Trade in textiles ...	6,058	5,646	6,877	+ 7	- 18	- 12
123	Trade in piece goods, wool, cotton, silk, hair and other textiles ...	6,058	5,646	6,877	+ 7	- 18	- 12
	Order 27.—Trade in skins, leather and furs ...	489	544	295	- 10	+ 84	+ 66
124	Trade in skins, leather, furs, feathers, horn, etc. ...	489	544	295	- 10	+ 84	+ 66
	Order 28.—Trade in wood ...	1,307	1,305	1,245	...	+ 5	+ 5
125	Trade in wood (not firewood) cork, bark, bamboo, thatch, etc. ...	1,307	1,305	1,245	...	+ 5	+ 5
	Order 29.—Trade in metals ...	278	321	...	- 13	...	...
	Order 30.—Trade in pottery bricks and tiles ...	389	217	1,420	+ 79	- 85	- 73
127	Trade in pottery, bricks and tiles ...	389	217	1,420	+ 79	- 85	- 73
	Order 31.—Trade in chemical products ...	851	842	77	+ 1	+ 994	+ 1005
128	Trade in chemical products (drugs, dyes, paints, petroleum, explosives, etc.) ...	851	842	77	+ 1	+ 994	+ 1005
	Order 32.—Hotels, cafes, restaurants, etc. ...	10,356	9,690	10,047	+ 7	- 4	+ 3
129	Vendors of wine, liquors, aerated waters and ice ...	6,534	6,203	9,440	+ 5	- 34	- 31
130	Owners and managers of hotels, cook-shops, sarais, etc., and their employees ...	3,802	3,487	607	+ 9	+ 474	+ 526
	Order 33.—Other trade in food-stuffs ...	59,865	59,573	58,763	+ 292	+ 1	+ 2
131	Fish dealers ...	12,394	11,842	9,948	+ 5	+ 19	+ 25
132	Grocers and sellers of vegetable oil, salt and other condiments ...	13,898	14,742	21,252	- 6	- 31	- 35
133	Sellers of milk, butter, ghee, poultry, eggs, etc. ...	2,302	1,625	1,811	+ 42	+ 24	+ 76
134	Sellers of sweet-meats, sugar, gur and molasses ...	2,595	3,842	3,164	- 32	+ 21	- 16
135	Cardamom, betel-leaf, vegetables, fruit and arecanut sellers ...	13,258	11,347	12,222	+ 17	- 7	+ 6
136	Grain and pulse dealers ...	13,251	13,813	9,122	- 4	+ 51	+ 45
137	Tobacco, opium, ganja, etc., sellers ...	1,408	1,340	945	+ 5	+ 42	+ 49

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VII.—(cont).

Selected occupations of 1921, 1911 and 1901.

GROUP NO.	OCCUPATION	POPULATION SUPPORTED IN			PERCENTAGE OF VARIATION BETWEEN		
		1921	1911	1901	1921 and 1911	1911 and 1901	1921 and 1901
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
138	Dealers in sheep, goats and pigs ...	329	459	100	— 7	+ 359	+ 229
139	Dealers in hay, grass and fodder ...	430	563	689	— 24	— 18	— 38
	Order 34.—Trade in clothing and toilet articles ...	157	336	930	— 53	— 64	— 83
140	Trade in ready-made clothing and other articles of dress and the toilet (hats, umbrellas, socks, ready-made shoes, perfumes, etc.) ...	157	336	930	— 53	— 64	— 83
	Order 35.—Trade in furniture ...	1,111	1,537	896	— 28	+ 72	+ 24
142	Hardware, cooking utensils, porcelain, crockery, glassware, bottles, articles for gardening, etc. ...	480	592	551	— 19	+ 7	— 13
	Order 36.—Trade in building materials ...	1,753	1,585	3,210	+ 11	— 51	— 45
143	Trade in building materials other than bricks, tiles and woody materials ...	1,753	1,585	3,210	+ 11	— 51	— 45
	Order 37.—Trade in means of transport ...	766	797	299	— 4	+ 167	+ 156
144	Dealers and hirers in mechanical transport, motors, cycles, etc. ...	28					
145	Dealers and hirers in other carriages, carts, etc. ...	689					
146	Dealers and hirers of elephants, camels, horses, cattle, asses, mules, etc....	49	797	299	— 4	+ 167	+ 156
	Order 38.—Trade in fuel ...	2,130	2,043	904	+ 4	+ 126	+ 136
147	Dealers in firewood, charcoal, coal, cowdung, etc. ...	2,130	2,043	904	+ 4	+ 126	+ 136
	Order 39.—Trade in articles of luxury and those pertaining to letters and the arts and sciences ...	1,961	1,118	945	+ 75	+ 18	+ 108
148	Dealers in precious stones, jewellery (real and imitation), clocks, optical instruments, etc. ...	1,067	642	592	+ 66	+ 8	+ 80
149	Dealers in common bangles, bead necklaces, fans, small articles, toys, hunting and fishing tackle, flowers, etc. ...	4	346	192	+ 16	+ 80	+ 110
	Order 40.—Trade of other sorts ...	1,3367	15,214	936	— 12	+1525	+1328
152	General store keepers and shop keepers otherwise unspecified ...	12,038	14,450	776	— 17	+1762	+1451
154	Other trades (including farmers of pounds, tolls and markets) ...	377	166	145	+ 127	+ 14	+ 160
	SUB-CLASS VI.—PUBLIC FORCE ...	2,437	1,740	763	+	+ 128	+ 219
	Order 41.—Army ...	954	576	700	+ 66	— 18	+ 36
156	Army. ...	954	576	700	+ 66	— 18	+ 36
	Order 44.—Police ...	1,483	1,164	63	+ 27	+1747	+2254
159	Police ...	1,483	1,164	63	+ 27	+1747	+2254
	SUB-CLASS VII.—PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION ...	11,067	10,045	8,648	+ 10	+ 16	+ 28
	Order 45.—Public administration .	11,067	10,045	8,648	+ 10	+ 16	+ 28
161	Service of the State ...	107	71	22	+ 51	+ 222	+ 386
162	Service of Indian and Foreign States ...	8,402	8,355	8,513	+ 1	— 2	— 1
163	Municipal and other local (not village) service ...	616	400	113	+ 54	+ 254	+ 445
164	Village officials and servants other than watchmen ...	1,942	1,219	...	+ 59	...	...
	SUB-CLASS VIII.—PROFESSION AND LIBERAL ARTS ...	44,944	30,571	24,960	+ 47	+ 22	+ 30
	Order 46.—Religion ...	9,252	10,648	9,785	— 13	+ 9	— 5
165	Priests, Ministers, etc. ...	2,844	2,699	3,367	+ 5	— 20	— 16
166	Religious mendicants, inmates of monasteries, etc. ...	211	155	155	+ 36	...	+ 26

SUBSIDIARY TABLE V.—(cont.)

Selected occupations of 1921, 1911 and 1901.

GROUP NO.	OCCUPATION	POPULATION SUPPORTED IN			PERCENTAGE OF VARIATION BETWEEN		
		1921	1911	1901	1921 and 1911	1911 and 1901	1921 and 1901
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
167	Catechists, readers, church and mission service	864	1,332	235	— 35	+ 467	+ 268
168	Temple, burial or burning ground service, pilgrim conductors, circumcisors	5,333	6,462	6,028	— 17	+ 7	— 12
	Order 47.—Law	3,057	2,163	1,105	+ 41	+ 96	+ 176
169	Lawyers of all kinds including kakis, law agents and mukhtars	1,947	1,157	954	+ 68	+ 21	+ 104
170	Lawyers' clerks, petition writers, etc.	1,110	1,006	152	+ 10	+ 562	+ 630
	Order 48.—Medicine	5,622	4,881	3,770	+ 15	+ 29	+ 49
171	Medical practitioners of all kinds including dentists, oculists, and veterinary surgeons	5,055	4,451	3,493	+ 14	+ 27	+ 14
172	Midwives, vaccinators, compounders, nurses, masseurs, etc.	567	430	277	+ 32	+ 55	+ 105
	Order 49.—Instruction	20,067	7,417	4,810	+ 171	+ 54	+ 317
173	Professors and teachers of all kinds	16,194					
174	Clerks and servants connected with education	3,883	7,417	4,810	+ 171	+ 54	+ 317
	Order 50.—Letters and arts and sciences	6,946	5,455	5,489	+ 27	— 1	+ 27
177	Authors, editors, journalists, artists, photographers, sculptors, astronomers, meteorologists, botanists, astrologers, etc.	2,215	1,708	1,221	+ 30	+ 40	+ 81
178	Music composers and masters, players of all kinds of musical instruments (not military), singers, actors and dancers	2,793	3,061	2,626	— 9	+ 17	+ 6
	SUB-CLASS IX.—PERSONS LIVING ON THEIR INCOME	1,802	1,129	3,622	+ 60	— 69	— 50
	Order 51.—Persons living principally on their income	1,802	1,129	3,622	+ 60	— 69	— 50
180	Proprietors (other than of agricultural land), fund and scholarship holders and pensioners	1,802	1,129	3,622	+ 60	— 69	— 50
	SUB-CLASS X.—DOMESTIC SERVICE	7,670	5,573	7,698	+ 38	— 38	...
	Order 52.—Domestic service	7,670	5,573	7,698	+ 38	— 38	...
181	Cooks, water carriers, door keepers, watchmen and other indoor servants	7,237	5,061	7,392	+ 43	— 30	— 2
182	Private grooms, coachmen, dog boys, etc.	302	512	306	— 41	+ 67	— 1
	SUB-CLASS XI.—INSUFFICIENTLY DESCRIBED OCCUPATION	49,413	66,192	48,674	— 25	+ 36	+ 2
	Order 53.—General terms which do not indicate a definite occupation	49,413	66,192	48,674	— 25	+ 36	+ 2
184	Manufacturer, businessmen and contractors otherwise unspecified	1,817	956	899	+ 90	+ 140	+ 355
185	Cashiers, accountants, book keepers, clerks and other employees in unspecified offices, warehouses and shops	7,920	5,148	3,457	+ 54	+ 49	+ 129
187	Labourers and workmen otherwise unspecified	39,652	60,068	44,818	— 34	+ 34	— 12
	SUB-CLASS XII.—UNPRODUCTIVE	11,256	2,547	3,336	+ 342	— 24	+ 237
	Order 54.—Inmates of jails, asylums and alms houses	288	157	297	+ 83	— 47	— 3
188	Inmates of jails, asylums and alms houses	288	157	297	+ 83	— 47	— 3
	Order 55.—Beggars, vagrants, prostitutes	1,402	2,390	3,039	— 41	— 21	— 54
189	Beggars, vagrants, witches, wizards, etc.	1,402	2,390	3,039	— 41	— 21	— 54
	Order 56.—Other uncassified non-productive industries	9,566	...	...	...	...	...
191	Other unclassified and non productive industries	9,566	...	...	...	...	...

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VIII.

Occupation of selected castes.

Caste and occupation	Number per 1000 workers engaged on each occupa- tion	Number of female workers per 100 males	Caste and occupation	Number per 1000 workers engaged on each occupa- tion	Number of female workers per 100 males
1	2	3	1	2	3
Hindu.			Brahman, Konkani—(cont.)		
<i>Ambalavasi—</i>			Medicine	14	...
Ordinary cultivation	204	429	Instruction	23	7
Growers of special products			Letters and arts and sciences	21	23
and market gardening	55	83	Domestic service	37	623
Food industries	24	341	Other occupations	187	11
Banks, establishments of credit,			<i>Brahman, others—</i>		
exchange and insurance	25	36	Ordinary cultivation	375	...
Other trade in food stuffs	18	38	Growers of special products		
Public administration	29	...	and market gardening	75	14
Religion	364	14	Textiles	13	...
Law	17	...	Food industries	23	35
Medicine	16	...	Banks, establishments of credit,		
Instruction	37	58	exchange and insurance	31	38
Letters, arts and sciences	58	...	Trade in textiles	25	...
Persons living principally on			Hotels, cafes, restaurants, etc.	43	6
their income	21	3	Other trade in food stuffs	24	...
Domestic service	15	422	Trade of other sorts	29	...
Other occupations	117	31	Religion	127	...
<i>Arayan—</i>			Persons living principally on		
Ordinary cultivation	155	78	their income	11	...
Growers of special products and			Domestic service	43	...
market gardening	24	63	Other occupations	171	...
Fishing and hunting	476	94	<i>Chakkari—</i>		
Textiles	145	931	Ordinary cultivation	62	70
Building industries	11	1,750	Growers of special products and		
Transport by water	42	...	market gardening	11	50
Transport by road	12	111	Chemical products properly so-		
Other trade in food stuffs	25	79	called and analogous	736	55
Other occupations	100	106	Food industries	18	67
<i>Brahman Malayali—</i>			Other trade in food stuffs	47	30
Ordinary cultivation	428	5	Trade of other sorts	43	71
Banks, establishments of credit,			Religion	25	...
exchange and insurance	63	18	Other occupations	58	33
Other trade in food stuffs	32	36	<i>Chaliyan—</i>		
Public administration	14	...	Ordinary cultivation	15	15
Religion	285	2	Growers of special products and		
Law	28	...	market gardening	14	75
Instruction	56	...	Fishing and hunting	21	50
Persons living principally on			Textiles	763	47
their income	26	...	Food industries	11	...
Domestic service	21	81	Banks, establishments of credit,		
Other occupations	47	...	exchange and insurance	11	22
<i>Brahman, Tamil—</i>			Other trade in food stuffs	9	80
Ordinary cultivation	203	5	Trade in furniture	12	...
Growers of special products			Trade of other sorts	39	192
and market gardening	21	8	Religion	24	...
Food industries	30	4,260	Instruction	25	100
Banks, establishments of credit,			Other occupations	58	120
exchange and insurance	104	66	<i>Chetti—</i>		
Trade in textiles	43	...	Ordinary cultivation	189	103
Hotels, cafes, restaurants, etc.	102	24	Growers of special products and		
Other trade in food stuffs	51	16	market gardening	48	46
Trade of other sorts	60	...	Raising of farm stock	16	168
Public administration	120	...	Textiles	271	126
Religion	47	...	Food industries	15	74
Law	23	...	Building industries	43	43
Medicine	12	15	Transport by road	10	46
Instruction	78	1	Banks, establishments of credit,		
Letters and arts and sciences	15	...	exchange and insurance	10	54
Other occupations	76	5	Trade in textiles	90	...
<i>Brahman, Konkani—</i>			Trade in wood	11	...
Ordinary cultivation	276	5	Hotels, cafes, restaurants, etc.	10	76
Textiles	34	15	Other trade in food stuffs	49	103
Banks, establishments of credit,			Trade in building materials	19	33
exchange and insurance	30	28	Law	10	...
Brokerage, commission and			Beggars, vagrants, prostitutes	34	234
export	21	...	Other occupations	175	43
Trade in textiles	13	...	<i>Devangan—</i>		
Hotels, cafes, restaurants, etc.	14	52	Ordinary cultivation	304	1,025
Other trade in food stuffs	114	19	Textiles	426	24
Trade in articles of luxury and			Food industries	68	...
those pertaining to letters,			Furniture industries	14	...
arts, etc.	19	41	Trade in textiles	47	...
Trade of other sorts	139	1	Trade in clothing and toilet		
Religion	63	19	articles	14	...

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VIII—(cont.).

Occupation of selected castes.

Caste and occupation	Number per 1000 workers engaged on each occupation	Number of female workers per 100 males	Caste and occupation	Number per 1000 workers engaged on each occupation	Number of female workers per 100 males
1	2	3	1	2	3
<i>Devangan—cont.</i>			<i>Kamundan—(cont.)</i>		
Trade in furniture ...	115	...	Raising of farm stock ...	34	11
Other occupations ...	12	...	Fishing and hunting ...	15	26
<i>Eluttassan—</i>			Textiles ...	34	58
Ordinary cultivation ...	565	84	Wood ...	180	43
Growers of special products and market gardening ...	22	23	Chemical products properly so called and analogous ...	13	52
Forestry ...	136	9	Food industries ...	35	35
Raising of farm stock ...	45	25	Banks, establishments of credit, exchange and insurance ...	12	154
Wood ...	12	...	Other occupations ...	165	40
Trade in fuel ...	13	21	<i>Kshatriya, Malayali—</i>		
Other occupations ...	207	49	Ordinary cultivation ...	146	33
<i>Huvan—</i>			Public administration ...	465	19
Ordinary cultivation ...	470	41	Other occupations ...	389	22
Growers of special products and market gardening ...	17	16	<i>Kshatriya, Paradesi—</i>		
Textiles ...	79	133	Other trade in food stuffs ...	136	27
Wood ...	45	62	Domestic service ...	112	15
Food industries ...	122	50	Other occupations ...	752	15
Building industries ...	42	1	<i>Kudumi Chetti—</i>		
Hotels, cafes, restaurants, etc. ...	12	117	Ordinary cultivation ...	377	34
Instruction ...	17	5	Growers of special products and market gardening ...	36	71
Other occupations ...	196	15	Fishing and hunting ...	61	39
<i>Kaikolan—</i>			Textiles ...	51	64
Raising of farm stock ...	61	10	Wood ...	119	28
Fishing and hunting ...	43	63	Food industries ...	50	107
Textiles ...	755	84	Transport by road ...	16	...
Wood ...	44	27	Other trade in food stuffs ...	23	383
Industries of dress and the toilet ...	40	44	Domestic service ...	23	32
Other trade in food stuffs ...	23	467	Other occupations ...	229	48
Religion ...	10	...	<i>Kusavan—</i>		
Other occupations ...	24	44	Ordinary cultivation ...	26	176
<i>Kammalan—</i>			Wood ...	30	57
Ordinary cultivation ...	113	3,201	Ceramics ...	743	58
Textiles ...	11	717	Trade in pottery, bricks and tiles ...	26	375
Hides, skins and hard material from the animal kingdom ...	24	3	Beggars, vagrants, prostitutes, etc. ...	52	452
Wood ...	457	13	Other occupations ...	122	350
Metals ...	270	22	<i>Nayar—</i>		
Industries of dress and the toilet ...	36	16	Ordinary cultivation ...	568	81
Other occupations ...	89	60	Growers of special products and market gardening ...	18	20
<i>Kanakkan—</i>			Textiles ...	27	121
Ordinary cultivation ...	555	101	Wood ...	18	8
Growers of special products and market gardening ...	45	57	Food industries ...	47	79
Fishing and hunting ...	73	9	Building industries ...	36	...
Textiles ...	58	540	Hotels, cafes, restaurants, etc. ...	16	11
Wood ...	102	253	Public administration ...	24	20
Building industries ...	19	10	Instruction ...	61	11
Transport by water ...	42	...	Letters and arts and sciences ...	11	15
Transport by road ...	14	...	Domestic service ...	23	11
Trade in building materials ...	11	...	Other occupations ...	151	17
Other occupations ...	74	48	<i>Ota Naikkan—</i>		
<i>Kaniyan—</i>			Ordinary cultivation ...	257	411
Ordinary occupation ...	126	116	Building industries ...	87	188
Growers of special products and market gardening ...	25	118	Transport by road ...	334	6
Textiles ...	18	143	Trade in building materials ...	50	...
Wood ...	42	95	Trade of other sorts ...	18	263
Food industries ...	32	63	Beggars, vagrants, prostitutes, etc. ...	24	129
Industries of dress and the toilet ...	26	150	Other occupations ...	230	185
Religion ...	12	9	<i>Panan—</i>		
Medicine ...	42	58	Ordinary cultivation ...	52	31
Instruction ...	114	31	Growers of special products and market gardening ...	16	62
Letters and arts and sciences ...	365	13	Wood ...	386	124
Domestic service ...	48	571	Food industries ...	11	56
Beggars, vagrants, prostitutes, etc. ...	23	47	Industries of dress and the toilet ...	19	...
Other occupations ...	117	61	Building industries ...	162	1
<i>Karundan—</i>			Trade of other sorts ...	33	79
Ordinary cultivation ...	455	56	Medicine ...	22	71
Growers of special products and market gardening ...	57	12	Letters and arts and sciences ...	218	52

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VIII—(cont.)

Occupation of selected castes.

Caste and occupation	Number per 1000 workers engaged on each occupation	Number of female workers per 100 males	Caste and occupation	Number per 1000 workers engaged on each occupation	Number of female workers per 100 males
1	2	3	1	2	3
Panan—(cont.)			Vellalan—(cont.)		
Beggars, vagrants, prostitutes, etc.	38	317	Banks, establishments of credit, exchange and insurance ...	17	61
Other occupations ...	43	96	Hotels, cafes, restaurants, etc. ...	14	19
Pandavan—			Other trade in food stuffs ...	74	7,900
Ordinary cultivation ...	62	41	Public administration ...	16	6
Fishing and hunting ...	45	...	Medicine ...	12	...
Wood ...	147	120	Letters and arts and sciences ...	17	...
Food industries ...	19	40	Other occupations ...	165	12
Building industries ...	27	4			
Transport by road ...	19	...	Veluttedan		
Other trade in food stuffs ...	532	117	Ordinary cultivation ...	96	135
Trade of other sorts ...	14	19	Growers of special products and market gardening ...	19	...
Beggars, vagrants, prostitutes, etc.	21	...	Raising of farm stock ...	18	...
Other occupations ...	114	17	Textiles ...	37	65
Panditaton—			Wood ...	13	81
Ordinary cultivation ...	53	80	Food industries ...	21	71
Growers of special products and market gardening ...	12	100	Industries of dress and the toilet ...	757	101
Metals ...	14	...	Building industries ...	24	...
Banks, establishments of credit, exchange and insurance ...	14	...	Other occupations ...	15	52
Other trade in food stuffs ...	30	...			
Trade in building materials ...	16	...	Vettuvan—		
Trade in fuel ...	20	...	Ordinary cultivation ...	471	282
Other occupations ...	941	2	Growers of special products and market gardening ...	33	36
Parayan—			Forestry ...	32	...
Ordinary cultivation ...	448	145	Raising of farm stock ...	23	...
Wood ...	498	29	Textiles ...	74	82
Other occupations ...	54	81	Wood ...	20	36
Pulayan—			Food industries ...	25	48
Ordinary cultivation ...	892	72	Building industries ...	13	6
Textiles ...	24	10,078	Domestic service ...	12	78
Other occupations ...	84	18	Other occupations ...	297	21
Valan—					
Ordinary cultivation ...	502	165	Musalman.		
Growers of special products and market gardening ...	58	772			
Fishing and hunting ...	95	3	Jonakan—		
Transport by water ...	52	1	Ordinary cultivation ...	253	322
Transport by road ...	21	...	Growers of special products and market gardening ...	56	8
Other trade in food stuffs ...	52	153	Fishing and hunting ...	13	4
Beggars, vagrants, prostitutes, etc.	11	189	Textiles ...	44	29
Other occupations ...	209	5	Wood ...	28	...
Vannan—			Food industries ...	23	31
Ordinary cultivation ...	35	147	Transport by water ...	30	...
Industries of dress and the toilet ...	867	37	Transport by road ...	45	6
Trade of other sorts ...	11	...	Hotels, cafes, restaurants, etc. ...	18	51
Domestic service ...	15	...	Other trade in food stuffs ...	353	11
Other occupations ...	72	83	Other occupations ...	137	134
Vela—					
Ordinary cultivation ...	39	172	Ravuttan—		
Wood ...	42	9	Ordinary cultivation ...	254	51
Ceramics ...	13	...	Growers of special products and market gardening ...	35	...
Industries of dress and the toilet ...	652	78	Textiles ...	42	15
Other trade in food stuffs ...	109	13,733	Wood ...	23	...
Medicine ...	67	22	Food industries ...	69	7
Letters and arts and sciences ...	29	80	Industries of dress and the toilet ...	17	...
Other occupations ...	49	29	Transport by rail ...	31	...
Velakkattalaran—			Banks, establishments of credit, exchange and insurance ...	18	39
Ordinary cultivation ...	33	59	Trade in textiles ...	38	...
Industries of dress and the toilet ...	943	63	Trade in wood ...	17	...
Other occupations ...	24	36	Other trade in food stuffs ...	60	39
Vellalan—			Trade of other sorts ...	38	6
Ordinary cultivation ...	630	43	Religion ...	18	31
Fishing and hunting ...	12	...	Domestic service ...	14	39
Building industries ...	43	60	Beggars, vagrants, prostitutes, etc.	10	...
			Other occupations ...	316	79
			Christian.		
			Anglo-Indian—		
			Ordinary cultivation ...	149	38
			Growers of special products and market gardening ...	13	78

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VIII—(cont.)

Occupation of selected castes.

Caste and occupation	Number per 1000 workers engaged on each occupa- tion	Number of female workers per 100 males	Caste and occupation	Number per 1000 workers engaged on each occupa- tion	Number of female workers per 100 males
1	2	3	1	2	3
<i>Anglo-Indian—(cont.)</i>			<i>Jain—(cont.)</i>		
Textiles ...	43	242	Beggars, vagrants, prosti- tutes, etc. ...	53	50
Wood ...	170	1	Other occupations ...	437	47
Metals ...	68	...			
Food industries ...	23	47	Jew		
Industries of dress and the toilet ...	152	138	<i>Black Jew—</i>		
Furniture industries ...	13	...	Ordinary cultivation ...	59	29
Transport by road ...	13	...	Raising of small animals ...	13	...
Trade in textiles ...	14	...	Industries of dress and the toilet ...	35	63
Other trade in food stuffs ...	22	...	Transport by water ...	19	75
Trade of other sorts ...	29	22	Banks, establishments of credit, exchange and insurance ...	24	13
Public administration ...	26	...	Trade in textiles ...	16	...
Medicine ...	21	159	Trade in skin, leather and furs ...	13	..
Instruction ...	69	500	Trade in pottery, bricks and tiles ...	19	..
Letters and arts and sciences ...	21	...	Hotels, cafes, restaurants, etc. ...	38	75
Persons living principally on their income ...	18	...	Other trade in food stuffs ...	371	60
Other occupations ...	106	106	Trade of other sorts ...	237	66
			Other occupations ...	156	76
<i>European—</i>			<i>White Jew—</i>		
Ordinary cultivation ...	43	...	Ordinary cultivation ...	82	...
Growers of special products and market gardening ...	490	5	Chemical products properly so called and analogous ...	14	...
Trade in chemical products ...	152	...	Transport by water ...	82	20
Public administration ...	87	..	Banks, establishments of credit, exchange and insurance ...	110	33
Religion ...	109	150	Trade in textiles ...	55	..
Medicine ...	43	...	Trade in skins, leather, and furs ...	14	...
Instruction ...	22	...	Trade in wood ...	14	...
Persons living principally on their income ...	22	...	Trade in chemical products ...	27	...
Other occupations ...	42	...	Other trade in food stuffs ...	68	67
			Trade of other sorts ...	370	13
<i>Indian Christians—</i>			Public administration ...	14	...
Ordinary cultivation ...	435	33	Instruction ...	41	50
Growers of special products and market gardening ...	35	29	Other occupations ...	109	700
Fishing and hunting ...	21	17			
Textiles ...	120	235	Animist.		
Wood ...	24	43	<i>Kadan—</i>		
Food industries ...	41	609	Ordinary cultivation ...	445	47
Industries of dress and the toilet ...	14	7	Growers of special products and market gardening ...	76	13
Building industries ...	21	13	Forestry ...	319	153
Transport by water ...	16	1	Wood ...	84	200
Transport by road ...	10	5	Other occupations ...	76	800
Trade in textiles ...	11	2			
Other trade in food stuffs ...	81	16	<i>Malayan—</i>		
Other occupations ...	171	53	Ordinary cultivation ...	500	37
			Forestry ...	404	110
Jain.			Wood ...	58	50
Brokerage, commission and export ...	53	...	Inmates, of jails, asylums and almshouses ...	19	..
Trade in textiles ...	18	...	Other occupations ...	19	...
Trade in metals ...	35	...			
Other trade in food stuffs ...	211	140			
Trade of other sorts ...	175	25			
Instruction ...	18	...			

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IX.

Number of persons employed on the 18th March 1921 on Railways and in the Irrigation,
Post Office and Telegraph Departments as compared with those employed on the 10th March of 1911.

Class of persons employed	1921		1911	
	Europeans and Anglo-Indians	Indians	Europeans and Anglo-Indians	Indians
1	2	3	4	5
Railways.				
TOTAL PERSONS EMPLOYED	1	471	9	305
<i>Persons directly employed.</i>				
Officers	1	...	...	1
Subordinates drawing more than Rs. 75 per mensem	...	3	2	...
Do from Rs. 20 to 75 do	...	55	6	26
Do under Rs. 20 do	...	303	1	229
<i>Persons indirectly employed.</i>				
Contractors	...	1	...	33
Contractors' regular employees	...	4	...	3
Coolies	...	100	...	13
Irrigation Department.				
TOTAL PERSONS EMPLOYED	...	175	2	275
<i>Persons directly employed.</i>				
Officers	...	1	1	3
Upper subordinates	...	1	...	4
Lower subordinates	...	3	...	7
Clerks	...	3	...	...
Peons and other servants	...	20	...	26
Coolies	...	84	...	68
<i>Persons indirectly employed.</i>				
Contractors	...	3	1	23
Contractors' regular employees	7
Coolies	...	80	...	122
Postal Department.				
TOTAL	1	124	1	95
Supervising Officers (including probationary Superintendents, etc.)	...	1	...	1
Post Masters	1	28	1	7
Miscellaneous agents	18
Clerks	...	16	...	6
Postmen, etc.	...	39	...	39
Road establishment	...	18	...	18
Railway mail service:—
Supervising officers
Clerks and Sorters
Mail guards, etc.
Combined offices:—
Signallers
Messengers, etc.	...	22	...	6
Telegraph Department.				
TOTAL	3	25
Administrative establishment
Signalling	3	7
Clerks	2
Skilled labour
Unskilled labour
Messengers, etc.	16
Cochin Forest Tramway.				
TOTAL	4	406	17	369
<i>Persons directly employed.</i>				
Officers	2	4	2	...
Subordinates drawing more than Rs. 75 per mensem	2	4	2	2
Do from Rs. 20 to Rs. 75 do	...	58	12	38
Do under Rs. 20 do	...	262	1	271
<i>Persons indirectly employed</i>				
Contractors	...	3	...	6
Contractors' regular employees	...	3	...	2
Coolies	...	72	...	50

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IX.—(cont.)

Number of persons employed on the 18th March 1921 on Railways and in the Irrigation, Post Office and Telegraph Departments as compared with those employed on the 10th March of 1911.

Class of persons employed	1921		1911	
	Europeans and Anglo-Indians	Indians	Europeans and Anglo-Indians	Indians
1	2	3	4	5
Cochin Anchal Department.				
TOTAL	...	232	...	181
Supervising officers	...	3	...	1
Anchal Masters	...	58	...	45
Miscellaneous agents	...	3	...	2
Clerks	...	21	...	12
Anchalmen and other servants	...	109	...	84
Road establishment	...	38	...	37

PART B.—Industries.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.

Distribution of Industries and Persons employed.

GENERAL DISTRIBUTION OF INDUSTRIES AND PERSONS EMPLOYED																			
INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENTS	Total number of Establishments	Districts where chiefly employed	Number of persons employed															Number of adult females employed per 1000 adult females	Numbers of children of both sexes employed per 1000 adults
			Total		Direction and Supervision & Clerical				Skilled workmen		Unskilled labourers								
					Europeans and Anglo-Indians		Indians				Adults		Children						
			Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
COCHIN STATE.																			
I. GROWING OF SPECIAL PRODUCTS.	26	...	1,893	915	106	69	67	...	155	34	1,306	611	259	201	437	196			
(a) Rubber and coffee plantation	26	...	1,893	915	106	69	67	...	155	34	1,306	611	259	201	437	196			
IV. TEXTILES AND CONNECTED INDUSTRIES.	16	...	638	453	10	2	60	15	218	47	318	354	32	35	525	73			
(a) Cotton weaving	1	...	312	170	2	...	13	1	59	1	227	168	11	...	565	23			
(b) Cotton weaving and metal works	1	...	88	2	...	...	12	2	76	...	...	...	...	...	23	...			
(c) Cloth mills factory	12	...	296	75	7	...	34	...	83	42	91	23	21	10	802	111			
(d) Lace embroidery	2	...	2	206	1	2	1	12	...	4	...	163	...	25	90,600	137			
V. LEATHER ETC., INDUSTRIES.	1	...	17	2	...	...	3	...	14	2	...	...	...	...	118	...			
(a) Tannery	1	...	17	2	...	...	3	...	14	2	...	...	...	...	118	...			
VI. WOOD ETC. INDUSTRIES.	6	...	513	...	5	...	39	...	140	...	302	...	27	...	...	56			
(a) Carpentry	4	...	219	...	2	...	24	...	47	...	119	...	27	...	...	141			
(b) Saw mill	2	...	294	...	3	...	15	...	93	...	183	...	...	...	...	...
VII. METAL INDUSTRIES.	7	...	511	2	16	...	40	...	216	...	233	2	6	...	4	12			
(a) Iron casting and manufacturing of packing cases	4	...	177	...	8	...	16	...	83	...	70	...	...	...	...	...
(b) Tin making	3	...	334	2	8	...	24	...	133	...	163	2	6	...	6	...			

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.

Particulars of Establishments employing 20 or more persons in 1921 and 1911.

ESTABLISHMENTS EMPLOY- ING 20 OR MORE PERSONS	INDUSTRIES									
	All Industries	I. Growing of special products	IV. Textiles and connected industries	VI. Wood etc. industries	VII. Metal industries	VIII. Glass and earth- enware industries	IX. Industries connect- ed with chemical pro- ducts	X. Food industries	XIV. Construction of means of transport and communication	XVI. Industries of lux- ury
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
A. TOTAL ESTABLISH- MENTS.	1921 1911	92 65	22 21	8 2	6 3	7 4	20 15	11 9	9 6	4 3
(i) Directed by Go- vernment or Local authorities	1921 1911	6 ...	1 ...	2 ...	...	1 ...	...	...	1 ...	1 ...
(ii) Directed by Re- gistered Compa- nies	1921 1911	28 ...	11 ...	2 ...	2 ...	4 ...	1 ...	2 ...	3 ...	1 ...
(iii) Owned by private persons										
(a) European or Anglo-Indian	1921 1911	15 ...	8 ...	...	2 ...	2 ...	...	1 ...	...	1 ...
(b) Indian	1921 1911	43 ...	2 ...	4 ...	2 ...	...	19 ...	8 ...	5 ...	2 ...
(c) Others	1921 1911	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
B. NUMBER OF PER- SONS EMPLOYED.	1921 1911	8,058 6,402	2,743 3,837	963 194	513 447	513 122	1,136 807	1,488 614	303 173	204 ...
(a) Direction, Supervision and Clerical	1921 1911	692 214	230 41	67 13	44 17	56 10	81 38	109 46	61 28	17 ...
(b) Skilled work- men	1921 1911	1,575 1,311	171 718	197 73	140 138	216 38	179 48	371 103	28 55	142 ...
(c) Unskilled labour	1921 1911	5,791 4,877	2,342 3,078	699 108	320 292	241 74	876 721	1,008 465	214 90	45 ...
(i) Adult women per 1,000 adult men	1921 1911	293 218	470 304	1,208 259	...	9 14	203 173	23 88	340 254	...
(ii) Children (of both sexes) per 1,000 adults	1921 1911	123 151	240 223	60 126	69 7	26 ...	105 206	9 40	5 11	...

NOTE.—Figures for 1911 under A are not available.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VI.

Distribution of certain Races in certain Industrial Establishments.

RACE OR CASTE	INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENTS																	
	Total		I. Growing of special products		IV. Textiles and connected industries		VI. Wood etc. industries		VII. Metal industries		IX. Industries connected with chemical products		X. Food industries		XIV. Construction of means of transport and communication		XVI. Industries of luxury	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Total Europeans and Anglo-Indians ...	166	73	111	71	10	2	9	...	16	...	8	...	8	...	3	...	1	...
Number employed as																		
(a) Managers ...	39	...	22	...	3	...	3	...	6	...	1	...	2	...	1	...	1	...
(b) Supervising staff ...	105	70	85	68	4	2	2	...	1	...	3	...	12	...	2	...	...	...
(c) Clerical staff ...	14	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...
(d) Skilled workmen	8	3	4	3	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VII.

Proportional Distribution of adult women and of children of each sex in different industries.

WOMEN AND CHILDREN	PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES OF EMPLOYMENT									
	Total number employed	I. Growing of special products	IV. Textiles and connected industries	V. Leather etc. industries	VI. Wood etc. industries	VII. Metal industries	VIII. Glass and earthenware industries	IX. Industries connected with chemical products	X. Food industries	XVI. Industries of luxury
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Adult women ...	10,000	5,270	3,047	15	...	15	1,090	103	400	...
Children ...	1,000	666	150	...	36	8	114	12	2	12
Male ...	600	354	86	...	36	2	90	12	2	12
Female ...	400	312	64	...	...	...	24	...	...	...

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VIII.

Distribution of power.

TYPE OF POWER USED	INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENTS									
	Total Establishments	I. Growing of special products.	II. Textiles and connected industries.	VI. Wood industries.	VII. Metal industries.	VIII. Glass and earthenware industries.	IX. Industries connected with chemical products.	X. Food industries.	XIV. Construction of means of transport and communication.	XVI. Industries of luxury.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Steam	32	1	2	2	5	2	11	7	1	1
Oil	11	5	...	...	3	1	...	...	1	1
Gas	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

NOTE.—There are no establishments using type of power of water and electricity.

PART II.

—
IMPERIAL TABLES.

TABLE I.

AREA, HOUSES AND POPULATION.

NOTE.—The total area of the State as computed on the recent "India Map" and furnished from the Land Record Office is 1479 square miles as against 1361 shown in the Census Report of 1911.

TABLE I.
Area, Houses and
Population.

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TABLE I.
AREA, HOUSES AND POPULATION.

COCHIN STATE.

IMPERIAL SERIES.

TALUKS	AREA IN SQUARE MILES	TOWNS	VILLAGES	OCCUPIED HOUSES			POPULATION									
				Total	IN TOWNS	IN VILLAGES	PERSONS			MALES			FEMALES			
							Total	URBAN	RURAL	Total	URBAN	RURAL	Total	URBAN	RURAL	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
Cochin State	
Cochin-Kanayannur	
Cranganur	
Mukundapuram	
Trichur	
Talapilli	
Chittur	

TABLE II.

VARIATION IN POPULATION SINCE 1875.

The first systematic census of the State was taken in 1875 and not in 1872 as in British India.

TABLE II.
Variation in
Population.

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TABLE II.
VARIATION IN POPULATION SINCE 1875
IMPERIAL SERIES.
COCHIN STATE.

TALUKS	PERSONS						VARIATION:—INCREASE(+) DECREASE(—)					
	1921	1911	1901	1891	1881	1875	1911 to 1921	1901 to 1911	1891 to 1901	1885 to 1891	1875 to 1881	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Cochin State ...	979,080	918,110	812,025	722,906	600,278	601,114	+60,970	+106,085	+89,119	+122,628	— 836	
Cochin-Kanayannur	279,384	264,829	235,084	207,615	178,605	187,584	+14,556	+29,744	+27,460	+29,010	— 8,979	
Oranganur ...	34,808	33,193	29,140	27,265	20,950	20,397	+1,615	+4,053	+1,175	+7,015	+ 553	
Mukundapuram ...	208,713	199,930	161,833	145,030	115,212	114,974	+14,783	+32,097	+16,143	+30,478	+ 238	
Trichur ...	190,813	169,766	145,104	128,937	104,695	101,742	+21,057	+24,652	+16,147	+24,263	+2,953	
Talapilli ...	170,154	165,114	151,315	133,894	113,114	110,465	+5,040	+13,799	+17,421	+20,780	+2,649	
Chittur ...	95,208	91,289	89,549	78,785	67,703	65,952	+3,919	+1,740	+10,764	+11,083	+1,750	

NET VARIATION IN PERIOD 1875-1921 INCREASE(+) DECREASE(—)	MALES						FEMALES						
	1921	1911	1901	1891	1881	1875	1921	1911	1901	1891	1875		
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
+377,966	482,939	457,342	405,200	361,904	301,815	302,373	496,121	460,768	406,825	361,002	298,463	298,741	
+91,800	142,538	136,632	121,016	106,850	91,466	95,878	136,826	128,206	114,068	100,765	87,139	91,706	
+14,411	17,558	16,856	14,710	14,111	10,634	10,763	17,250	15,337	14,430	13,854	10,316	9,639	
+93,739	102,500	96,143	80,335	72,314	58,351	57,606	106,213	97,787	81,498	72,870	56,861	57,368	
+89,071	92,587	89,530	71,647	69,380	51,703	50,430	98,226	86,236	73,457	61,977	52,929	51,312	
+59,689	81,710	80,126	73,866	65,719	56,523	55,073	88,444	84,988	77,429	68,175	56,586	55,392	
+29,256	46,046	44,075	43,606	39,430	33,070	32,627	49,162	47,214	45,943	40,355	34,632	33,325	

TABLE III.

TOWNS AND VILLAGES CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION.

TABLE III.

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Towns and Villages classified by Population.

TABLE III.

COCHIN STATE.

TOWNS AND VILLAGES CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION

IMPERIAL SERIES.

TALUKS	1	2	3	UNDER 500		500—1,000		1,000—2,000		2,000—5,000		5,000—10,000		10,000—20,000		20,000—50,000		ENCAMPMENTS BOAT AND RAIL- WAY POPULA- TION UNCLAS- SED.
				Number	Population	Number	Population	Number	Population	Number	Population	Number	Population	Number	Population	Number	Population	
Cochin State.																		
Cochin-Kanayannur	...	282	979,050	8	2,504	21	15,901	74	113,767	132	414,706	36	247,225	8	104,822	3	74,501	5,654
Crauganur	...	40	279,384	1	462	2	1,401	3	5,412	14	50,914	11	85,996	7	86,892	2	46,763	1,514
Makundapuram	...	6	34,808	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	6,001	4	28,616	...	...	...	...	101
Trichur	...	61	208,713	...	...	3	2,362	11	19,046	37	122,015	10	63,545	...	...	...	...	1,745
Talapilli	...	73	190,813	4	974	6	4,466	29	44,138	28	85,003	5	27,995	...	...	1	27,738	609
Chittur	...	75	170,154	...	...	8	6,833	26	37,526	39	112,026	2	13,784	...	...	...	...	486
	...	27	95,268	2	1,068	2	1,259	5	7,645	12	38,748	4	27,289	1	17,990	...	...	1,209

TABLE IV.

**TOWNS CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION WITH VARIATION
SINCE 1875.**

Urban population was separately censused for the first time in 1891. The figures given in columns 8 and 9 are only approximate.

Oranganur was for the first time treated as a town in 1913, and the two towns Chittur and Tattamangalam were united into one Municipal Town in 1914.

TABLE IV.
Towns classified by Popu-
lation with variation
since 1875.

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TABLE IV.
TOWNS CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION WITH VARIATION SINCE 1875.
IMPERIAL SERIES.

TOWNS	TALUKS	MUNICIPALITIES, SUBURBS, CANTONMENTS, ETC.	POPULATION						VARIATION INCREASE (+) DECREASE (-)						VARIATION IN PERIOD 1875-1921 INCREASE (+) DECREASE (-)					MALES				FEMALES																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
			1921	1911	1901	1891	1881	1875	1911 to 1921	1901 to 1911	1891 to 1901	1881 to 1891	1875 to 1881	15	16	17	18	19	20	21																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
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TABLE V.

TOWNS ARRANGED TERRITORIALLY WITH POPULATION
BY RELIGION.

TABLE VI.

RELIGION.

TABLE VII.

ALL RELIGIONS.

Age, Sex and Civil condition.

TABLE VII.
All Religions.
Age Sex and Civil condition

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COCHIN STATE.
IMPERIAL SERIES.
TABLE VII.
ALL RELIGIONS.
Age, Sex and Civil condition.

AGE	POPULATION				UNMARRIED				MARRIED				WIDOWED			
	Persons		Males		Persons		Males		Persons		Males		Persons		Males	
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1																
0-1	28,574	14,075	14,100	28,274	14,075	14,100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1-2	18,760	9,625	9,135	18,760	9,625	9,135	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2-3	27,426	13,070	13,756	27,426	13,070	13,756	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3-4	39,408	14,890	15,518	30,408	14,890	15,518	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4-5	27,890	18,992	13,898	27,890	13,992	13,898	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL 0-5	132,758	65,252	65,606	132,758	66,252	66,606	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5-10	133,520	67,633	65,887	133,412	67,622	65,790	103	10	93	5	1	4	...	...	...	...
10-15	124,572	62,451	61,121	120,806	63,200	57,646	3,575	183	9,392	91	8	83	...	...	...	...
15-20	85,733	46,471	47,262	68,067	43,014	23,003	26,559	3,377	22,182	1,167	80	1,027	...	...	...	...
20-25	88,763	40,953	47,810	28,492	22,705	5,787	56,272	17,473	38,799	3,939	715	3,281	...	...	...	...
25-30	81,236	37,639	43,597	11,279	9,083	2,196	63,877	27,221	36,656	6,080	1,335	4,745	...	...	...	...
30-35	70,376	34,180	36,696	4,540	3,324	1,216	58,302	29,147	29,155	8,034	1,709	6,325	...	...	...	...
35-40	61,713	33,037	29,676	2,393	1,700	693	50,240	28,363	21,892	9,680	1,979	7,101	...	...	...	...
40-45	53,293	30,569	26,334	1,417	846	571	39,867	23,765	16,102	12,009	2,348	9,661	...	...	...	...
45-50	37,367	19,432	18,535	880	574	306	27,077	16,914	10,163	10,010	1,944	8,066	...	...	...	...
50-55	34,943	17,028	17,005	561	261	210	21,251	14,964	6,887	13,131	2,323	10,808	...	...	...	...
55-60	21,452	11,519	10,433	291	178	113	12,998	9,544	3,454	8,663	1,797	6,866	...	...	...	...
60-65	21,549	9,687	11,962	316	193	193	9,406	7,164	2,342	11,827	2,280	9,597	...	...	...	...
65-70	9,554	4,577	4,977	162	90	72	3,942	3,196	746	5,450	1,291	4,159	...	...	...	...
70 and over	12,651	5,931	7,420	295	99	106	3,691	3,025	666	8,755	2,107	6,648	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	979,050	492,959	496,121	503,679	279,861	224,823	377,160	183,741	193,419	98,241	19,807	78,374

TABLE VII.

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Hindu.
Age, Sex and Civil condition.

IMPERIAL SERIES.

TABLE VII.—(cont.)

COCHIN STATE.

HINDU.

Age, Sex and Civil condition.

AGE	POPULATION				UNMARRIED				MARRIED				WIDOWED			
	Persons		Males		Persons		Males		Persons		Males		Persons		Males	
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1	18,132	8,969	9,176	18,135	8,969	9,176	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
0-1	11,827	6,039	5,788	11,827	6,039	5,788	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1-2	17,532	8,748	8,814	17,562	8,748	8,814	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2-3	19,732	9,644	10,102	19,746	9,644	10,102	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3-4	18,223	9,075	9,148	18,223	9,075	9,148	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4-5	85,413	42,465	43,038	85,493	42,465	43,038	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL 0-5	85,377	43,113	42,214	85,246	43,109	42,157	78	4	74	3	...	3	...	...	...	...
6-10	79,557	40,566	38,981	76,851	40,457	38,394	2,619	105	2,514	77	4	73	...	...	...	...
10-15	61,713	30,278	31,438	43,717	28,148	15,509	17,113	2,075	15,038	886	55	831	...	...	...	...
15-20	58,573	26,713	31,860	19,642	15,424	4,218	35,755	10,729	25,026	3,176	560	2,616	...	...	...	...
20-25	54,634	25,028	29,628	8,092	6,481	1,611	41,879	17,537	24,342	4,685	1,010	3,076	...	...	...	...
25-30	48,055	22,779	25,276	3,406	2,095	811	38,666	18,916	19,690	6,083	1,268	4,815	...	...	...	...
30-35	41,633	21,261	20,372	1,770	1,327	443	33,633	18,564	14,469	6,630	1,370	5,260	...	...	...	...
35-40	36,413	19,132	18,281	992	633	369	26,639	15,917	10,822	8,782	1,702	7,080	...	...	...	...
40-45	25,163	12,609	12,609	691	413	188	17,407	10,693	6,714	7,095	1,298	5,797	...	...	...	...
45-50	24,402	11,723	12,679	405	257	148	14,518	9,872	4,646	9,479	1,594	7,885	...	...	...	...
50-55	15,199	7,992	7,207	215	131	84	8,816	6,010	2,206	6,168	1,351	4,817	...	...	...	...
55-60	15,061	6,503	8,561	221	138	82	6,346	4,855	1,451	8,497	1,610	6,987	...	...	...	...
60-65	6,439	3,016	3,423	108	55	53	2,562	2,098	461	3,769	863	2,906	...	...	...	...
65-70	8,672	3,425	5,247	138	63	75	2,444	2,017	427	6,090	1,345	4,745	...	...	...	...
70 and over	646,132	315,418	330,714	326,897	181,696	145,901	247,815	119,892	127,923	71,429	13,830	57,590	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	646,132	315,418	330,714	326,897	181,696	145,901	247,815	119,892	127,923	71,429	13,830	57,590

TABLE VII.
Musalman.
Age, Sex and Civil condition.

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COCHIN STATE.		IMPERIAL SERIES.											
		MUSALMAN. Age, Sex and Civil condition.											
AGE		POPULATION				UNMARRIED				MARRIED			
		Persons	Males	Females		Persons	Males	Females		Persons	Males	Females	
1		2	3	4		5	6	7		8	9	10	
0-1	..	2,036	1,051	985		2,036	1,051	985		..	..	..	..
1-2	..	1,397	735	662		1,397	735	662		..	..	..	..
2-3	..	1,973	996	977		1,973	996	977		..	..	..	..
3-4	..	2,082	1,006	1,076		2,082	1,006	1,076		..	..	..	..
4-5	..	1,995	1,014	981		1,995	1,014	981		..	..	..	..
TOTAL 0-5	..	9,483	4,802	4,681		9,483	4,802	4,681		..	..	..	..
5-10	..	9,827	5,015	4,812		9,815	5,012	4,808		10	9	8	1
10-15	..	9,294	4,650	4,444		9,051	4,897	4,214		238	13	225	5
15-20	..	6,650	3,302	3,378		4,605	3,131	1,474		1,973	106	1,807	5
20-25	..	6,483	3,086	3,307		2,291	1,940	341		3,929	1,102	2,827	44
25-30	..	5,726	2,628	3,098		781	668	113		4,543	1,879	2,664	81
30-35	..	4,938	2,469	2,469		271	212	69		4,187	2,172	2,015	85
35-40	..	4,227	2,333	1,894		121	90	31		3,585	2,139	1,446	104
40-45	..	3,637	1,963	1,674		68	85	33		2,808	1,817	991	111
45-50	..	2,442	1,386	1,056		25	11	14		1,857	1,289	568	86
50-55	..	2,184	1,114	1,070		23	17	6		1,390	930	460	107
55-60	..	1,224	703	516		7	2	5		795	629	166	77
60-65	..	1,344	668	686		16	8	8		640	532	108	118
65-70	..	533	264	269		10	5	5		252	216	36	43
70 and over	..	695	362	333		6	3	3		270	231	89	128
GRAND TOTAL	..	68,717	34,940	33,777		36,563	20,773	15,790		26,477	13,177	13,300	990
										5,677			4,687

TABLE VII.

Christian.
Age, Sex and Civil Condition.

AGE	POPULATION						UNMARRIED				MARRIED				WIDOWED			
	Persons		Males		Females		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
I																		
0-1	8,038	4,025	4,011	8,036	4,025	4,011	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1-2	5,516	2,838	2,678	5,516	2,838	2,678	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2-3	7,861	3,012	2,949	7,861	3,012	2,949	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3-4	8,524	4,216	4,308	8,524	4,216	4,308	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4-5	7,625	3,875	3,750	7,625	3,875	3,750	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL 0-5	37,562	18,866	18,696	37,562	18,866	18,696	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5-10	38,186	19,419	18,767	38,171	19,415	18,756	15	4	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10-15	35,556	17,959	17,603	34,876	17,835	16,951	712	65	637	8	3	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
15-20	25,186	12,811	12,375	17,640	11,659	5,981	7,428	1,132	6,266	118	90	98	..	..	..	..	..	..
20-25	23,547	11,054	12,463	6,509	5,356	1,103	16,492	6,617	10,875	546	111	436	..	..	..	..	..	..
25-30	20,719	9,921	10,798	2,377	1,914	463	17,355	7,767	9,588	987	240	747	..	..	..	..	..	..
30-35	17,099	8,804	8,895	846	504	342	15,393	8,010	7,383	1,460	350	1,110	..	..	..	..	..	..
35-40	15,947	8,390	7,561	491	276	215	13,594	7,000	6,594	1,922	501	1,421	..	..	..	..	..	..
40-45	13,150	6,794	6,356	355	177	178	10,343	6,086	4,257	2,452	531	1,921	..	..	..	..	..	..
45-50	10,353	5,694	4,759	252	149	103	7,761	4,890	2,871	2,340	555	1,785	..	..	..	..	..	..
50-55	8,785	4,156	4,159	132	76	50	5,995	3,408	1,827	2,858	612	2,246	..	..	..	..	..	..
55-60	5,481	2,786	2,005	68	44	24	3,357	2,278	1,079	2,056	464	1,592	..	..	..	..	..	..
60-65	5,697	2,407	2,600	78	47	31	2,359	1,762	637	2,620	598	2,022	..	..	..	..	..	..
65-70	2,560	1,280	1,280	44	30	14	1,119	872	246	1,397	877	1,020	..	..	..	..	..	..
70 and over	3,267	1,437	1,830	61	33	28	970	771	199	2,936	638	1,600	..	..	..	..	..	..
GRAND TOTAL	262,595	131,768	130,827	139,422	76,431	63,991	102,173	50,392	61,841	21,000	4,995	16,005	..	..	..	..	..	..

COCHIN STATE.

TABLE VII.—(cont.)
CHRISTIAN.
Age, Sex and Civil condition.

IMPERIAL SERIES.

TABLE VII.

Age, Sex and Civil Condition.

TABLE VII.—(cont.)

COCHIN STATE.

JEW.

Age, Sex and Civil condition.

IMPERIAL SERIES.

AGE	POPULATION				UNMARRIED				MARRIED				WIDOWED			
	Persons		Males		Persons		Males		Persons		Males		Persons		Males	
	4	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1	41	22	19	41	22	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
0-1	17	11	6	17	11	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1-2	20	11	9	20	11	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2-3	42	7	25	42	17	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3-4	35	8	17	35	18	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4-5	155	70	76	155	70	76	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL 0-5	139	63	76	139	63	76	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5-10	134	69	75	129	59	70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10-15	102	58	44	78	56	22	24	2	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15-20	107	50	57	47	36	11	58	14	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20-25	86	36	50	22	14	8	60	20	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25-30	102	38	64	14	10	4	82	25	56	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30-35	68	35	32	8	5	8	57	30	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
35-40	66	39	27	1	1	...	55	35	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
40-45	46	30	16	2	1	1	35	27	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
45-50	61	40	21	1	1	...	40	30	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
50-55	36	27	9	1	1	...	22	21	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
55-60	36	14	22	1	...	1	16	11	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
60-65	17	13	4	...	...	...	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
65-70	12	5	7	...	...	...	5	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
70 and over	1,167	87	550	598	326	272	466	227	239	103	34	69	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	1,167	87	550	598	326	272	466	227	239	103	34	69	...	...	...	...

TABLE VII.

Anim'stic.
Age, Sex and Civil condition

TABLE VII.—(cont.)
ANIMISTIC.
Age, Sex and Civil condition.

COCHIN STATE.

IMPERIAL SERIES.

AGE	POPULATION			UNMARRIED			MARRIED			WIDOWED		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
0-1	23	16	7	23	16	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
1-2	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2-3	7	2	5	7	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
3-4	10	5	5	10	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
4-5	10	8	2	10	8	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL 0-5	51	32	19	51	32	19	...	...	...	...	...	...
5-10	32	17	15	32	17	15	...	...	...	...	...	...
10-15	29	18	11	23	18	10	1	...	1	...	...	...
15-20	35	15	20	22	15	7	12	...	12	1	...	1
20-25	42	17	25	11	8	3	29	9	20	2	...	2
25-30	36	16	20	2	1	1	33	14	19	1	...	...
30-35	35	23	12	3	3	...	27	16	11	5	4	1
35-40	32	18	14	3	2	1	25	13	12	4	3	1
40-45	21	7	14	1	...	1	18	7	11	2	...	2
45-50	21	17	4	...	...	...	17	15	2	4	2	2
50-55	7	3	4	...	...	...	6	3	3	1	...	1
55-60	11	6	5	...	...	...	7	5	2	4	...	4
60-65	7	4	3	...	...	...	4	3	1	3	1	2
65-70	5	4	1	...	...	...	2	2	...	3	2	1
70 and over	4	2	2	...	...	...	2	2	...	2	...	2
GRAND TOTAL	368	198	170	153	96	57	183	80	94	32	13	19

TABLE VIII.

EDUCATION BY RELIGION AND AGE.

NOTE. 1—Of the 5,708 (4,219 males and 1,489 females), Christians literate in English 56 (37 males and 19 females) are Europeans and allied races and 303 (143 males and 160 females) are Anglo-Indians.

2—Education among Indian Christians by Sect.

AGE	NUMBER LITERATE											
	INDIAN CHRISTIANS			PROTESTANT			ROMAN CATHOLIC			SYRIAN		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
Total	68,681	45,770	22,911	1,043	694	349	31,634	20,871	10,763	35,401	24,285	11,116
0—10	2,862	1,652	1,210	41	25	16	1,377	763	614	1,444	864	580
10—15	10,759	6,212	4,547	159	91	68	4,530	2,541	2,049	6,016	3,530	2,486
15—20	10,006	6,058	3,948	166	94	72	4,739	2,845	1,894	5,161	3,119	1,982
20 and over	44,454	31,848	12,606	677	484	193	20,928	14,722	6,206	22,849	16,642	6,207

TABLE VIII.
Education by Religion
and Age.

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TABLE VIII.
EDUCATION BY RELIGION AND AGE.

COCHIN STATE

IMPERIAL SERIES.

Religion	AGE	POPULATION										LITERATE IN ENGLISH			
		TOTAL					LITERATE					ILLITERATE			
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		
All Religions	0-10	266,278	133,885	132,393	7,628	4,056	2,972	258,650	129,229	129,421	288	186	102		
	10-15	124,572	63,451	61,121	25,082	15,896	9,186	99,490	47,555	51,935	2,599	1,857	742		
	15-20	93,733	46,471	47,262	24,936	16,096	8,240	68,797	29,775	39,022	4,341	3,377	964		
	20 and over	494,497	289,152	255,345	123,764	94,842	28,922	376,733	144,810	226,423	10,778	9,310	1,468		
	Total	979,080	482,959	496,121	181,410	132,090	49,320	797,670	350,869	446,801	18,006	14,730	3,276		
Hindu	0-10	170,820	85,578	85,242	4,530	2,840	1,690	166,290	82,738	83,552	161	102	59		
	10-15	79,547	40,566	38,981	13,675	9,203	4,472	65,872	31,363	34,509	1,783	1,348	435		
	15-20	61,716	30,279	31,438	14,179	10,017	4,162	47,537	20,261	27,276	2,895	2,337	558		
	20 and over	334,049	168,996	175,053	74,923	58,396	15,687	260,026	100,660	159,366	7,191	6,477	714		
	Total	646,132	315,418	330,714	106,407	80,396	26,011	539,725	235,022	304,703	12,030	10,264	1,766		
Muslim	0-10	19,310	9,817	9,493	135	101	34	19,175	9,716	9,459	7	6	1		
	10-15	9,294	4,850	4,444	524	436	89	8,770	4,415	4,355	12	11	1		
	15-20	6,680	3,302	3,378	639	562	77	6,041	2,740	3,301	51	49	2		
	20 and over	33,433	16,971	16,462	4,571	4,293	318	28,862	12,718	16,144	151	147	4		
	Total	68,717	34,940	33,777	5,869	5,351	518	62,848	29,589	33,259	221	213	8		

TABLE VIII.

Education by Religion
and Age.

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TABLE VIII.—(cont.)
EDUCATION BY RELIGION AND AGE.

COCHIN STATE.

IMPERIAL SERIES.

Religion	AGE	POPULATION										LITERATE IN ENGLISH			
		TOTAL			LITERATE			ILLITERATE			Persons	Persons			Females
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females		12	13	14	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11					
Christian	0-10	75,748	38,285	37,463	2,450	1,708	1,942	72,798	36,577	36,221	117	76	41		
	10-15	35,556	17,953	17,603	16,850	6,238	4,612	24,706	11,715	12,991	892	497	805		
	15-20	25,186	12,811	12,375	10,079	6,088	3,991	15,107	6,723	8,384	1,390	989	401		
	20 and over	126,105	62,709	63,396	44,891	32,051	12,840	81,214	39,958	50,556	3,399	2,657	742		
	Total	262,595	131,758	130,837	68,770	46,085	22,685	193,825	85,673	108,152	5,708	4,219	1,489		
Jain	0-10	23	14	9	4	4	...	19	10	9	...	...	...	...	...
	10-15	12	6	7	2	1	1	10	4	6	1	...	...	1	...
	15-20	14	7	7	5	6	...	9	2	7	1	1	1	...	...
	20 and over	52	32	20	25	23	2	27	9	18	2	2	2	...	...
	Total	101	58	43	36	33	3	65	25	40	4	3	1		
Jew	0-10	294	144	152	9	3	6	285	139	146	3	2	1		
	10-15	134	69	75	31	19	12	103	40	63	1	1	...	...	...
	15-20	102	58	44	33	23	10	69	35	34	4	1	...	...	...
	20 and over	637	328	309	252	178	74	385	150	235	35	27	8		
	Total	1,167	587	580	325	223	102	842	364	478	43	31	12		
Animist	0-10	83	49	34	...	...	...	83	40	34	...	...	...	...	...
	10-15	29	18	11	...	...	...	29	18	11	...	...	...	...	...
	15-20	35	15	20	1	1	...	34	14	20	...	...	...	...	...
	20 and over	221	116	105	2	1	1	219	115	104	..	...	...	...	...
	Total	368	198	170	3	2	1	365	156	169	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE IX.

EDUCATION BY SELECTED CASTES, TRIBES OR RACES.

NOTE.—While in Table VIII the whole population is dealt with, this table deals with only selected castes, tribes and races, the minor ones being left out of account.

TABLE IX.
Education by Selected
Castes, Tribes or Races.

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COCHIN STATE.

EDUCATION BY SELECTED CASTES, TRIBES OR RACES.

IMPERIAL SERIES.

TABLE IX.

CASTE, TRIBE OR RACE.	POPULATION												LITERATE IN ENGLISH								
	TOTAL			LITERATE			ILLITERATE			Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females						
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females												
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13									
HINDU:—																					
Amalavasi	8,079	4,061	4,018	3,893	2,581	1,312	4,186	1,480	2,706	613	515	98									
Arayan	5,580	3,044	2,536	680	615	65	4,965	2,429	2,536	13	12	1									
Brahmin, Malayali	6,436	3,403	3,033	2,931	2,178	813	3,445	1,385	2,060	171	169	4									
Do, Tamil	21,836	11,890	10,446	10,678	8,105	2,573	11,158	3,335	7,823	3,205	3,049	156									
Do, Konkani	8,080	4,305	3,775	1,932	1,623	309	6,148	2,772	3,376	573	544	29									
Do, Others	4,016	2,733	1,283	1,416	1,237	179	2,600	1,496	1,104	336	303	33									
Chakkian	463	253	210	53	48	5	410	235	205	5	5	...									
Chaliyan	2,003	1,003	1,000	302	255	47	1,701	746	955	21	17	4									
Chetti	9,163	4,135	5,028	722	650	79	8,441	3,485	4,956	96	95	1									
Derangan	370	158	212	84	72	12	286	85	200	19	16	3									
Eluthasani	15,197	7,396	7,801	1,911	1,629	302	13,286	5,747	7,539	61	53	8									
Illyan	224,008	107,234	116,774	23,820	10,927	3,853	200,188	87,327	112,861	844	762	82									
Kaikolan	4,805	2,030	2,775	427	408	19	4,378	1,622	2,756	34	33	1									
Karmalan	35,917	17,532	18,384	4,630	4,179	451	31,287	13,264	17,023	43	40	3									
Kanakkal	8,424	4,409	4,015	370	335	31	8,054	4,073	3,981	...	...	...						
Kanayan	2,393	1,091	1,302	885	579	300	1,505	512	993	11	11	...									
Kavundan	6,354	3,657	2,697	303	219	81	6,031	3,438	2,593	...	...	...						
Kahatriya, Malayali	1,232	587	645	713	586	337	519	301	218	195	142	53									
Do, Paradesi	417	211	176	139	111	95	278	130	148	41	40	1									
Kadumichetty	10,328	5,070	5,258	878	845	32	9,450	4,174	5,276	9	7	2									
Kuvayan	3,442	1,611	1,831	79	77	2	3,363	1,534	1,829	9	9	...									
Nayar	131,054	62,977	68,077	40,667	27,023	13,614	99,387	35,054	54,333	5,186	3,989	1,197									
Ottamalkan	2,437	1,200	1,237	152	137	15	2,285	1,053	1,232	...	...	...						
Pannan	2,642	1,153	1,489	253	215	48	2,373	936	1,441									

TABLE IX.

Education by Selected
Castes, Tribes or Races.

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TABLE IX.—(cont).

COCHIN STATE.

EDUCATION BY SELECTED CASTES, TRIBES OR RACES.

IMPERIAL SERIES.

CASTE, TRIBE OR RACE	POPULATION												LITERATE IN ENGLISH		
	TOTAL			LITERATE			ILLITERATE								
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females			
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13			
Pandaram	3,560	1,734	1,826	228	186	43	3,332	1,549	1,783	11	12	2			
Pandittan	1,299	737	562	374	352	22	925	385	543	12	8	4			
Parayan	7,145	3,386	3,757	52	41	11	7,093	3,347	3,746	1	...	1			
Pulayan	69,423	34,471	34,952	641	560	81	68,782	33,921	34,861	2	...	...	
Vellan	9,507	4,205	5,241	1,105	888	211	8,398	3,978	5,020	24	22	2			
Vannan	2,038	1,285	763	266	255	11	1,772	1,030	742	...	...	...
Velakkattalavan	3,185	1,490	1,695	524	378	146	2,661	1,112	1,549	10	4	6			
Velpu	6,232	3,157	3,075	1,128	1,057	71	5,104	2,100	3,004	8	8	...			
Vellalan	4,587	2,870	1,708	1,104	934	170	3,483	1,945	1,538	184	174	10			
Veluttedan	3,347	1,565	1,782	481	348	133	2,866	1,217	1,649	8	7	1			
Vettuvan	4,759	2,378	2,381	15	10	5	4,744	2,368	2,376	...	...	...
MUSALMAN:—															
Jonakan	56,018	28,373	27,645	3,825	3,039	186	52,193	24,734	27,459	85	82	3			
Ravuttan	6,544	3,538	3,006	841	604	37	5,703	2,734	2,969	42	39	8			
CHRISTIAN:—															
Anglo-Indian	2,182	1,173	1,009	629	276	353	1,553	897	656	363	143	165			
European	66	43	23	60	30	21	6	4	2	56	37	19			
Indian Christian	260,347	130,542	129,805	68,081	45,770	22,311	192,266	81,772	107,494	5,349	4,039	1,310			
Jain	101	58	43	36	33	3	65	25	40	5	3	2			
Jew	1,167	587	580	325	223	102	842	361	478	43	31	12			
ANIMIST:—															
Kadan	274	148	126	2	1	1	272	147	125	...	...	...
Malayan	94	50	44	1	1	...	93	49	44	...	...	...

TABLE X.

LANGUAGE.

TABLE X.
LANGUAGE.

COCHIN STATE.

IMPERIAL SERIES.

LANGUAGE							Persons	Males	Females
1							2	3	4
Cochin State							979,080	482,959	496,121
A. Vernaculars of India.							978,500	482,669	495,831
VERNACULAR OF THE STATE.									
Malayalam							882,822	433,529	449,293
VERNACULARS FOREIGN TO THE STATE.							95,678	49,140	46,538
Gujarati							1,342	632	710
Goanese							8	8	...
Hindi							46	6	40
Hindustani							2,341	1,400	941
Kachchhi							622	346	275
Kannarese							3,772	1,994	1,778
Konkani							17,604	9,258	8,346
Marathi							3,013	1,575	1,438
Tamil							57,574	29,446	28,128
Telugu							8,901	4,161	4,740
Tulu							453	313	140
Urdu							2	1	1
B. Vernaculars of other Asiatic countries.							195	151	44
Arabic							53	33	20
Hebrew							50	26	24
Syriac							92	92	...
C. European Languages.							385	139	246
Dutch							2	2	...
English							324	101	223
Portuguese							50	27	23
Spanish							9	9	...

TABLE XI.

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BIRTH PLACE.

TABLE XI.

COCHIN STATE.

BIRTH PLACE.

IMPERIAL SERIES.

BIRTH PLACE	POPULATION		
	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
Population of the State	979,080	482,959	496,121
A.—Born in India	979,010	482,909	496,101
<i>I.—Within the Province of Enumeration—(Cochin State)</i> ...	939,321	464,575	474,746
<i>II.—Provinces and States in India beyond the Province of Enumeration.</i>	39,689	18,384	21,355
(a) PROVINCES AND STATES ADJACENT TO THE PROVINCE OF ENUMERATION. ...	38,769	17,846	20,923
<i>1.—British Territory (Madras Presidency)</i> ...	26,380	12,414	13,966
Bellary	3	2	1
Coimbatore	2,338	1,015	1,323
Ganjam	1	1	..
Godavari	2	1	1
Karnool	1	1	...
Madras	228	106	122
Madura	216	135	81
Malabar	21,656	9,783	11,873
Nellore	5	3	2
Milgiris	29	19	10
North Arcot	16	4	12
South Canara	853	646	207
Salem	181	171	10
South Arcot	3	2	1
Tanjore	117	58	59
Tinnevely	607	377	230
Trichinopoly	121	88	33
Vizagapatam	3	2	1
<i>2.—Indian States.</i> ...	12,389	5,432	6,957
Travancore	12,381	5,430	6,951
Pudukotai	8	2	6
(b) OTHER PROVINCES AND STATES IN INDIA. ...	848	439	409
<i>1.—British Territory.</i> ...	264	157	107
Bengal	9	3	6
Bombay	177	109	68
Burma	8	2	6
Central Provinces and Berar	55	34	21
Coorg	1	...	1
Punjab	7	5	2
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	7	4	3
<i>2.—Indian States</i> ...	584	282	302
BARODA STATE	9	6	3

TABLE XI.—(cont.)

COCHIN STATE.

BIRTH PLACE.

IMPERIAL SERIES.

BIRTH PLACE	POPULATION		
	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
2.—Indian States (cont.)			
BOMBAY STATES.	477	232	245
(a) Cutch ...	15	14	1
(b) Kathiawar ...	462	218	244
Hyderabad ...	9	2	7
Kashmir ...	1	...	1
Mysore ...	77	42	35
Rajputana ...	11	...	11
(c) FRENCH AND PORTUGUESE SETTLEMENTS.	72	49	23
I. FRENCH SETTLEMENTS	18	10	8
Pondicherry ...	3	2	1
Karikal ...	1	...	1
Mahe ...	14	8	6
II. PORTUGUESE SETTLEMENT.	54	39	15
Goa ...	54	39	15
B.—Born in other Asiatic Countries	18	11	6
Arabia ...	1	1	...
Ceylon ...	9	6	3
Persia ...	1	1	...
Turkey in Asia ...	7	4	3
C.—Born in Europe.	45	34	11
(1) UNITED KINGDOM.	27	20	7
England and Wales ...	18	14	4
Scotland ...	6	5	1
Ireland ...	3	1	2
(2) OTHER EUROPEAN COUNTRIES.	18	14	4
Belgium ...	1	...	1
France ...	1	...	1
Holland ...	2	2	...
Norway ...	2	1	1
Portugal ...	3	2	1
Spain ...	9	9	...
D.—Born in America.	3	3	...
United States ...	3	3	...
E.—Born in Australasia	4	1	3
New Zealand ...	2	...	2
Philippines ...	2	1	1

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TABLE XII.

INFIRMITIES.

PART I—DISTRIBUTION BY AGE.

PART II—DISTRIBUTION BY TALUKS.

1. Of the insane, 1 Hindu female, 1 Christian female and 1 Christian male are blind; and 2 Hindu males and 1 Christian female are deaf-mute.
Of the deaf-mute, 1 Hindu male is insane, and 1 Hindu male and 2 Christian females are blind.
Of the blind, 2 Hindu males, 1 Hindu female and one Christian female are deaf-mute.
Of the leper 1 Hindu male is deaf-mute.
2. Persons suffering from more infirmities than one are included under each head and the double infirmities are 15 in number.

TABLE XII.

INFIRMITIES

COCHIN STATE.

Part I.—Distribution by Age.

IMPERIAL SERIES.

AGE	POPULATION AFFLICTED			INSANE			DEAF-MUTE			BLIND			LEPER		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
0—1...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...
1—2...	4	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	3	1	...	...	...
2—3...	18	9	9	2	...	2	4	4	...	12	5	7	...	...	...
3—4...	11	7	4	...	...	...	5	2	3	5	4	1	1	1	...
4—5...	11	7	4	1	1	...	5	4	1	5	2	3	...	...	...
TOTAL 0—5	46	28	18	3	1	2	14	10	4	28	16	12	1	1	...
5—10...	124	75	49	2	1	1	59	38	21	59	34	25	4	2	2
10—15...	166	110	56	7	5	2	72	39	33	62	45	17	25	21	4
15—20...	209	128	81	29	18	11	71	41	30	81	50	31	30	21	9
20—25...	216	123	93	34	20	14	63	34	29	71	38	33	48	31	17
25—30...	224	123	101	41	22	19	61	28	33	73	25	38	49	38	11
30—35...	220	116	104	48	32	16	52	25	27	65	20	45	58	39	19
35—40...	207	121	86	56	33	23	27	18	9	85	42	43	39	28	11
40—45...	234	125	99	39	21	18	29	14	15	102	46	56	64	54	10
45—50...	167	88	79	37	14	23	18	10	8	74	39	35	38	25	13
50—55...	188	102	86	29	17	12	20	10	10	98	43	55	44	35	9
55—60...	134	75	59	18	11	7	7	4	3	80	38	42	29	22	7
60—65...	168	79	89	16	6	10	3	...	3	133	64	69	17	9	8
65—70...	95	50	45	12	8	4	...	...	...	72	34	38	11	8	3
70 and over...	188	78	110	10	4	6	8	2	6	167	69	98	9	6	3
TOTAL 5—70															
and over	2,540	1,403	1,137	378	212	166	499	263	227	1,222	597	625	465	339	126
Grand total	2,586	1,431	1,155	381	213	168	504	273	231	1,250	613	637	466	340	126

Part II.—Distribution by Taluk.

TALUK	POPULATION AFFLICTED			INSANE			DEAF-MUTE			BLIND			LEPER		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Cochin State	2,586	1,431	1,155	381	213	168	504	273	231	1,250	613	637	466	340	126
Cochin Kanayannur ...	766	481	285	131	75	56	129	66	63	253	145	107	255	198	57
Cranganore	68	44	24	14	5	9	7	5	2	38	24	14	12	12	...
Muckundapuram	484	252	232	62	38	24	112	61	51	254	118	136	53	36	22
Trichur	560	292	268	69	40	29	132	71	61	315	149	166	47	33	14
Talapilly	494	255	239	51	29	22	76	40	36	290	135	155	89	54	26
Chittur	214	104	110	54	27	27	48	30	18	100	41	59	14	7	7

TABLE XII—A.

INFIRMITIES BY SELECTED CASTES, TRIBES & RACES.

NOTE.—The following statement exhibits combination of infirmities by Race, Caste, Sex and Age.

Race and Caste.	Sex.	Age.	Infirmities.
<i>Hindu.</i>			
Chetti ...	Male	100	Blind and Deaf-mute
Iluvan ...	do.	48	Leper and do.
Kaikolan ...	Female	98	Blind and do.
Kammalan (Thattant) ...	Male	25	Insane and do.
Do (Kollan) ...	do.	31	Blind and do.
Nayar ...	do.	2	Do and do.
Ottanaikan ...	do.	18	Insane and do.
Velan ...	do.	30	Do and do.
Others (Ambittan) ...	Female	53	Do and Blind.
<i>Christian.</i>			
Indian Christian ...	Male	38	Do and do.
Do. ...	Female	5	Deaf-mute and do.
Do. ...	do.	28	Insane and do.
Do. ...	do.	51	Do and Deaf-mute.
Do. ...	do.	75	Blind and do.
Do. ...	do.	75	Do and do.

Persons suffering from more infirmities than one are included under each head.

TABLE XII—A.

COCHIN STATE.

IMPERIAL SERIES.

INFIRMITIES BY SELECTED CASTES, TRIBES OR RACES.

CASTE, TRIBE OR RACE.	POPULATION DEALTH WITH			INSANE			DEAF-MUTE			BLIND			LEPER		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
HINDU.	646,132	315,418	330,714	241	138	103	301	163	138	905	435	470	283	199	84
Ambalavasi	8,079	4,061	4,018	7	4	3	4	2	2	15	7	8	1	1	...
Arayau	5,580	3,044	2,536	4	4	...	1	...	1	5	5	...	2	2	...
Brahmin, Malayali	6,436	3,463	2,973	8	8	...	1	1	...	17	10	7	1	1	...
Do. Tamil	21,836	11,390	10,446	10	8	2	9	6	3	34	14	20	3	3	...
Do. Konkani	8,080	4,395	3,685	12	9	3	1	1	...	11	7	4	...	...	...
Do. Others	4,016	2,733	1,283	2	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	1	...
Chetti	9,163	4,125	5,038	6	2	4	10	4	6	8	3	5	3	3	...
Devangan	370	168	212	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	4	2	2
Eluthassan	15,197	7,356	7,841	...	...	...	8	3	5	37	18	19	3	3	...
Huvan	224,008	107,234	116,774	75	33	42	99	55	44	282	140	142	113	86	27
Kaikolan	4,805	2,080	2,725	5	2	3	3	1	2	3	1	2	4	...	4
Kammalan	35,917	17,533	18,384	19	9	10	27	6	21	61	32	29	21	14	7
Kanakkan	8,424	4,409	4,015	4	4	...	8	6	2	7	4	3	10	5	5
Kaniyan	2,393	1,091	1,302	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	1	1	1	...
Kavundan	6,354	3,657	2,697	3	3	...	2	2	...	2	1	1	...	...	...
Kshatriya, Malayali	1,232	587	645	...	...	...	1	1	...	3	2	1	...	...	...
Kudumi Chetti	10,328	5,020	5,308	2	1	1	7	4	3	13	8	5	5	4	1
Kusavan	3,442	1,611	1,831	1	1	...	5	3	2	2	1	1	...	...	...
Nayar	131,054	62,977	68,077	45	23	22	52	26	26	231	98	133	45	30	15
Ottanaikan	2,437	1,200	1,237	2	1	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
Panan	2,642	1,153	1,489	...	...	...	2	...	2	3	3	...	3	2	1
Pandaran	3,560	1,734	1,826	...	...	...	5	5	...	3	2	1	1	1	...
Parayan	7,145	3,388	3,757	3	2	1	2	1	1	13	4	9	3	1	2
Pulayan	69,423	34,471	34,952	5	3	2	21	16	5	88	43	45	46	29	17
Vedukan	657	85	572	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...
Vaisya	886	399	487	2	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	1
Valan	9,507	4,266	5,241	5	4	1	3	2	1	11	6	5	2	...	2
Velan	6,232	3,157	3,075	6	4	2	5	2	3	20	9	11	3	3	...
Velakkathalavan	3,185	1,490	1,695	4	3	1	3	1	2	7	4	3	2	2	...
Vellalan	4,587	2,879	1,708	6	5	1	1	1	...	4	1	3	2	2	...
Veluttedan	3,347	1,565	1,782	...	...	...	3	3	...	4	3	1	...	...	...
Vettuvan	4,759	2,378	2,381	...	...	...	1	...	1	3	2	1	1	1	...
Others	21,051	10,369	10,682	5	2	3	10	4	6	13	6	7	1	1	...
MUSALMAN.	68,717	34,940	33,777	26	11	15	44	23	21	72	43	29	23	19	4
Jonakan	56,018	28,373	27,645	20	8	12	37	18	19	62	40	22	21	17	4
Ravuttan	6,544	3,538	3,006	2	2	...	6	4	2	7	2	5	...	...	...
Others	6,155	3,029	3,126	4	1	3	1	1	...	3	1	2	2	2	...
CHRISTIAN.	262,595	131,758	130,837	110	61	49	156	84	72	270	132	138	158	120	38
Anglo-Indian	2,182	1,173	1,009	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	1	1	1	...
Insida Christian	260,347	130,542	129,805	110	61	49	155	83	72	269	132	137	157	119	38
JEW	1,167	597	590	4	3	1	1	1	...	3	3	...	1	1	...
ANIMIST	368	198	170	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
Grand Total	979,080	482,959	496,121	381	213	168	504	273	231	1250	613	637	466	340	126

TABLE XIII.

CASTE, TRIBE, RACE OR NATIONALITY.

NOTE.—Non-indigenous castes which are of minor importance are lumped together in the table as "minor castes"

TABLE XIII.

COCHIN STATE.

CASTE, TRIBE, RACE OR NATIONALITY.

IMPERIAL SERIES.

CASTE					TOTAL	MALES	FEMALES
Cochin State					979,080	482,959	496,121
HINDU	...	...	...	...	646,132	315,418	330,714
Agamudaiyan	...	...	...	...	81	13	68
Ambalavasi	...	...	...	...	8,079	4,061	4,018
Adikal	...	...	...	...	25	13	10
Chakkiyar	...	...	...	...	71	38	33
Chakkiyar Nambiyar	...	...	...	...	51	14	37
Chengazhi Nambiyar	...	...	...	...	945	520	425
Kallattu Kurup	...	...	...	...	151	81	120
Marar	...	...	...	...	1,447	724	723
Nambiyassan	...	...	...	...	592	322	270
Pisharodi	...	...	...	...	1,228	564	664
Putuval	...	...	...	...	891	369	522
Tippyattunni	...	...	...	...	80	57	23
Variyar	...	...	...	...	2,600	1,409	1,191
Ambattan	...	...	...	...	1,032	549	482
Arayan	...	...	...	...	5,580	3,044	2,536
Baniya	...	...	...	...	336	208	128
Bhatiya	...	...	...	...	51	16	15
Brahman	...	...	...	...	40,368	21,981	18,387
Embran	...	...	...	...	317	591	926
Gauda	...	...	...	...	1,660	1,421	239
Konkani	...	...	...	...	8,080	4,395	3,685
Malayali	...	...	...	...	830	484	346
Elayad	...	...	...	...	179	81	98
Muttad	...	...	...	...	5,427	2,898	2,529
Nambudiri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tamil	...	...	...	...	21,836	11,300	10,446
Others	...	...	...	...	1,439	721	718
Chakkan	...	...	...	...	463	253	210
Chakkiliyan	...	...	...	...	438	97	341
Chaliyan	...	...	...	...	2,003	1,003	1,000
Chetti	...	...	...	...	9,163	4,185	5,028
Chunnambottan	...	...	...	...	3	3	...
Dasi	...	...	...	...	270	76	194
Devangan	...	...	...	...	370	158	212
Eluthassan	...	...	...	...	15,197	7,356	7,841
Idaiyan	...	...	...	...	209	98	111
Iruvan	...	...	...	...	224,608	107,234	116,774
Iruvan	...	...	...	...	223,465	106,941	116,464
Kavutigan	...	...	...	...	603	292	310
Kaikolan	...	...	...	...	4,805	2,090	2,775
Kakkalan	...	...	...	...	508	237	271
Kallan	...	...	...	...	1,135	637	498
Kallar	...	...	...	...	3	...	3

TABLE XIII.—(cont).

COCHIN STATE.

CASTE, TRIBE, RACE OR NATIONALITY.

IMPERIAL SERIES.

CASTE					TOTAL	MALES	FEMALES
Kammalan	...	...	...	...	35,917	17,533	18,384
Kallasari	...	...	...	...	2,436	1,076	1,360
Kollan	...	...	...	...	8,029	3,870	4,159
Marasari	...	...	...	...	18,555	8,879	9,676
Moosari	...	...	...	...	946	477	469
Tattan	...	...	...	...	5,602	3,089	2,513
Tolkollan	...	...	...	...	349	142	207
Kammalan, Tamil	...	...	...	...	901	386	555
Kanakkan	...	...	...	...	8,424	4,409	4,015
Kaniyan	...	...	...	...	2,593	1,091	1,502
Kannadiyan	...	...	...	...	56	15	41
Kannan	...	...	...	...	120	73	47
Kavara	...	...	...	...	260	163	97
Kavundan	...	...	...	...	6,354	3,657	2,697
Komatti	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Kshatriya	...	...	...	...	1,649	828	821
Malayali	...	...	...	...	1,232	587	645
Rajput	...	...	...	...	16	1	15
Others	...	...	...	...	401	240	161
Kudumi Chetti	...	...	...	...	10,328	5,020	5,308
Kurukkal	...	...	...	...	109	63	46
Kurup	...	...	...	...	363	420	453
Kusavan	...	...	...	...	3,442	1,611	1,831
Malayan	...	...	...	...	500	391	109
Manayar	...	...	...	...	5	..	5
Maratha	...	...	...	...	76	40	36
Mudaliyar	...	...	...	...	687	397	290
Mukkuvan	...	...	...	...	89	44	45
Muttiriyar	...	...	...	...	7	1	6
Nayar	...	...	...	...	131,054	62,977	68,077
Nambi Kurup	...	...	...	...	25	20	5
Nambidi	...	...	...	...	362	156	206
Nanjanattu Pillai	...	...	...	...	136	97	39
Nayadi	...	...	...	...	119	47	72
Odiya	...	...	...	...	89	69	20
Ottanaikan (Odde)	...	...	...	...	2,437	1,200	1,237
Panan	...	...	...	...	2,642	1,153	1,489
Pandaran	...	...	...	...	3,560	1,734	1,826
Panditattan	...	...	...	...	1,299	737	562
Paravan	...	...	...	...	67	24	43
Parayan	...	...	...	...	7,145	3,393	3,752
Parayan (Tamil)	...	...	...	...	90	79	11
Pondan	...	...	...	...	56	28	28
Pulayan	...	...	...	...	69,423	34,471	34,952
Pulluvan	...	...	...	...	114	60	54

TABLE XIII.—(cont).

COCHIN STATE.

IMPERIAL SERIES.

CASTE, TRIBE, RACE OR NATIONALITY.

CASTE					TOTAL	MALES	FEMALES
Reddi	...	...	...	...	11	...	11
Samantan	...	...	...	...	59	25	34
Shanan	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Sudra unspecified	...	...	...	...	362	94	268
Tarakan	...	...	...	...	800	328	477
Tottiyan	...	...	...	...	58	27	31
Ullatan	...	...	...	...	413	211	202
Vadukan	...	...	...	...	657	85	572
Vaisyay	...	...	...	...	886	899	487
Valan	...	...	...	...	9,507	4,266	5,241
Valachetti	...	...	...	...	37	13	24
Valluvan	...	...	...	...	30	...	30
Vaniyan	...	...	...	...	995	566	429
Vannan	...	...	...	...	2,038	1,285	753
Velakkattalavan	...	...	...	...	3,185	1,490	1,695
Velan	...	...	...	...	6,232	3,157	3,075
Vellalan	...	...	...	...	4,587	2,879	1,708
Veluttedan	...	...	...	...	3,347	1,565	1,782
Vettuvan	...	...	...	...	4,759	2,378	2,381
Vilkurup	...	...	...	...	1,005	544	461
Virmaivan	...	...	...	...	11	7	4
Minor Castes	...	...	...	...	2,231	583	1,648
MUSALMAN	...	...	...	...	68,717	34,940	33,777
Bora	...	...	...	...	49	37	12
Hanevi	...	...	...	...	155	85	70
Jonakan	...	...	...	...	56,018	28,373	27,645
Kachchi	...	...	...	...	73	64	9
Pathan	...	...	...	...	1,165	560	605
Ravuttan	...	...	...	...	6,544	3,538	3,006
Shahi	...	...	...	...	1,140	616	524
Saiyad	...	...	...	...	139	65	74
Sheik	...	...	...	...	2,095	935	1,160
Others	...	...	...	...	1,339	607	672
CHRISTIAN	...	...	...	...	262,595	131,758	130,837
Anglo-Indian	...	...	...	...	2,182	1,173	1,009
European (British Subject)	...	...	...	...	23	19	4
European (others)	...	...	...	...	43	24	19
Indian Christian	...	...	...	...	260,347	130,542	129,805
JAIN	...	...	...	...	101	58	43
JEW	...	...	...	...	1,167	587	580
Black Jew	...	...	...	...	1,014	512	502
White Jew	...	...	...	...	153	75	78
ANIMIST	...	...	...	...	368	198	170
Kadan	...	...	...	...	274	148	126
Malayan	...	...	...	...	94	50	44

TABLE XIV.

CIVIL CONDITION BY AGE FOR SELECTED CASTES.

NOTE:—This Table like Table IX deals only with certain selected castes and not with the whole population. All main castes over 2,000 in strength and a few others, which though not numerically so strong, are of local importance, are included in this Table.

TABLE XIV.
Civil condition by Age for
Selected Castes.

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TABLE XIV.
MALES.

Civil condition by Age for Selected Castes.

IMPERIAL SERIES.

COCHIN STATE,

CASTE, TRIBE OR RACE.	POPULATION DEALT WITH	UNMARRIED						MARRIED						WIDOWED									
		Total						Total						Total									
		0-5	5-12	12-15	15-20	20-40	40 and over	0-5	5-12	12-15	15-20	20-40	40 and over	0-5	5-12	12-15	15-20	20-40	40 and over				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	
HINDU																							
Ambalavasi	4,061	2,473	623	559	302	362	596	101	1,390	...	...	...	...	690	669	198	...	...	...	...	55	143
Arayan	3,044	1,869	370	642	328	253	265	11	1,025	...	2	...	...	533	479	150	...	...	...	...	52	98
Brahman, Malayali	3,465	1,796	304	417	171	474	349	81	1,570	...	...	1	...	798	751	97	...	...	...	...	26	71
Do, Tamil	11,390	5,644	1,316	1,892	834	902	631	90	5,411	...	...	5	75	2,423	2,911	332	...	...	...	2	62	265
Do, Konkani	4,395	2,879	587	625	508	561	552	36	1,370	...	...	2	...	492	730	250	...	...	...	2	33	215
Do, Others	2,733	1,335	302	346	206	210	228	123	1,271	...	...	1	...	747	518	67	...	...	1	...	17	49
Chakkian	253	173	40	45	30	36	19	3	64	...	...	...	...	40	20	16	...	...	...	1	9	6
Challian	1,003	604	144	207	75	119	50	9	370	...	...	...	...	201	162	29	...	...	...	...	7	22
Chetti	4,135	2,251	533	739	308	227	277	7	1,719	...	4	4	40	344	727	165	...	...	...	2	38	125
Devangan	8188	76	7	38	14	10	12	5	57	...	...	4	9	22	22	25	...	...	...	...	10	15
Eluthassan	7,356	4,064	980	1,241	565	679	481	18	2,980	...	...	1	26	1,641	1,312	312	...	...	...	3	94	215
Iluvan	107,234	63,105	15,023	21,594	8,744	10,013	7,364	308	40,237	...	7	18	564	23,454	16,194	3,891	...	...	2	5	1,009	2,825
Kaikolan	2,040	1,101	280	357	140	185	121	8	834	...	...	3	12	424	395	95	...	...	...	...	23	72
Kammalan	17,533	10,205	2,303	3,437	1,843	1,301	1,206	66	6,717	...	...	12	120	3,683	2,896	611	...	...	...	1	208	402
Kannakan	4,409	2,668	617	705	467	445	404	29	1,546	...	1	...	...	804	712	195	...	...	...	...	69	126
Kaniyan	1,001	594	109	176	93	105	99	12	441	...	...	...	22	224	195	56	...	...	...	...	13	43
Koundan	3,657	2,203	283	1,118	672	180	...	...	1,099	...	...	...	...	778	202	355	...	...	...	...	...	305
Kabatriya, Malayali	587	352	82	87	42	64	75	9	203	...	...	2	6	94	105	27	...	...	...	...	9	18
Do, Paradesi	941	112	25	30	6	25	21	5	112	...	...	...	...	47	63	17	...	...	...	...	6	11
Kudumi Chetti	5,020	2,261	471	782	385	397	217	59	2,513	...	...	...	...	1,199	1,256	246	...	...	...	...	70	166
Kusavan	1,611	713	188	204	94	105	117	5	808	...	...	4	21	432	291	90	...	...	...	...	38	50
Nayar	62,977	39,678	8,695	11,082	4,527	6,034	8,767	565	20,899	...	...	11	82	10,801	9,505	2,905	...	...	...	3	773	2,129
Ota Naikan	1,200	523	127	92	114	144	22	13	610	...	...	...	3	311	295	67	...	...	...	...	14	53
Paman	1,153	579	117	165	87	97	102	11	490	...	...	...	14	282	194	84	...	...	...	...	47	37
Pandaran	1,734	975	244	335	128	174	75	15	714	...	1	...	...	408	297	45	...	...	...	...	22	23

TABLE XIV.
Civil Condition by Age for
Selected Castes.

CASTE, TRIBE OR RACE.	POPULATION DEALT WITH	UNMARRIED										MARRIED										WIDOWED									
		0-5					5-12					12-15					15-20					20-40					40 and over				
		Total	0-5	5-12	12-15	15-20	20-40	Total	0-5	5-12	12-15	15-20	20-40	Total	0-5	5-12	12-15	15-20	20-40	Total	0-5	5-12	12-15	15-20	20-40	40 and over					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23									
Panditastan	737	375	82	87	63	71	70	2	332	1	15	150	166	30	9	21								
Parayan	3,388	1,890	446	638	265	282	188	11	1,372	..	..	4	30	810	528	180	..	..	..	4	66	116				
Pulayan	34,471	18,863	4,710	6,491	3,043	2,811	1,726	73	14,019	..	9	5	217	7,375	6,520	1,580	..	..	..	8	653	928						
Valan	4,265	2,266	506	638	355	382	316	9	1,827	..	..	2	25	967	832	183	..	..	..	..	..	..			
Vannan	1,285	505	106	255	84	46	8	6	516	185	69	262	264	126	138								
Velan	3,157	1,745	456	554	237	337	166	15	1,332	..	..	..	39	615	578	180	..	..	..	2	67	111			
Vellakkottalayan	1,490	891	155	291	111	141	134	12	546	..	..	..	7	392	217	60	..	..	..	..	17	43		
Vellalan	2,879	1,417	344	485	231	267	85	10	1,372	..	..	..	1	658	673	90	..	..	..	1	81	59			
Veluttedan	1,565	982	226	275	136	152	132	12	670	..	..	..	5	325	240	62	..	..	..	..	16	46		
Vettuvan	2,378	1,364	361	438	189	218	152	6	916	..	..	..	20	509	387	98	..	..	..	1	33	64			
MUSALMAN																															
Jonakan	28,373	17,117	3,969	5,552	2,492	2,623	2,413	68	10,642	..	2	6	80	7,120	3,437	611	..	1	..	2	201	407									
Ravutian	3,588	1,986	664	886	292	270	241	13	1,415	..	..	3	16	766	630	137	..	..	..	..	46	91			
CHRISTIAN																															
Anglo-Indian	1,173	505	149	174	123	92	255	12	346	..	..	..	1	75	270	24	..	..	..	..	6	16		
European	43	14	..	..	1	1	6	6	20	..	..	..	..	9	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Native Christian	130,642	76,612	18,717	25,816	11,186	11,566	7,788	639	49,957	..	14	55	1,131	28,919	19,838	4,973	..	..	3	20	1,196	3,764							
JAIN																															
Jain	58	29	8	8	2	5	6	..	24	..	..	..	2	16	6	5	..	..	1	..	1	3				
JEW																															
Black Jew	512	266	79	39	13	56	65	4	222	..	..	..	2	89	131	34	..	..	..	..	5	29		
White Jew	75	70	..	45	25	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
ANIMIST																															
Kadan	148	58	7	18	11	8	14	..	80	..	..	..	..	46	34	10	..	..	..	..	7	8	
Malayan	50	38	25	6	1	7	9	6	3	3	1	2									

TABLE XIV.

Civil condition by Age for
Selected Castes.

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TABLE XIV.—(cont.)
FEMALES.

Civil condition by age for selected Castes.

COCHIN STATE.

IMPERIAL SERIES.

CASTE, TRIBE OR RACE	POPULATION DEALT WITH	UNMARRIED										MARRIED										WIDOWED					
		Total										Total										Total					
		0-5	5-12	12-15	15-20	20-30	30-40	40 and over	0-5	5-12	12-15	15-20	20-40	40 and over	0-5	5-12	12-15	15-20	20-40 and over								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23					
HINDU.																											
Ambalavasi	4,018	1,740	559	594	326	196	104	21	1,436	...	4	57	204	839	332	842	...	...	4	17	241	580			
Arayan	2,536	1,133	386	476	141	87	23	10	1,104	...	...	12	118	681	293	309	...	...	...	4	111	194
Brahman, Malayali	9,973	1,108	293	395	163	169	92	6	1,271	...	54	162	325	492	288	594	...	...	1	19	108	466			
Do	10,446	1,755	2,392	517	...	...	...	...	4,426	...	44	323	662	2,009	1,389	1,456	...	...	3	26	380	1,046
Do	3,683	1,945	474	636	183	33	17	2	1,558	...	6	116	236	998	302	782	...	...	...	9	186	587		
Do	1,288	357	133	134	48	22	18	2	674	...	6	83	142	349	144	252	...	...	...	5	53	194		
Chakkian	210	75	11	30	12	15	5	2	105	...	...	8	15	55	27	30	...	...	...	1	10	13
Chaliyan	1,000	536	117	164	64	74	100	17	411	...	...	...	2	247	162	53	...	...	...	...	11	42
Chetti	5,025	2,110	896	691	169	316	37	11	1,035	...	34	191	526	887	297	983	...	...	1	30	410	542			
Devangan	212	100	21	29	18	14	15	2	95	...	...	...	35	27	38	17	...	...	...	...	8	9
Eluthassan	7,841	3,378	1,071	1,309	554	240	177	18	3,180	...	2	39	445	2,088	636	1,283	...	...	...	29	415	889		
Iluvan	116,774	53,029	14,723	20,184	8,422	6,892	2,682	325	44,596	...	34	310	4,218	30,823	9,216	19,149	...	...	18	195	4,049	14,878			
Kakkolan	2,775	1,247	314	304	310	140	117	2	1,179	...	1	27	211	686	254	349	...	...	2	3	186	308			
Kannulan	18,384	8,604	2,764	2,713	1,864	1,237	473	68	7,121	...	13	102	876	4,804	1,326	2,659	...	...	...	42	748	1,868		
Kanakkan	4,015	1,891	551	711	292	234	89	17	1,532	...	3	11	181	1,029	308	589	...	...	1	10	180	398			
Kaniyan	1,392	598	154	303	68	80	88	5	428	...	3	...	75	210	129	276	...	...	...	9	76	191		
Kavundan	2,697	1,960	621	332	425	559	3	10	570	...	...	...	57	900	213	177	...	...	...	...	20	157
Kshatriya, Malayali	645	236	60	74	45	11	44	2	306	...	1	20	31	192	62	103	...	...	...	1	41	61		
Do	176	71	31	27	9	2	1	1	79	...	...	...	13	48	18	26	...	...	...	...	...	26
Kudumi Chetti	5,308	1,712	610	795	211	82	32	12	2,898	...	26	91	331	1,396	557	1,203	...	...	1	33	399	769			
Kuvayan	1,831	815	184	267	261	75	22	6	825	...	4	21	204	418	183	191	...	...	...	1	56	134		
Nayar	68,077	28,392	8,487	10,368	5,563	2,091	1,729	171	25,016	...	42	235	2,479	17,325	4,935	14,662	...	...	13	180	4,115	10,368			
Ota nalkan	1,237	498	106	129	69	48	72	4	554	...	1	4	54	343	152	255	...	...	2	1	81	171			
Panan	1,489	554	143	199	124	57	25	5	669	...	2	52	159	354	102	266	...	...	1	16	85	163			
Pandaran	1,936	767	216	292	137	96	31	5	674	...	2	6	89	345	230	285	1	4	213	167					

TABLE XIV
Civil condition by Age for
Selected Castes.

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TABLE XIV—(cont.)
FEMALES.

COCHIN STATE.

Civil condition by Age for Selected Castes.

IMPERIAL SERIES.

CASTE, TRIBE OR RACE	POPULATION DEALT WITH	UNMARRIED						MARRIED						WIDOWED									
		Total						Total						Total									
		0-5	5-12	12-15	15-20	20-40	40 and over	0-5	5-12	12-15	15-20	20-40	40 and over	0-5	5-12	12-15	15-20	20-40	40 and over				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	12	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	
Panditattan	562	266	77	96	89	25	27	2	239	...	...	...	3	65	112	59	57	...	...	1	3	20	33
Parayan	3,757	1,688	507	660	264	105	83	9	1,582	...	...	...	37	174	990	379	487	...	...	1	6	147	333
Pulayan	34,952	17,221	6,483	7,278	2,607	1,238	676	54	12,727	...	...	...	148	1,064	8,271	2,640	5,064	...	...	5	90	1,533	3,376
Vadan	5,241	2,043	543	780	318	244	132	26	2,252	...	...	...	18	271	1,430	531	946	...	...	1	17	249	679
Vannan	753	403	85	74	136	57	25	25	236	...	...	...	...	23	87	126	114	...	...	...	...	56	58
Velan	3,076	1,406	406	504	265	160	62	10	1,284	...	...	...	32	257	627	374	385	...	...	1	9	122	253
Velakkattalavan	1,698	847	242	325	154	75	39	12	510	...	...	...	11	100	221	175	338	...	...	...	6	90	242
Vellalan	1,708	613	254	178	100	68	15	2	749	...	...	...	5	70	308	362	346	...	...	...	6	148	192
Veluttodan	1,782	758	240	238	97	94	69	6	651	...	...	...	1	89	323	179	378	...	...	...	5	130	250
Vettuvan	2,381	1,088	308	428	160	119	61	12	1,075	...	...	...	2	95	742	225	218	...	...	...	5	34	179
MUSALMAN																							
Jonahan	27,645	13,917	4,109	5,562	2,341	1,342	505	58	9,840	...	...	...	11	498	7,094	2,064	3,888	...	...	4	78	1,160	2,646
Ravuttan	3,006	1,628	558	613	281	155	35	16	1,225	...	...	...	5	51	899	228	153	...	...	...	...	56	97
CHRISTIAN																							
Anglo-Indian	1,009	511	174	176	74	22	46	19	420	...	...	...	4	58	263	97	78	...	...	...	10	10	58
European	23	4	...	...	1	1	1	1	17	...	...	...	...	...	8	9	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
Indian Christian	129,805	62,476	18,522	23,928	11,463	5,958	2,126	414	51,404	...	...	...	167	6,338	33,500	11,010	15,925	...	...	...	88	...	12,129
JAIN																							
Jain	43	17	6	6	4	...	1	...	22	...	...	...	...	7	13	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	4
JEW																							
Black Jew	502	237	69	100	25	13	18	2	216	...	...	...	1	22	153	36	49	...	...	...	...	5	44
White Jew	78	35	7	8	3	9	8	...	28	...	...	...	...	...	14	9	26	...	...	...	...	5	15
ANIMIST																							
Kadan	126	33	5	16	5	2	4	1	79	...	...	...	1	9	58	11	14	...	...	...	1	2	11
Malayan	44	24	14	2	2	5	1	...	15	3	4	8	5	2	3

TABLE XV.

CHRISTIANS BY SECT AND RACE.

TABLE XV.

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Territorial distribution of the Christian Population by Sect and Race.

COCHIN STATE.	IMPERIAL SERIES.											
	TERRITORIAL DISTRIBUTION OF THE CHRISTIAN POPULATION BY SECT AND RACE.											
	DISTRIBUTION BY RACE											
	TOTAL			European and allied Races		Anglo-Indian		Indian				
DENOMINATIONS	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10			
1. Anglican Communion.	651	320	331	11	8	8	15	301	308			
2. Baptist	31	15	16	...	1	...	...	15	15			
3. Congregationalist	3	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
4. Lutheran	57	31	26	...	...	...	2	31	24			
5. Minor Protestant Denominations	914	369	545	...	...	10	...	359	545			
6. Presbyterian	4	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...
7. Protestants (unsectarian and unspecified)	1,985	951	1,034	10	5	117	394	824	695			
8. Roman Catholic	108,739	53,746	54,993	15	9	977	695	52,754	54,389			
9. Syrian (Roman)	120,372	60,715	59,657	...	...	60	53	60,655	59,604			
10. Do. (Jacobite)	24,325	12,835	11,490	...	...	1	10	12,894	11,480			
11. Do. (Reformed)	3,692	1,793	1,899	...	...	...	...	1,793	1,699			
12. Do. (Chaldean)†	1,822	976	846	...	...	...	...	976	846			
Total	262,595	131,758	130,837	43	23	1,173	1,009	130,542	129,805			

TABLE XVI.

**EUROPEANS AND ALLIED RACES AND ANGLO-INDIANS
BY RACE AND AGE.**

NOTE:—There are two Armenian males in the State, one in the age-group 30—40 and the other in the age-group 50 and over.

TABLE XVI.
Europeans and Allied Races and
Anglo-Indians by Race and Age

liv

COCHIN STATE.		EUROPEAN AND ALLIED RACES AND ANGLO INDIANS BY RACE AND AGE.														IMPERIAL SERIES																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																															
		(a) European and Allied Races (including Armenians.)																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
DISTRICT OR STATE.	TOTAL	British Subjects														Others.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																															
		All ages							10-16							16-18							18-30							30-40							40-50							50 and over																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																			
		Males		Females		Males		Females		Males		Females		Males		Females		Males		Females		Males		Females		Males		Females		Males		Females		Males		Females		Males		Females		Males		Females		Males		Females		Males		Females		Males		Females		Males		Females		Males		Females		Males		Females		Males		Females		Males		Females		Males		Females		Males		Females		Males		Females		Males		Females		Males		Females		Males		Females		Males		Females		Males		Females		Males		Females		Males		Females		Males		Females		Males		Females		Males		Females		Males		Females		Males		Females		Males		Females		Males		Females		Males		Females		Males		Females		Males		Females		Males		Females		Males		Females		Males		Females		Males		Females		Males		Females		Males		Females		Males		Females		Males		Females		Males		Females		Males		Females		Males		Females		Males		Females		Males		Females		Males		Females		Males		Females		Males		Females		Males		Females		Males		Females		Males		Females		Males		Females		Males		Females		Males		Females		Males		Females		Males		Females		Males		Females		Males		Females		Males		Females		Males		Females		Males		Females		Males		Females		Males		Females		Males		Females		Males		Females		Males		Females		Males		Females		Males		Females		Males		Females		Males		Females		Males		Females		Males		Females		Males		Females		Males		Females		Males		Females		Males		Females		Males		Females		Males		Females		Males		Females		Males		Females		Males		Females		Males		Females		Males		Females		Males		Females		Males		Females		Males		Females		Males		Females		Males		Females		Males		Females		Males		Females		Males		Females		Males		Females		Males		Females		Males		Females		Males		Females		Males		Females		Males		Females		Males		Females		Males		Females		Males		Females		Males		Females		Males		Females		Males		Females		Males		Females		Males		Females		Males		Females		Males		Females		Males		Females		Males		Females		Males		Females		Males		Females		Males		Females		Males		Females		Males		Females		Males		Females		Males		Females		Males		Females		Males		Females		Males		Females		Males		Females		Males		Females		Males		Females		Males		Females		Males		Females		Males		Females		Males		Females		Males		Females		Males		Females		Males		Females		Males		Females		Males		Females		Males		Females		Males		Females		Males		Females		Males		Females		Males		Females		Males		Females		Males		Females		Males		Females		Males		Females		Males		Females		Males		Females		Males		Females		Males		Females		Males		Females		Males		Females		Males		Females		Males		Females		Males		Females		Males		Females		Males		Females		Males		Females		Males		Females		Males		Females		Males		Females		Males		Females		Males		Females		Males		Females		Males		Females		Males		Females		Males		Females		Males		Females		Males		Females		Males		Females		Males		Females		Males		Females		Males		Females		Males		Females		Males		Females		Males		Females		Males		Females		Males		Females		Males		Females		Males		Females		Males		Females		Males		Females		Males		Females		Males		Females		Males		Females		Males		Females		Males		Females		Males		Females		Males		Females		Males		Females		Males		Females		Males		Females		Males		Females		Males		Females		Males		Females		Males		Females		Males		Females		Males		Females		Males		Females		Males		Females		Males		Females		Males		Females		Males		Females		Males		Females		Males		Females		Males		Females		Males		Females		Males		Females		Males		Females		Males		Females		Males		Females		Males		Females		Males		Females		Males		Females		Males		Females		Males		Females		Males		Females		Males		Females			

TABLE XVII.

OCCUPATION OR MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD.

GENERAL TABLE.

Note (1) In this table the term "partially agriculturist" includes only those people whose subsidiary occupation falls under groups 1, 2, 3, 4, or 5.

(2) Groups numbers 19, 20, 24, 28, 31 to 36, 47, 53, 57, 62, 63, 104, 157, 158, 160 and 190 are blank for the State. Hence they have been omitted.

COCHIN STATE.

IMPERIAL SERIES.

GENERAL TABLE.

				Occupation or means of livelihood	Total workers and Dependents	Actual workers.				Dependents
Class	Sub-class	Order	Group			Total		Partially agriculturists		
						Males	Females	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
A.—PRODUCTION OF RAW MATERIALS	I. Exploitation of Animals and Vegetation	(a)	1	Pasture and agriculture.	499,039	133,310	73,585	1,302	251	292,144
				ORDINARY CULTIVATION,						
			1	Income from rent of agricultural land— (a) Non-cultivating land owners ...	15,095	1,982	1,111	...	...	12,002
				(b) Cultivating land owners ...	47,620	10,107	1,401	.	...	36,012
			2	Ordinary cultivators— (a) Non-cultivating tenants ...	2,871	739	307	...	...	1,826
				(b) Cultivating tenants ..	217,156	57,540	16,887	...	...	142,729
			3	Agents, managers of landed estates (not planters), clerks, rent collectors, etc.	1,827	977	8	...	..	842
			4	Farm servants ...	3,008	809	335	...	...	1,864
			5	Field labourers ...	180,264	49,886	50,785	...	...	79,593
		(b)		GROWERS OF SPECIAL PRODUCE AND MARKET GARDENING, Tea, coffee, cinchona, rubber and indigo plantations	3,186	993	359	...	...	1,834
			7	Fruit, flower, vegetable, betel-vine, arecanut, etc., growers ..	20,890	7,020	1,898	...	...	11,672
		(c)		FORESTRY. Forest officers, rangers, guards, etc.	708	211	...	18	...	407
			9	Wood cutters; firewood, catechu, rubber, etc., collectors and charcoal burners ..	4,682	1,706	261	115	82	2,715
			10	Lac collectors ..	21	6	...	...	..	15
		(d)		RAISING OF FARM STOCK. Cattle and buffalo breeders and keepers	213	87	37	79	8	89
			12	Sleep, goat, and pig breeders ..	→ 101	34	19	25	17	48
			13	Breeders of other animals (horses, mules, camels, asses, etc.)	49	32	7	5	..	10
			14	Herdsmen, shepherds, goatherds, etc.	1,585	1,070	161	992	142	354
		(e)		RAISING OF SMALL ANIMALS. Birds, bees, etc. .	156	105	9	73	2	42
			16	Silk worms ..	7	7	...	...	...	...
		2		Fishing and hunting.	13,902	5,612	1,002	115	20	7,288
			17	Fishing	13,852	5,580	1,002	113	20	7,270
			18	Hunting	50	32	...	2	...	18
				Total Sub-Class I	512,941	138,923	74,587	1,417	271	299,432
B.—PREPARATION AND SUPPLY OF MATERIAL FACTORIES	II. Exploitation of minerals	3		Mines.	2	...	..	...	...	2
			21	Mines and metallic minerals (gold, iron, manganese, etc.)	2	...	..	...	...	2
		4		Quarries of hard rocks.	2	...	...	...	...	2
			22	Other minerals (jade, diamonds, limestone, etc.)	2	...	...	...	...	2
		5		Salt, etc.	3	...	...	..	...	3
			23	Rock, sea and marsh salt	3	...	...	...	...	3
				Total Sub-Class II	7	...	...	...	..	7
				Total Class A*	512,948	138,922	74,587	1,417	271	299,439
	III. Industry	6		Textiles.	50,636	11,663	18,281	167	223	20,687
			25	Cotton ginning, cleaning and pressing	97	8	13	4	7	76
			26	Cotton spinning	181	29	67	...	...	42
			27	Cotton sizing and weaving	7,287	2,113	2,051	87	10	3,123

TABLE XVII.—(cont.)

COCHIN STATE.

OCCUPATION OR MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD.

IMPERIAL SERIES.

GENERAL TABLE.

Class	Sub-class	Order	Group	Occupation or means of livelihood.	Total workers and Dependents.	Actual workers.				Dependents
						Total		Partially agriculturists		
						Males	Females	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
B.—PREPARATION AND SUPPLY OF MATERIAL SUBSTANCES.—(cont.)	III. Industry—(cont.)	7	29	Rope, twine and string ...	857	405	242	2	2	210
			30	Other fibres (cocoanut, aloes, flax, hemp, straw, etc.) ...	42,173	9,120	15,838	74	199	17,215
			37	Dyeing, bleaching, printing, preparation and sponging of textiles ...	2	...	...	...	...	2
			38	Lace, cripe, embroideries, fringers, etc., and insufficiently described textile industries ...	89	...	70	...	...	19
				Hides, skins and hard materials from the animal kingdom.	1,302	492	24	40	2	786
			39	Tanners, curriers, leather dressers and leather dyers, etc. ...	72	42	...	...	...	30
			40	Makers of leather articles, such as trunks, water bags, saddlery or harness, etc., excluding articles of dress ...	1,210	436	22	39	2	752
			41	Furriers and persons occupied with feathers and bristles; brush makers.	8	5	2	1	...	1
			42	Bone, ivory, horn, shell, etc., workers (except button) ...	12	9	...	...	...	3
				Wood.	44,760	15,746	5,052	616	471	23,962
			43	Sawyers ...	14,561	4,322	23	315	8	10,909
			44	Carpenters, turners and joiners, etc.	17,204	7,321	153	21	52	9,730
			45	Basket makers and other industries of woody material including leaves and thatchers and builders working with bamboo reeds or similar materials ...	12,995	4,096	4,876	210	411	4,023
				Metals.	10,325	4,393	703	20	7	5,229
			46	Forging and rolling of iron and other metals. ...	27	15	...	...	...	12
		48	Other workers in iron and makers of implements and tools principally or exclusively of iron ...	7,952	3,316	577	20	7	4,059	
		49	Workers in brass, copper and bell metal ...	1,822	891	126	...	...	805	
		50	Workers in other metals except precious metals (tin, zinc, lead, quicksilver), etc. ...	521	171	...	...	...	350	
		51	Workers in mints, die-sinkers, etc. ...	3	...	...	...	...	3	
			Ceramics.	4,227	1,959	742	10	5	1,526	
		52	Makers of glass and crystal ware ...	4	...	1	...	...	3	
		54	Makers of porcelain and crockery ...	41	1	3	...	...	37	
		55	Potters and earthen pipe and bowl makers ...	3,302	1,567	678	10	1	1,057	
		56	Brick and tile makers ...	880	391	60	...	2	829	
			Chemical products properly so called and analogous.	4,400	1,450	695	37	14	2,255	
		58	Manufacture of matches and explosive materials ...	242	44	...	...	...	198	
		59	Manufacture of aerated and mineral waters and ice ...	25	16	...	...	...	9	

TABLE XVII.—(cont.)

COCHIN STATE.

OCCUPATION OR MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD.

IMPERIAL SERIES.

GENERAL TABLE.

Class	Sub-class	Order	Group	Occupation or means of livelihood	Total workers and dependents.	Actual workers.				Dependents
						Total		Partially agriculturists		
						Males	Females	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
B.—PREPARATIONS AND SUPPLY OF MATERIAL SUBSTANCES.—(cont.)	III. Industry.—(cont.)	11		Chemical products properly so called and analogous.						
		60		Manufacture of dyes, paint and ink...	4	4	...	...	...	...
		61		Manufacture and refining of vegetable oils	4,101	1,372	635	37	14	2,034
		64		Others (soap, candles, lac, cutch perfumes and miscellaneous drugs).	23	14	...	...	...	14
		12		Food industries.	45,524	11,075	9,745	491	332	22,704
		65		Rice pounders and huskers and flour grinders	16,920	938	9,145	67	294	6,837
		66		Bakers and biscuit makers	382	155	112	...	17	115
		67		Grain parchers, etc.	502	53	140	5	21	109
		68		Butchers	506	113	...	...	...	398
		69		Fish curers	27	15	3	...	...	9
		70		Butter, cheese and ghee makers	115	22	62	...	...	31
		71		Makers of sugar, molasses and gur	513	107	233	10	...	123
		72		Sweetmeat makers, preparers of jam and condiments, etc.	7	1	...	...	...	6
		73		Brewers and distillers	24	14	...	...	...	10
		74		Toddy drawers	24,053	9,605	...	393	...	15,048
		75		Manufacturers of tobacco, opium and ganja	75	52	...	11	...	23
		13		Industries of dress and the toilet.	19,127	5,838	4,814	258	55	8,475
		76		Hat, cap and turban makers	12	6	3	...	...	3
		77		Tailors, milliners, dress makers, darners and embroiderers on linen...	4,106	1,203	906	...	...	1,992
		78		Shoe, boot and sandal makers	250	167	...	26	...	83
		79		Other industries pertaining to dress, gloves, socks, gaiters, belts, buttons, umbrellas, canes, etc.	59	31	7	...	...	21
		80		Washing, cleaning and dyeing	9,026	2,537	3,282	30	17	3,207
		81		Barbers, hair dressers and wig makers.	5,551	1,871	697	215	88	3,673
		82		Other industries connected with the toilet(tattooers, shampooers, bath houses, etc.,)	123	13	9	...	...	96
		14		Furniture industries.	179	105	...	17	...	74
		83		Cabinet makers, carriage painters, etc.	168	96	...	17	...	72
		84		Upholsterers, tent makers, etc.	11	9	...	...	...	2
		15		Building industries.	17,767	8,939	677	345	57	8,151
		85		Lime burners, cement workers	909	602	69	...	...	238
		86		Excavators and well-sinkers	31	16	...	1	...	15
		87		Stone cutters and dressers	7,914	3,801	62	54	1	4,051
		88		Brick layers and masons	6,800	3,504	253	215	42	3,043
		89		Builders (other than buildings made of bamboo or similar materials), painters, decorators of houses, tilers, plumbers, etc.	2,113	1,016	393	75	14	804
		16		Construction of means of transport.	341	195	...	...	...	146
		90		Persons engaged in making, assembling or repairing motor vehicles or cycles	124	89	...	...	...	45
		91		Carriage, cart, palki, etc., makers and wheelwrights	20	10	...	...	...	10
		92		Ship, boat, aeroplanes builders	167	96	...	...	...	91

TABLE XVII.—(cont.)

COCHIN STATE.

OCCUPATION OR MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD.

IMPERIAL SERIES.

GENERAL TABLE.

GENERAL TABLE.										
Class	Sub-class	Order	Group	Occupation or means of livelihood.	Total workers and dependents.	Actual workers.				Dependents
						Total		Partially Agriculturists		
						Males	Females	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
B. PREPARATIONS AND SUPPLY OF MATERIAL SUBSTANCES.—(cont.)	III. Industry.—(cont.)	17		Production and transmission of physical forces (heat, light, electricity, motive, power, etc.)	18	11	...	...	...	7
		98		Gas works and electric light and power	18	11	...	...	...	7
		18		Other miscellaneous and undefined industries.	13,658	4,763	1,638	51	304	7,317
		94		Printers, lithographers, engravers, etc.	407	295	...	...	...	112
		95		Book binders and stitchers, envelope makers, etc.	322	205	14	...	...	103
		96		Makers of musical instruments	15	8	...	...	...	7
		97		Makers of watches and clocks and optical photographic, mathematical and surgical instruments	9	9	...	...	...	...
		98		Workers in precious stones and metals, enamellers, imitation jewellery makers, gilders, etc.	9,052	3,891	52	25	...	5,109
		99		Makers of bangles or beads or necklaces of other materials than glass and makers of spangles, rosaries, lingams and sacred threads	69	37	4	...	...	28
		100		Toy, kite, cage, fishing tackle, etc., makers, taxidermists, etc.	58	29	...	...	...	29
		101		Others including managers, persons (other than performers) employed in theatres and other places of public entertainment, employees of public societies, race course service, huntsmen, etc.	11	7	...	...	...	4
		102		Contractors for the disposal of refuse, dust, etc.	14	8	...	...	...	6
		103		Sweepers, scavengers, etc.	3,701	214	1,568	26	304	1,919
				Total Sub-Class III.	210,264	66,574	42,371	2,052	1,473	101,319
	IV. Transport	19		Transport by air.	...	...	...	...	...	...
		20		Transport by water.	6,901	3,333	17	41	...	3,551
		105		Persons (other than labourers) employed in harbours and docks including pilots	1	1	...	...	...	...
		106		Labourers in harbours and docks	10	10	...	...	...	...
		107		Ship owners and their employees, ship brokers, ships' officers, engineers, mariners and firemen	212	69	...	...	...	143
		108		Persons (other than labourers) employed on the maintenance of harbours, docks, streams, rivers and canals (including construction)	25	13	...	...	...	12
		109		Labourers employed on the construction and maintenance of harbours, docks, streams, rivers and canals	243	83	10	...	...	150
		110		Boat owners, boatmen and towmen	6,410	3,157	7	41	...	3,246
		21		Transport by road.	10,971	4,511	196	155	...	6,264
		111		Persons (other than labourers) employed on the construction and maintenance of roads and bridges	302	124	...	...	...	168
		112		Labourers employed on roads and bridges	1,391	424	117	...	...	850
		112		Owners, managers and employees (excluding personal servants) connected with mechanically driven vehicles (including trams)	34	29	...	...	...	5
		114		Do. connected with other vehicles	7,494	3,513	75	82	...	3,906
		115		Palkis, etc., bearers and owners	43	31	...	...	...	12

TABLE XVII.—(cont.)

COCHIN STATE.

OCCUPATION OR MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD.

IMPERIAL SERIES.

GENERAL TABLE.

Class.	Sub-class	Order	Group	Occupation or means of livelihood	Total workers and Dependents	Actual workers				Dependents	
						Total		Partially agriculturists			
						Males	Females	Males	Females		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
B. PREPARATION AND SUPPLY OF MATERIAL SUBSTANCES—(cont)	IV. Transport.—(cont)	22	116	Pack elephant, camel, mule, ass and bullock owners and drivers ...	1,053	239	4	73	...	810	
			117	Porters and messengers ...	654	141	...	...	...	813
				Transport by Rail.	2,189	972	...	...	...	1,217
			118	Railway employees of all kinds other than coolies ...	1,469	567	...	...	...	902
			119	Labourers employed on railway construction and maintenance and coolies and porters employed on railway premises ...	720	405	...	...	...	315
		23		Post Office, Telegraph and Telephone services.	1,068	389	...	...	...	679
			120	Post Office, Telegraph and Telephone Services ...	495	157	...	...	...	338
			(a)	Ancial service ...	573	232	...	...	...	341
				Total Sub-Class IV.	21,129	9,205	213	196	...	11,711	
			V. Trade	24		Banks, establishments of credit, exchange and insurance.	4,931	1,306	731	83	7	2,894
		121			Bank managers, money lenders, exchange and insurance agents, money changers and brokers and their employees ...	4,931	1,306	731	83	7	2,894
		25			Brokerage, commission and export.	401	191	210
	122			Brokers, commission agents, commercial travellers, warehouse owners and employees ...	401	191	...	...	...	210
	26			Trade in textiles.	6,058	2,518	23	141	...	3,517	
		123		Trade in piece goods, wool, cotton, silk, hair and other textiles ...	6,058	2,518	23	141	...	3,517	
	27			Trade in skins, leather and furs.	489	166	...	...	...	323
		124		Trade in skins, leather, furs, feathers, horn, etc., and the articles made from these ...	489	166	...	...	...	323
	28			Trade in wood.	1,307	449	7	26	...	851	
		125		Trade in wood (not firewood), cork, bark, bamboo, thatch, etc., and the articles made from these ...	1,307	449	7	26	...	851	
	29			Trade in metals.	278	85	1	...	...	192
		126		Trade in metals, machinery, knives, tools, etc. ...	278	85	1	...	...	192
	30			Trade in pottery, bricks and tiles.	389	103	85	3	1	201	
		127	Trade in pottery, bricks and tiles ...	389	103	85	3	1	201		
	31		Trade in chemical products.	851	339	...	...	...	512	
		128	Trade in chemical products (drugs, dyes, paints, petroleum, explosives, etc.) ...	851	339	...	...	...	512	

TABLE XVII.—(cont.)

OCCUPATION OR MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD.

COCHIN STATE.

IMPERIAL SERIES.

GENERAL TABLE

Class	Sub-class	Order	Group	Occupation or means of livelihood	Total workers and Dependents	Actual workers				Dependents
						Total		Partially agriculturists		
						Males	Females	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
B. PREPARATION AND SUPPLY OF MATERIAL SUBSTANCES.—(cont.)	V. Trade—(cont.)		32	Hotels, cafes, restaurants, etc.	10,336	3,160	1,380	20	8	5,796
		129	Venders of wine, liquors, aerated waters and ice	6,534	1,813	926	20	8	3,795	
		130	Owners and managers of hotels, cook-shops, sarais, etc., and their employees	3,802	1,347	454	...	...	2,001
		33	Other trade in food-stuffs.	59,865	17,354	4,970	906	340	37,541	
		131	Fish dealers	12,394	3,101	1,271	105	41	8,022	
		132	Grocers and sellers of vegetable oil, salt and other condiments	13,898	4,040	605	245	18	9,253	
		133	Sellers of milk, butter, ghee, poultry, eggs, etc.	2,302	471	872	11	25	959	
		134	Sellers of sweet-meats, sugar, gur and molasses	2,595	316	366	7	2	1,913	
		135	Cardamom, betel-leaf, vegetables, fruit and arecanut sellers	13,258	4,670	516	239	72	8,072	
		136	Grain and pulse dealers	12,251	4,038	1,317	252	186	7,896	
		137	Tobacco, opium, ganja, etc., sellers	1,408	495	...	...	...	913
		138	Dealers in sheep, goats and pigs	329	92	15	...	...	222
		139	Dealers in hay, grass and fodder	430	131	8	47	1	291	
		34	Trade in clothing and toilet articles.	157	74	...	...	...	83
		140	Trade in ready-made clothing and other articles of dress and the toilet (hats, umbrellas, socks, ready-made shoes, perfumes, etc.)	157	74	...	...	...	83
		35	Trade in furniture.	1,111	284	47	7	...	780	
		141	Trade in furniture, carpets, curtains and bedding	631	131	22	7	...	478	
		142	Hardware, cooking utensils, porcelain, crockery, glassware, bottles, articles for gardening, etc.	480	153	25	...	...	302
		36	Trade in building materials.	1,753	594	168	10	12	991	
		143	Trade in building materials other than bricks, tiles and woody materials	1,753	594	168	10	12	991	
		37	Trade in means of transport.	766	208	5	...	...	553
		144	Dealers and hirers in mechanical transport, motors, cycles, etc.	28	9	...	...	...	19
		145	Dealers and hirers in other carriages, carts, boats, etc.	689	187	...	...	...	502
		146	Dealers and hirers of elephants, camels, horses, cattle, asses, mules, etc.	49	12	5	...	...	32
		38	Trade in fuel.	2,130	781	143	83	24	1,206	
		147	Dealers in firewood, charcoal, coal, cowdung, etc.	2,130	781	143	88	24	1,206	
		39	Trade in articles of luxury and those pertaining to letters and the arts and sciences.	1,961	593	31	...	...	1,335
		148	Dealers in precious stones, jewellery (real and imitation), clocks, optical instruments, etc.	1,067	326	...	...	...	741
		149	Dealers in common bangles, bead necklaces, fans, small articles, toys, hunting and fishing tackle, flowers, etc.	403	53	31	...	...	319
		150	Publishers, book-sellers, stationers, dealers in music, pictures, musical instruments and curiosities	491	216	...	...	...	275

TABLE XVII.—(cont.)

COCHIN STATE.

OCCUPATION OR MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD.

IMPERIAL SERIES.

GENERAL TABLE.

Class	Sub-class	Order	Group	Occupation or means of livelihood	Total workers and Dependents	Actual workers				Dependents		
						Total		Partially Agriculturists				
						Males	Females	Males	Females			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		
B. PREPARATION AND SUPPLY OF MATERIAL SUBSTANCES (cont.)	V. Trade (cont.)	40		Trade of other sorts.	13,567	2,242	471	119	35	10,654		
			151	Dealers in rags, stable refuse, etc.	71	6	17	...	3	48		
			152	General store-keepers & shop-keepers otherwise unspecified	12,038	1,867	161	110	32	10,010		
			153	Itinerant traders, pedlars, hawkers, etc.	881	272	239	...	...	370
			154	Other trades (including farmers of pounds, tolls and markets)	277	97	54	...	...	226
				Total Sub-Class V	106,150	30,449	8,062	1,389	427	67,639		
				Total Class B	337,543	106,228	50,646	3,638	1,900	180,669		
		C. PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND LIBERAL ARTS.	VI. Public Force	41		Army.	954	370	584
					155	Army (Imperial)	153	153
					156	Army (Indian States)	801	370	431
42				Navy.	...	...	...	...	...	...
43				Air force.	...	...	...	...	...	...
44				Police.	1,483	605	...	...	...	878
	159			Police	1,483	605	...	...	...	878
				Total Sub-Class VI	2,437	975	...	...	...	1,462
VII. Public Administration.	45				Public Administration.	11,067	3,171	250	282	13	7,646	
				161	Service of the State (British)	107	54	53	
		162	Service of Indian and Foreign States:—									
		(a)	Chiefs and their families	463	64	52	...	...	347	
		(b)	Officers and servants of Chiefs and their families	1,266	387	198	18	13	691			
		(c)	Sirkar Officers	631	197	...	...	...	484	
		(d)	Clerical establishment	2,713	941	...	38	...	1,772			
		(e)	Menials unspecified	3,232	386	...	80	...	2,846			
		(f)	Service of States other than Cochin	47	12	...	...	...	35	
		163	Municipal and other local (not village) service—									
VIII. Professions and Liberal Arts.	46		Religion.	9,252	3,315	740	114	...	5,197			
			165	Priests, ministers, etc.	...	2,844	1,001	28	27	1,815		
			166	Religious mendicants, inmates of monasteries, etc.	...	211	15	162	...	34		
			167	Catechists, readers, church and mission service	...	864	304	18	...	542		
			168	Temple, burial or burning ground service, pilgrim conductors, circumcisers	...	5,333	1,995	532	87	2,805		
		47		Law.	3,057	1,041	...	90	...	2,016		
				169	Lawyers of all kinds including kasis, law agents and mukhtars	...	1,947	638	...	61	1,309	

TABLE XVII.—(cont.)

COCHIN STATE.

OCCUPATION OR MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD.

IMPERIAL SERIES.

GENERAL TABLE.

Class	Sub-class	Order	Group	Occupation or means of livelihood	Total workers and dependents	Actual workers				Dependents			
						Total		Partially agriculturists					
						Males	Females	Males	Females				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11			
C. PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND LIBERAL ARTS.—(cont)	VIII. Professions and Liberal Arts.—(cont)	48	170	Lawyers' clerks, petition writers, etc.	1,110	403	...	29	...	707			
				Medicine.	5,622	1,731	291	65	6	3,600			
			171	Medical practitioners of all kinds including dentists, oculists and veterinary surgeons	...	5,055	1,631	125	61	...	3,299		
		172	Midwives, vaccinators, compounders, nurses, masseurs, etc.	...	567	100	166	4	6	301			
		49		Instruction.	20,067	6,572	951	641	...	12,544			
			173	Professors and teachers of all kinds	...	16,184	5,222	951	502	...	10,011		
			174	Clerks and servants connected with education	...	3,883	1,350	...	139	...	2,533		
		50		Letters and arts and sciences.	6,946	1,801	266	144	7	4,879			
			175	Public scribes, stenographers, etc.	...	34	12	22		
			176	Architects, surveyors, engineers and their employees	...	815	221	...	37	...	594		
		177	Authors, editors, journalists, artists, photographers, sculptors, astronomers, meteorologists, botanists, astrologers, etc.	...	2,215	570	8	29	1	1,637			
		178	Music composers and masters, players on all kinds of musical instruments (not military) singers, actors and dancers	...	2,793	704	182	47	6	1,907			
		179	Conjurors, acrobats, fortune tellers, recitors, exhibitors of curiosities and wild animals	...	1,089	294	76	81	..	719			
			Total Sub-Class VIII	...	44,944	14,460	2,248	1,054	13	28,236			
			Total Class C	...	58,448	18,606	2,498	1,336	26	37,544			
		D. MISCELLANEOUS.	IX. Persons living principally on their income.	51		Persons living principally on their income.	1,802	562	27	17	...	1,213	
					180	Proprietors (other than of agricultural land) fund and scholarship holders and pensioners	...	1,802	562	27	17	...	1,213
						Total Sub-Class IX	...	1,802	562	27	17	...	1,213
			X. Domestic Service.	52		Domestic service	7,670	2,244	1,608	15	23	3,818	
					181	Cooks, water carriers, doorkeepers, watchmen and other indoor servants	...	7,237	2,076	1,608	15	23	3,553
182	Private grooms, coachmen, dog boys, etc.				...	302	115	187		
183	Private motor drivers and cleaners				...	131	53	78		
	Total Sub-Class X				...	7,670	2,244	1,608	15	23	3,818		

TABLE XVII.—(cont.)

COCHIN STATE.

OCCUPATION OR MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD.

IMPERIAL SERIES.

GENERAL TABLE.

Class	Sub-class	Order	Group	Occupation or means of livelihood	Total workers and dependents	Actual workers				Dependents
						Total		Partially agriculturists		
						Males	Females	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
D. MISCELLANEOUS.—(cont)	XI. Insufficiently described occupation.	53		General terms which do not indicate a definite occupation.	49,413	16,705	6,685	739	194	26,023
		184		Manufacturers, business men and contractors otherwise unspecified	1,817	786	1,031
		185		Cashiers, accountants, book keepers, clerks and other employees in unspecified offices, warehouses and shops	7,920	2,890	153	91	..	4,887
		186		Mechanics otherwise unspecified	24	10	14
		187		Labourers and workmen otherwise unspecified	39,652	13,029	6,532	648	194	20,091
				Total Sub-Class XI	49,413	16,705	6,685	739	194	26,023
	XII. Unproductive.	54		Inmates of jails, asylums and almshouses.	288	278	10
		188		Inmates of jails, asylums and almshouses	288	278	10
		55		Beggars, vagrants, prostitutes.	1,402	591	707	104
		189		Beggars, vagrants, witches, wizards etc.	1,402	591	707	104
		56		Other unclassified non-productive industries.	9,566	4,771	1,005	38	45	3,790
		191		Other unclassified non-productive industries	9,566	4,771	1,005	38	45	3,790
			Total Sub-Class XII	11,256	5,640	1,722	38	45	3,894	
			Total Class D	70,141	25,151	10,042	809	262	34,948	

TABLE XVIII.

OCCUPATION OR MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD.
SUBSIDIARY OCCUPATIONS OF AGRICULTURISTS—
ACTUAL WORKERS ONLY.

- Part I.—Rent Receivers.
" II.—Rent Payers.
" III.—Farm servants and Field labourers.
" IV.—Growers of Special products and Market gardening.
-

NOTE :—Part I deals with 'Rent receivers', *i. e.*, Group 1 of Table XVII, Part II with 'Rent payers', *i. e.*, Group 2 of Table XVII, Part III with 'Farm servants and Field labourers', *i. e.*, Groups 3, 4 and 5 of Table XVII and Part IV with 'Growers of Special products and Market gardening', *i. e.*, groups 6 and 7 of Table XVII.

IMPERIAL SERIES.

TABLE XVIII.

OCCUPATION OR MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD.

Subsidiary Occupations of Agriculturists - Actual workers only.

I. Rent receivers. II. Rent payers. III. Farm servants and field labourers and IV. Growers of special products and market gardening.

OCCUPATION	TOTAL NUMBER OF ACTUAL WORKERS		NUMBER OF ACTUAL WORKERS WHO RETURNED SUBSIDIARY OCCUPATIONS		DETAILS OF SUBSIDIARY OCCUPATIONS RETURNED												Field labourers	
	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males	Non-cultivating land owners		Cultivating land owners		Non-cultivating tenants		Cultivating tenants		Agents, managers of landed estates (not planters), clerks, rent collectors, etc.		Farm servants		Males	Females
					Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females				
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
I. RENT RECEIVERS.																		
Income from rent of agricultural land —																		
(a) Non-cultivating land owners	1,982	1,111	676	81	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	29	...	...	...	...	...
(b) Cultivating land owners	10,107	1,401	1,512	218	28	10	...	...	116	20	232	15	12	...	...	...	...	...
Total rent receivers.	12,089	2,512	2,188	299	28	10	1	...	116	20	232	15	41	...	...	...	...	...
II. RENT PAYERS.																		
Ordinary cultivators —																		
(a) Non-cultivating tenants	738	307	260	75	5	2	1	1	...	...	3	...	28	...	...	...	...	...
(b) Cultivating tenants	57,540	16,887	5,738	1,285	...	...	122	16	...	...	...	...	92	...	214	102	109	113
Total rent payers.	58,278	17,194	5,998	1,360	5	2	123	17	...	...	3	...	120	...	214	102	109	113
III. FARM SERVANTS AND FIELD LABOURERS.																		
(a) Agents, managers of landed estates (not planters), clerks, rent collectors, etc.	977	8	47	...	...	...	3	...	6	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(b) Farm servants	809	335	112	97	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
(c) Field labourers	49,886	50,785	3,051	1,613	...	...	...	...	...	...	82	43	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total farm servants and field labourers.	51,672	51,128	3,210	1,710	...	...	3	...	6	...	97	43	...	...	...	...	3	...
IV. GROWERS OF SPECIAL PRODUCTS AND MARKET GARDENING.																		
(a) Tea, coffee, cinchona, rubber and indigo plantations	993	359	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
(b) Fruit, flower, vegetable, betel-vine, arecanut, etc., growers	7,020	1,898	273	89	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	13	...	...	4	1	12	9
Total growers of special products, etc....	8,013	2,257	280	89	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	12	2	...	4	1	12	9
Total I, II, III & IV	130,052	73,091	11,676	3,458	33	12	127	17	122	20	348	70	163	...	218	103	124	122

TABLE XVIII.

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Occupation or means of livelihood.
Subsidiary occupations of Agriculturists—
Actual workers only.

COCHIN STATE.		IMPERIAL SERIES.																							
		OCCUPATION OR MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD.																							
		Subsidiary Occupations of Agriculturists—Actual workers only.																							
		I. Rent receivers, II. Rent payers, III. Farm servants and field labourers and IV. Growers of special products and market gardening.																							
		DETAILS OF SUBSIDIARY OCCUPATIONS RETURNED																							
OCCUPATION	1	Tea, coffee, rubber etc., plantations		Fruit, flower, vegetable, betel-vine, arecanut, etc., growers		Wood-cutters		Herdsmen, shepherds, and goatherds		Fishing		Sawyers		Basket makers and other industries of woody material, etc.		Manufacture and refining of vegetable oil		Rice pounders and huskers and flour grinders		Grain parchers		Toddy drawers		Washing, cleaning, etc.	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
I. RENT RECEIVERS.		90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	90	91	92	93
Income from rent of agricultural land—																									
(a) Non-cultivating land-owners	...	12	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(b) Cultivating land-owners	...	3	1	211	88	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total rent receivers.	...	15	9	211	88	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
II. RENT PAYERS.																									
Ordinary cultivators—																									
(a) Non-cultivating tenants	...	1	...	23	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(b) Cultivating tenants	1,372	219	19	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total rent payers.	...	1	...	1,395	226	19	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
III. FARM SERVANTS AND FIELD LABOURERS.																									
(a) Agents, managers of landed estates (not planters), clerks, rent-collectors etc.	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(b) Farm servants	14	5	22	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(c) Field labourers	96	52	127	14	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total farm servants and field labourers.	112	57	149	33	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
IV. GROWERS OF SPECIAL PRODUCTS AND MARKET GARDENING.																									
(a) Tea, coffee, cinchona, rubber, and indigo plantations
(b) Fruit, flower, vegetable, betel-vine, arecanut, etc., growers
Total growers of special products, etc.
Total I, II, III & IV	...	16	9	1,718	366	170	45	2	1	246	5	71	...	460	521	341	33	136	634	41	35	911	...	8844	...

TABLE XVIII.

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Occupation or means of livelihood.
Subsidiary occupations of Agriculturists—
Actual workers only.

IMPERIAL SERIES.

TABLE XVIII.—(cont.)

OCCUPATION OR MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD.

Subsidiary Occupations of Agriculturists—Actual workers only.

I. Rent receivers, II. Rent payers, III. Farm servants and field labourers and IV. Growers of special products and market gardening.

DETAILS OF SUBSIDIARY OCCUPATIONS RETURNED

OCCUPATION	Barbers, hair dressers etc.		Boat owners, boatmen and lowmen		Pack cloths, planters, camel, bullock-owners etc.		Bank managers, money lenders etc.		Trade in goods, wool, cotton, silk etc.		Trade in wood (not firewood)		Vendors of wine, liquors, aerated waters etc.		Fish dealers		Grocers and sellers of vegetable oil, salt and other condiments		Sellers of milk, butter, ghee, etc.		Cardamom, betel leaf, vegetables, fruit and arecanut sellers		Grain and pulse dealers		Dealers in sheep, goat and pigs		Dealers in hay, grass and fodder		Shopkeepers and otherwise unspecified	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
I. RENT RECEIVERS.	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73
Income from rent of agricultural land—																														
(a) Non-cultivating land-owners	...	...	6	1	3	...	234	15	4	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	8	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
(b) Cultivating land-owners	...	...	15	...	...	...	147	11	...	...	2	...	45	...	97	5	...	...	...	14	115	38	3	...	...	...	4	3	101	12
Total rent receivers.	...	...	21	1	3	...	381	26	4	...	6	1	45	...	97	5	...	...	...	14	119	39	11	...	...	...	4	3	103	12
II. RENT PAYERS.																														
Ordinary cultivators—																														
(a) Non-cultivating tenants	...	...	...	3	...	...	26	9	28	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	25	5	...	32	1	...	...	...	...	13	5
(b) Cultivating tenants	6	...	47	5	14	...	831	62	...	...	1	...	117	42	191	12	317	55	3	45	414	33	204	43	3	2	20	16	214	10
Total rent payers.	6	...	50	8	14	...	357	61	23	...	2	...	120	42	194	13	318	55	4	70	419	32	236	44	3	2	20	16	227	15
III. FARM SERVANTS AND FIELD LABOURERS.																														
(a) Agents, managers of landed estates (not planters), clerks, rent collectors etc.	...	...	5	...	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
(b) Farm servants	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	1	4	...	...	1	...	2	...	12	...	...	...
(c) Field labourers	17	...	30	9	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	122	78	14	2	10	15	2	...	16	12	...	4	13	18	3	...
Total farm servants and field labourers.	17	...	35	9	5	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	135	78	14	2	1	14	16	2	17	12	3	...	16	12	18	4
IV. GROWERS OF SPECIAL PRODUCTS AND MARKET GARDENING.																														
(a) Tea, coffee, cinchona, rubber, and indigo plantations	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(b) Fruit, flower, vegetable, betel-vine, arecanut, etc. growers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total growers of special products, etc.	4	...	13	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	19	8	...	...	2	9	7	2	6	...	...	...	...	...	13	11
Total I, II, III & IV	27	...	119	18	22	...	744	88	27	...	9	1	166	42	445	104	332	58	7	101	561	75	270	56	9	2	40	31	361	42

TABLE XVIII.—(cont.)

IMPERIAL SERIES.

OCCUPATION OR MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD.
 Subsidiary Occupations of Agriculturists—Actual workers only.
 I. Rent receivers. II. Rent payers. III. Farm servants and field labourers and IV. Growers of special products and market gardening.

DETAILS OF SUBSIDIARY OCCUPATIONS RETURNED																							
OCCUPATION	Sirkar officers		Village officials and servants other than watchmen		Priests, ministers etc.,		Temple, burial or burning ground service		Medical practitioners of all kinds		Professors and teachers of all kinds		Proprietors (other than of agricultural lands), pensioners		Cooks, water carriers		Cashiers, accountants etc.,		Labourers and workmen otherwise unspecified		Other Occupations		
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	
I.—RENT RECEIVERS.																							
Income from rent of agricultural land—																							
(a) Non-cultivating land-owners	5	...	17	...	2	...	103	28	3	...	12	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	112	...	7
(b) Cultivating land-owners	5	...	17	...	2	...	103	28	5	...	12	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	403	...	22
Total rent receivers.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	515	...	29
II.—RENT PAYERS.																							
Ordinary cultivators—																							
(a) Non-cultivating tenants	7	3	15	...	15	...	3	1	4	...	5	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	6
(b) Cultivating tenants	...	...	52	...	...	...	11	...	120	...	136	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	292	295	...	112
Total rent payers.	7	3	67	...	15	...	14	1	124	...	141	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	232	309	...	118
III.—FARM SERVANTS AND FIELD LABOURERS.																							
(a) Agents, managers of landed estates (not planters), clerks, rent-collectors etc.,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	...	...
(b) Farm servants	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(b) Field labourers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total farm servants and field labourers.	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	8	13	...	...	1,011	434	...	179
IV.—GROWERS OF SPECIAL PRODUCTS AND MARKET GARDENING.																							
(a) Tea, coffee, cinchona, rubber and indigo plantations	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(b) Fruit, flower, vegetable, betel-vine, arcanut etc. growers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total growers of special products, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total I, II, III & IV	12	3	84	...	17	...	124	28	131	...	158	4	32	...	8	13	2	...	1,256	418	1,378	338	

TABLE XX.

OCCUPATION OR MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD. **Distribution by Religion of Workers and Dependents** **in different occupations.**

NOTE :—(1) Groups numbers 19, 20, 24, 28, 31 to 36, 47, 53, 57, 62, 63, 104, 157, 158, 160 and 190 are blank for the State. Hence they have been omitted.

(2) Table XIX "showing for certain mixed occupations the number of persons who returned each occupation as their (a) principal (b) subsidiary means of livelihood" has not been prepared as such mixed occupations are rare for the State.

TABLE XX.

**DISTRIBUTION BY RELIGION OF WORKERS AND DEPENDENT
IN DIFFERENT OCCUPATIONS.**

COCHIN STATE.

IMPERIAL SERIES.

Class	Sub-Class	Order	Group	Occupation or means of livelihood	Total number of workers and dependents	Distribution by Religion					
						Hindu	Musalman	Christian	Jain	Jew	Animist
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
A. PRODUCTION OF RAW MATERIALS	I. Exploitation of Animals and Vegetation	1		Pasture and Agriculture.	499,039	352,365	29,195	117,041	...	115	323
		(a)		ORDINARY CULTIVATION.							
		1		Income from rent of agricultural land—							
				(a) Non-cultivating land owners ...	15,095	13,984	488	640	...	38	...
				(b) Cultivating land owners ...	47,520	28,032	3,107	16,370	...	11	...
		2		Ordinary cultivators—							
				(a) Non-cultivating tenants ...	2,871	2,580	22	259	...	10	...
				(b) Cultivating tenants ...	217,156	131,522	14,003	71,592	...	39	...
		3		Agents, managers of landed estates (not planters), clerks, rent collectors, etc...	1,827	1,442	19	366	...	...	...
		4		Farm servants ...	3,008	1,793	161	1,050	...	...	4
		5		Field labourers ...	180,261	154,564	7,891	17,644	...	5	160
		(b)		GROWERS OF SPECIAL PRODUCTS AND MARKET GARDENING.							
		6		Tea, coffee, cinchona, rubber and indigo plantations ...	3,186	2,112	828	215	...	...	31
		7		Fruit, flower, vegetable, betel-vine, arecanut, etc., growers ...	20,590	10,237	2,243	8,110	...	...	...
		(c)		FORESTRY.							
		8		Forest officers, rangers, guards, etc. ...	708	615	32	60	...	...	1
		9		Wood cutters; firewood, catechu, rubber, etc., collectors and charcoal burners ...	4,682	3,715	319	518	...	...	125
		10		Lac collectors ...	21	19	...	...	...	...	2
		(d)		RAISING OF FARM STOCK.							
		11		Cattle and buffalo breeders and keepers...	213	180	11	22	...	...	...
		12		Sheep, goat and pig breeders ...	101	72	10	19	...	...	...
		13		Breeders of other animals (horses, mules, camels, asses, etc.) ...	49	27	2	36	...	...	...
		14		Herdsmen, shepherds, goat-herds, etc. ...	1,585	1,270	102	113	...	...	...
		(e)		RAISING OF SMALL ANIMALS.							
		15		Birds, bees, etc. ...	156	94	7	38	...	17	...
		16		Silk worms ...	7	7	...	...	...	...	...
		2		Fishing and Hunting.	13,902	7,309	1,061	5,532	...	...	...
		17		Fishing ...	13,852	7,304	1,042	5,506	...	...	...
		18		Hunting ...	50	5	19	26	...	...	...
				Total Sub-Class I.	512,941	359,674	30,256	122,573	...	115	323
II. Exploitation of Minerals	3			Mines.	2	2	...	...	...	...	...
		21		Mines and metallic minerals (gold, iron, manganese, etc.) ...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...
	4			Quarries of hard rocks.	2	1	...	1	...	...	...
		22		Other minerals (jade, diamonds, limestone, etc.) ...	2	1	...	1	...	...	...
	5			Salt, etc.	3	1	...	2	...	...	...
		23		Rock, sea and marsh salt ...	3	1	...	2	...	...	...
				Total Sub-Class II.	7	4	...	3	...	...	...
				Total Class A.	512,948	359,678	30,256	122,576	...	115	323

TABLE XX.—(cont.)

DISTRIBUTION BY RELIGION OF WORKERS AND DEPENDENTS
IN DIFFERENT OCCUPATIONS.

COCHIN STATE.

IMPERIAL SERIES.

Class	Sub-Class	Order	Group	Occupation or means of livelihood	Total number of workers and Dependents	Distribution by Religion						
						Hindu	Musalman	Christian	Jain	Jew	Animist	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
B. PREPARATION AND SUPPLY OF MATERIAL SUBSTANCES.												
III. Industry.												
6				Textiles.	50,638	29,007	2,282	19,347	...	...	...
25	Cotton ginning, cleaning and pressing...			97	66	2	29	...	...	...
26	Cotton spinning			181	101	15	15	...	...	...
27	Cotton sizing and weaving			7,287	6,499	550	238	...	...	...
29	Rope, twine, and string			857	857	...	...	...	...	...
30	Other fibres (coconut, aloes, flax, hemp, straw, etc.)			42,173	21,469	1,715	18,989	...	...	...
37	Dyeing bleaching, printing, preparation and sponging of textiles			2	2	...	...	...	...	...
38	Lace, crape, embroideries, fringers, etc., and insufficiently described textile industries			89	13	...	76	...	...	...
7					Hides, skins, and hard materials from the animal kingdom.	1,302	1,176	16	110
39	Tanners, curriers, leather dressers and leather dyers, etc.				72	35	16	21	...	...	...
40	Makers of leather articles, such as trunks, water bags, saddlery or harness, etc., excluding articles of dress				1,210	1,127	...	83	...	...	...
41	Furriers and persons occupied with feathers and bristles; brush makers				8	4	...	4	...	...	...
42	Bone, ivory, horn, shell, etc., workers (except button)				12	10	...	2	...	...	...
8					Wood.	44,760	39,688	1,730	3,280	12
43	Sawyers			14,561	12,788	1,450	323	...	...	...
44	Carpenters, turners, and joiners, etc.			17,204	14,972	...	2,232	...	...	...
45	Basket makers and other industries of woody material, including leaves and thatchers and builders working with bamboo reeds or similar material			12,995	11,928	330	725	...	...	12	
9					Metals.	10,325	9,505	64	756	...	2	...
46	Forging and rolling of iron and other metals				27	27	...	...	...	...	...
48	Other workers in iron and makers of implements and tools principally or exclusively of iron				7,952	7,812	...	139	...	2	...	
49	Workers in brass, copper and bell metal				1,822	1,619	...	203	...	...	...
50	Workers in other metals except precious metals (tin, zinc, lead, quicksilver), etc.				521	45	64	412	...	...	...
51	Workers in mints, die-sinkers, etc.				3	...	...	3	...	...	...
10					Ceramics.	4,227	3,477	16	734
52	Makers of glass and crystal ware			4	4	...	...	...	...	...
54	Makers of porcelain and crockery			41	2	...	39	...	...	...
55	Potters and earthen pipe and bowl makers			3,302	3,244	1	57	...	...	...
56	Brick and tile makers			880	227	15	638	...	...	...

TABLE XX.—(cont.)

**DISTRIBUTION BY RELIGION OF WORKERS AND DEPENDENTS
IN DIFFERENT OCCUPATIONS.**

COCHIN STATE.

IMPERIAL SERIES.

Class	Sub-class	Order	Group	Occupation or means of livelihood	Total number of workers and Dependents	Distribution by Religion					
						Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Jain	Jew	Animist
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
B. PREPARATION AND SUPPLY OF MATERIAL SUBSTANCES.—(cont.)											
III Industry.—(cont.)											
		11		Chemical products properly so called and analogous. ...	4,400	2,007	42	2,347	...	4	...
			58	Manufacture of matches and explosive materials	242	4	...	238	...	...	...
			59	Manufacture of aerated and mineral waters and ice	25	2	...	19	...	4	...
			60	Manufacture of dyes, paint and ink	4	...	...	4	...	...	...
			61	Manufacture and refining of vegetable oils	4,101	2,001	42	2,058	...	...	...
			64	Others (soap, candles, lac, cutch perfumes and miscellaneous drugs)	23	...	...	28	...	...	...
		12		Food Industries. ...	43,524	35,951	1,050	6,523	...	...	...
			65	Rice pounders and huskers and flour grinders	16,930	10,921	686	5,913	...	...	...
			66	Bakers and biscuit makers	382	58	13	211	...	...	...
			67	Grain parchers, etc.	302	263	4	35	...	...	...
			68	Butchers	506	...	295	211	...	...	...
			69	Fish curers	27	...	9	18	...	...	...
			70	Butter, cheese, and ghee makers	115	115	...	...	...	...	...
			71	Makers of sugar, molasses and gur	513	513	...	...	...	...	...
			72	Sweetmeat makers, preservers of jam and condiments, etc.	7	2	4	1	...	...	...
			73	Brewers and distillers	24	11	...	13	...	...	...
			74	Toddy drawers	24,653	24,653	...	...	...	...	...
			75	Manufacturers of tobacco, opium and ganja	75	15	80	21	...	...	...
		13		Industries of the dress and the toilet. ...	19,127	15,292	1,126	2,660	...	49	...
			76	Hat, cap, and turban makers	12	...	1	...	...	11	...
			77	Tailors, milliners, dress makers, darners and embroiderers on linen	4,106	1,891	682	1,496	...	87	...
			78	Shoe, boot, and sandal makers	250	200	...	50	...	...	...
			79	Other industries pertaining to dress, gloves, socks, gaiters, belts, buttons, umbrellas, canes, etc.	50	41	...	18	...	...	...
			80	Washing, cleaning, and dyeing	9,026	8,225	111	620	...	...	...
			81	Barbers, hair dressers and wig makers	5,551	4,804	332	414	...	1	...
			82	Other industries connected with the toilet (tattoos, shampooers, bath houses, etc.)	123	61	...	62	...	...	...
		14		Furniture Industries. ...	179	22	7	150	...	...	...
			83	Cabinet makers, carriage painters, etc.	168	22	7	139	...	...	...
			84	Upholsterers, tent makers, etc.	11	...	...	11	...	...	...
		15		Building Industries. ...	17,767	11,992	51	5,723	...	1	...
			85	Lime burners, cement workers	909	532	...	386	...	1	...
			86	Excavators and well-sinkers	81	21	10	...	...	...	...
			87	Stone cutters and dressers	7,914	5,365	...	2,549	...	...	...
			88	Brick layers and masons	6,800	5,095	41	1,664	...	...	...
			89	Builders (other than buildings made of bamboo or similar materials), painters, decorators of houses, tilers, plumbers, etc.	2,113	989	...	1,124	...	...	...
		16		Construction of means of transport. ...	541	237	5	99	...	...	...
			90	Persons engaged in making, assembling or repairing motor vehicles or cycles	134	62	5	67	...	...	...

TABLE XX. — (cont.)

**DISTRIBUTION BY RELIGION OF WORKERS AND DEPENDENTS
IN DIFFERENT OCCUPATIONS.**

COCHIN STATE.

IMPERIAL SERIES.

Class	Sub-class	Order	Group	Occupation or means of livelihood	Total number of workers and dependents	Distribution by Religion					
						Hindu	Musalman	Christian	Jain	Jow	Animist
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
B. PREPARATION AND SUPPLY OF MATERIAL SUBSTANCES — (cont.)	III. Industry. — (cont.)	16		Construction of means of transport. — (cont.)	...						
			91	Carriage, cart, palkee, etc., makers and wheel-wrights	30	18	...	2	...	...	...
			92	Ship, boat, aeroplane builders	187	157	...	30	...	...	...
		17		Production and transmission of physical forces (heat, light, electricity, motive power), etc.	18	...	13	5	...	...	...
			93	Gas workers and electric light and power	18	...	13	5	...	...	...
		18		Other miscellaneous and undefined industries.	13,658	11,432	5	2,180	...	41	...
			94	Printers, lithographers, engravers, etc.	407	102	4	301	...	...	...
			95	Book binders and stitchers, envelope makers, etc.	322	71	...	210	...	41	...
			96	Makers of musical instruments	15	14	...	1	...	...	...
			97	Makers of watches and clocks and optical, photographic, mathematical and surgical instruments	9	9	...	...	...	...	...
			98	Workers in precious stones and metals, enamellers, imitation jewellery makers, gilders	9,052	8,117	...	935	...	...	...
			99	Makers of bangles or beads or necklaces of other materials than glass and makers of spangles, rosaries, lingams and sacred threads	69	42	...	27	...	...	...
			100	Toy, kite, cage, fishing tackle, etc., makers, taxidermists, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			101	Others including managers, persons (other than performers) employed in theatres and other places of public entertainment, employees of public societies, race course service, huntsmen, etc.	58	31	...	27	...	...	...
					11	5	...	6	...	...	...
			102	Contractors for the disposal of refuse, dust, etc.	14	8	1	10	...	...	...
			103	Sweepers, scavengers &c.	3,701	3,038	...	663	...	...	...
				Total Sub-Class III.	210,264	159,784	6,457	*43,914	...	97	12
IV. Transport.		19		Transport by air.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		20		Transport by water.	6,901	2,559	1,425	2,901	...	16	...
			105	Persons (other than labourers) employed in harbours and docks including pilots	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
			106	Labourers in harbours and docks	10	...	2	8	...	...	...
			107	Ship owners and their employees, ship brokers, ships' officers, engineers, mariners and firemen	212	59	35	118	...	...	...
			108	Persons (other than labourers) employed on the maintenance of harbours, docks, streams, rivers and canals (including construction)	25	7	13	5	...	...	...
			109	Labourers employed on the construction and maintenance of harbours, docks, streams, rivers and canals	243	100	73	70	...	...	...
			110	Boat owners, boatmen and tow men	6,410	2,893	1,302	2,699	...	16	...

TABLE XX.—(cont.)

DISTRIBUTION BY RELIGION OF WORKERS AND DEPENDENTS
IN DIFFERENT OCCUPATIONS.

COCHIN STATE.

IMPERIAL SERIES.

Class	Sub-class	Order	Group	Occupation or means of livelihood	Total number of workers and dependents	Distribution by Religion					
						Hindu	Musalman	Christian	Jain	Jew	Animist
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
B. PREPARATION AND SUPPLY OF MATERIAL SUBSTANCES.—(cont.)	IV. Transport.—(cont.)	21		Transport by road. ...	10,971	4,907	2,341	3,723	...	...	...
			111	Persons (other than labourers) employed on the construction and maintenance of roads and bridges...	302	211	26	65	...	...	...
			112	Labourers employed on roads and bridges	1,391	919	82	390	...	...	...
			113	Owners, managers and employees (excluding personal servants) connected with mechanically driven vehicles (including trams)	34	26	...	8	...	...	...
			114	Ditto connected with other vehicles	7,494	3,102	1,365	3,027	...	...	...
			115	Palki &c. bearers and owners	43	27	...	16	...	...	...
			116	Pack elephant, camel, mule, ass and bullock owners and drivers	1,053	125	786	142	...	...	...
			117	Porters and messengers	654	497	82	75	...	...	...
		22		Transport by Rail. ...	21,89	1,093	746	350	...	...	...
			118	Railway employees of all kinds other than coolies	1,469	822	443	204	...	...	...
			119	Labourers employed on railway construction and maintenance and coolies and porters employed on railway premises	720	272	303	146	...	...	...
		23		Post Office, Telegraph and Telephone services. ...	1,068	877	21	170	...	...	...
			120	Post Office, Telegraph and Telephone services	495	392	21	82	...	...	...
		(a)		Anchor service	573	485	...	88	...	...	...
				Total Sub-Class IV. ...	21,129	9,436	4,533	7,144	...	16	...
	V. Trade.	24		Banks, establishments of credit, exchange and insurance. ...	4,931	3,862	88	957	...	24	...
			121	Bank managers, money lenders, exchange and insurance agents, money changers and brokers and their employees	4,931	3,862	88	957	...	24	...
		25		Brokerage, commission and export. ...	401	137	20	235	9	...	...
			122	Brokers, commission agents, commercial travellers, ware house owners and employees	401	137	20	235	9	...	...
		26		Trade in textiles. ...	6,058	1,927	810	3,307	1	13	...
			123	Trade in piece goods, wool, cotton silk, hair and other textiles.	6,058	1,927	810	3,307	1	13	...
		27		Trade in skins, leather and furs. ...	489	2	31	434	...	22	...
			124	Trade in skins, leather, furs, feathers, horn and the articles made from these	489	2	31	434	...	22	...
		28		Trade in wood. ...	1,307	390	292	616	...	9	...
			125	Trade in wood (not firewood), cork, bark, bamboo, thatch, etc., and the articles made from these	1,307	390	292	616	...	9	...

TABLE XX.—(cont.)

**DISTRIBUTION BY RELIGION OF WORKERS AND DEPENDENTS
IN DIFFERENT OCCUPATIONS.**

COCHIN STATE.

IMPERIAL SERIES.

Class	Sub-Class	Order	Group	Occupation or means of livelihood	Total number of workers and dependents	Distribution by Religion					
						Hindu	Musalman	Christian	Jain	Jew	Animist
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
B. PREPARATION AND SUPPLY OF MATERIAL SUBSTANCES.—(cont.)											
V. Trade.—(cont.)											
		29		Trade in metals. ...	278	64	8	201	5	...	...
			126	Trade in metals, machinery, knives, tools, &c. ...	278	64	8	201	5	...	...
		30		Trade in pottery, bricks and tiles. ...	389	111	31	228	...	19	...
			127	Trade in pottery, bricks and tiles ...	389	111	31	228	...	19	...
		31		Trade in chemical products ...	851	252	188	402	...	9	...
			128	Trade in chemical products (drugs, dyes, paints, petroleum, explosives, etc.) ...	851	252	188	402	...	9	...
		32		Hotels, cafes, restaurants, etc. ...	10,356	7,982	650	1,681	...	23	...
			129	Vendors of wine, liquors, aerated waters and ice ...	6,534	5,776	...	741	...	17	...
			130	Owners and managers of hotels, cookshops, sarais, etc., and their employees ...	3,802	2,206	650	940	...	6	...
		33		Other trade in food-stuffs. ...	59,865	23,917	14,616	21,070	19	243	...
			131	Fish dealers ...	12,394	3,838	4,783	3,745	...	28	...
			132	Grocers and sellers of vegetable oil, salt and other condiments ...	13,898	5,883	4,569	3,447	...	...	...
			133	Sellers of milk, butter, ghee, poultry, eggs, etc. ...	2,302	1,673	73	312	...	44	...
			134	Sellers of sweet-meats, sugar, gur and molasses ...	2,595	1,151	732	712	...	...	...
			135	Cardamom, betel-leaf, vegetables, fruits and arecanut sellers ...	13,253	3,553	2,660	6,374	...	171	...
			136	Grain and pulse dealers ...	13,251	7,041	1,029	5,162	19	...	...
			137	Tobacco, opium, ganja, etc., sellers ...	1,409	357	441	610	...	...	...
			138	Dealers in sheep, goats and pigs ...	329	62	181	86	...	...	...
			139	Dealers in hay, grass and fodder ...	430	160	148	122	...	...	...
		34		Trade in clothing and toilet articles. ...	157	42	12	103	...	...	...
			140	Trade in ready made clothing and other articles of dress and the toilet (hats, umbrellas, socks, ready-made shoes, perfumes, etc.) ...	157	42	12	103	...	...	...
		35		Trade in furniture. ...	1,111	204	183	724	...	...	...
			141	Trade in furniture, carpets, curtains and bedding ...	631	27	91	513	...	...	...
			142	Hardware, cooking utensils, porcelain, crockery, glassware, bottles, articles for gardening, etc. ...	480	177	92	211	...	...	...
		36		Trade in building materials ...	1,753	771	277	705	...	...	...
			143	Trade in building materials other than bricks, tiles, and woody materials ...	1,753	771	277	705	...	...	...
		37		Trade in means of transport ...	766	496	83	187	...	...	...
			144	Dealers and hirers in mechanical transport, motors, cycles, etc. ...	28	15	...	13	...	...	...
			145	Dealers and hirers in other carriages, carts, boats, etc. ...	689	450	83	156	...	...	...
			146	Dealers and hirers of elephants, camels, horses, cattle, asses, mules, etc. ...	49	31	...	18	...	...	...

TABLE XX.—(cont.)

DISTRIBUTION BY RELIGION OF WORKERS AND DEPENDENTS
DIFFERENT OCCUPATIONS.

COCHIN STATE.

IMPERIAL SERIES.

Class	Sub-Class	Order	Group	Occupation or means livelihood	Total number of workers and dependents	Distribution, by Religion					
						Hindu	Musalman	Christian	Jain	Jow	Animist
1	1	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
B. PREPARATION AND SUPPLY OF MATERIAL SUBSTANCES.—(cont.)	V. Trade.—(cont.)	38		Trade in fuel. ...	2,130	635	180	1,313	...	2	...
			147	Dealer in firewood, charcoal, coal, cowdung, etc. ...	2,130	635	180	1,313	...	2	...
		39		Trade in articles of luxury and those pertaining to letters and the arts and sciences. ...	1,961	1,039	251	671	...	...	...
			148	Dealers in precious stones, jewellery (real and imitation), clocks, optical instruments, etc. ...	1,067	504	210	353	...	...	...
			149	Dealers in common bangles, bead necklaces, fans, small articles, toys, hunting and fishing tackle, flowers, etc. ...	403	312	23	68	...	...	...
			150	Publishers, booksellers, stationers, dealers in music, pictures, musical instruments and curiosities ...	491	223	18	250	...	...	...
		40		Trade of other sorts. ...	13,367	1,779	293	11,041	19	235	...
			151	Dealers in rugs, stable refuse, etc. ...	71	48	7	16	...	...	...
			152	General store keepers and shop keepers otherwise unspecified ...	12,038	1,419	133	10,282	19	235	...
			153	Itinerant traders, pedlars, hawkers, etc. ...	881	153	111	612	...	...	...
			154	Other trades (including farmers of pounds, tolls and markets) ...	377	154	42	181	...	...	...
				Total Sub-Class V. ...	106,150	43,610	180,13	43,875	53	599	...
				Total Class B. ...	337,543	212,330	29,003	94,933	53	712	12
C. PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND LIBERAL ARTS.	VI. Public Force.	41		Army. ...	954	736	34	184	...	...	...
			155	Army (Imperial) ...	153	100	5	48	...	...	...
			156	Army (Indian States) ...	801	636	29	136	...	...	...
		42		Navy. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		43		Air Force. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		44		Police. ...	1,483	811	226	446	...	...	...
			159	Police ...	1,483	811	226	446	...	...	...
				Total Sub Class VI. ...	2,437	1,547	260	630	...	...	...
	VII. Public Administration.	45		Public Administration. ...	11,067	9,213	307	1,543	...	4	...
			161	Service of the State (British) ...	107	62	11	34	...	...	...
			162	Service of Indian and Foreign States:—							
				(a) Chiefs and their families ...	463	463	...	...	...	...	...
				(b) Officers and servants of chiefs and their families ...	1,266	1,266	...	...	...	...	...
				(c) Sirkar officers ...	681	550	28	103	...	...	...
				(d) Clerical establishment ...	2,713	2,053	27	624	...	...	...
				(e) Menials unspecified ...	3,222	2,509	208	511	...	4	...
				(f) Service of States other than Cochin ...	47	22	8	17	...	...	...

TABLE XX.—(cont.)

DISTRIBUTION BY RELIGION OF WORKERS AND DEPENDENTS
IN DIFFERENT OCCUPATIONS.

COCHIN STATE.

IMPERIAL SERIES.

Class	Sub-Class	Order	Group	Occupation or means of livelihood	Total number of workers and dependents	Distribution by Religion					
						Hindu	Musalman	Christian	Jain	Jew	Animist
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
C. PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND LIBERAL ARTS.—(cont.)	VII. Public Administration.—(cont.)	45		Public Administration.—(cont.)							
			163	Municipal and other local (not village) service—							
				(a) Municipal service (clerical establishment) ...	213	192	5	16	...	...	...
				(b) do other minials ...	403	210	7	186	...	...	...
			164	Village officials and servants other than watchmen ...	1,942	1,887	13	42	...	...	...
				Total Sub-Class VII. ...	11,067	9,213	307	1,543	...	4	...
	VIII. Professions and Liberal Arts.	46		Religion. ...	9,252	7,611	304	1,336	...	1	...
			165	Priests, ministers, etc. ...	2,844	2,516	82	245	...	1	...
			166	Religious mendicants, inmates of monasteries, etc. ...	211	7	...	204	...	...	...
			167	Catechists, readers, church, and mission service ...	864	49	...	815	...	...	...
			168	Temple, burial or burning ground service, pilgrim conductors, circumcisers ...	5,333	5,099	222	72	...	...	...
		47		Law. ...	3,057	2,523	17	500	...	17	...
			169	Lawyers of all kinds including kazi, law agents and mukhtars ...	1,947	1,873	5	62	...	7	...
			170	Lawyers' clerks, petition writers, etc. ...	1,110	650	12	438	...	10	...
		48		Medicine. ...	5,622	3,444	239	1,938	...	1	...
			171	Medical practitioners of all kinds including dentists, oculists, and veterinary surgeons ...	5,055	3,233	218	1,593	...	1	...
			172	Midwives, vaccinators, compounders, nurses, masseurs, etc. ...	567	206	21	340	...	...	...
		49		Instruction. ...	20,067	15,646	858	5,539	3	21	...
			173	Professors and teachers of all kinds ...	16,184	10,704	830	4,636	3	21	...
			174	Clerks and servants connected with education ...	3,883	2,942	38	903	...	...	...
		50		Letters and arts and sciences. ...	6,946	5,033	114	1,799	...	...	...
			175	Public scribes, stenographers, etc. ...	34	31	...	3	...	...	...
			176	Architects, surveyors, engineers and their employees ...	615	303	20	492	...	...	...
			177	Authors, editors, journalists, artists, photographers, sculptors, astronomers, meteorologists, botanists, astrologers, etc. ...	2,215	1,624	2	589	...	...	...
			178	Music composers and masters, players on all kinds of musical instruments (not military), singers, actors and dancers ...	2,793	2,478	11	304	...	...	...
			179	Conjurors, acrobats, fortune tellers, reciters, exhibitors of curiosities and wild animals ...	1,089	697	61	411	...	...	...
				Total Sub-Class VIII. ...	44,944	32,257	1,532	11,112	3	40	...
				Total Class C. ...	58,448	43,617	2,099	13,285	3	44	...
D. MISCELLANEOUS.	IX. Persons living principally on their income.	51		Persons living principally on their income. ...	1,802	1,157	120	514	...	11	...
			180	Proprietors (other than of agricultural land) fund and scholarship holders and pensioners ...	1,802	1,157	120	514	...	11	...
				Total Sub-Class IX. ...	1,802	1,157	120	514	...	11	...

TABLE XX.—(cont.)

DISTRIBUTION BY RELIGION OF WORKERS AND DEPENDENTS
IN DIFFERENT OCCUPATIONS.

COCHIN STATE.

IMPERIAL SERIES.

Class	Sub-Class	Order	Group	Occupation or means of livelihood	Total number of workers and dependents	Distribution by Religion					
						Hindu	Musalman	Christian	Jain	Jew	Animist
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
D. MISCELLANEOUS — (cont.)	N. Domestic Service.	52		Domestic Service. ...	7,670	3,980	425	3,257	...	8	...
			181	Cooks, water carriers, doorkeepers, watchmen and other indoor servants ...	7,237	3,804	413	3,012	...	8	...
			182	Private grooms, coachmen, dog boys, etc. ...	302	94	12	196	...	...	...
			183	Private motor drivers and cleaners ...	131	82	...	49	...	...	...
				Total Sub-Class X. ...	7,670	3,980	425	3,257	...	8	...
	XI. Insufficiently described occupation.	53		General terms which do not indicate a definite occupation...	49,413	20,572	5,389	23,265	40	114	33
			184	Manufacturers, business men and contractors otherwise unspecified...	1,817	687	119	1,006	4	1	...
			185	Cashiers, accountants, bookkeepers, clerks and other employees in unspecified offices, warehouses and shops ...	7,020	3,228	196	4,467	13	16	...
			186	Mechanics otherwise unspecified ...	24	11	...	13	...	...	...
			187	Labourers and workmen otherwise unspecified. ...	39,652	16,646	5,074	17,779	23	97	33
				Total Sub-Class XI. ...	49,413	20,572	5,389	23,265	40	114	33
	XI. Unproductive.	54		Immates of Jails, asylums and alms houses. ...	288	92	36	160	...	...	...
			188	Immates of jails, asylums and alms-houses ...	288	92	36	160	...	...	...
				Beggars, vagrants, prostitutes...	1,402	779	200	418	5	...	...
			189	Beggars, vagrants, witches, wizards, etc. ...	1,402	779	200	418	5	...	...
		55		Other unclassified non-productive industries. ...	9,566	4,027	1,189	4,187	...	163	...
			191	Other unclassified non-productive industries ...	9,566	4,027	1,189	4,187	...	163	...
		56		Total Sub-Class XII. ...	11,256	4,898	1,425	4,765	5	163	...
				Total Class D. ...	70,141	30,607	7,359	31,801	45	296	33
				Grand Total ...	979,080	646,132	68,717	262,595	101	1,167	368

TABLE XXI.

OCCUPATION BY CASTE, TRIBE OR RACE.

Part A.—Occupation of Selected Castes, Tribes or Races.

Part B.—Distribution of Workers in certain Groups of Occupation by Caste, Tribe or Race.

NOTE 1.—Orders numbers 3, 4, 5, 19, 42 and 43 are blank for the State. Hence they have been omitted.

2.—Part B has not been prepared.

TABLE

OCCUPATION BY CASTE

PART A.—OCCUPATION OF SELECTED

COCHIN STATE.

CASTE, TRIBE OR RACE	Traditional Occupation	Population dealt with			Number of actual workers whose traditional caste occupation was returned as their				Number of actual workers returning their traditional occupation as their principal means of livelihood who had some subsidiary occupation	
		Actual workers		Dependents	Principal means of livelihood		Subsidiary means of livelihood			
		Males	Females		Males	Females	Males	Females		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
HINDU.										
Ambalavasi ...	Temple servants ...	2,148	1,015	4,916	1,006	145	431	612	418	99
Arayan ...	Fishermen and boatmen ...	2,007	1,411	2,162	1,011	414	222	56	237	142
Brahman, Malayali ...	Priests ...	1,699	98	4,639	492	9	98	...	144	4
do Tamil ...	do ...	6,520	841	14,475	331	...	456	...	284	...
do Konkani ...	do ...	2,221	306	5,553	112	5	153	12	62	3
do Others ...	do ...	1,932	51	2,033	186	...	78	...	97	...
Chakkan ...	Oil-pressers ...	182	94	187	131	72	16	12	43	16
Chaliyan ...	Weavers ...	651	327	1,025	507	239	48	61	19	7
Chetti ...	Labourers ...	2,191	1,520	5,452	326	212	148	98	71	18
Devangan ...	Weavers ...	85	63	222	61	12	2	13	4	4
Eluttassan ...	Agriculturists and general labourers ...	4,214	2,300	8,683	62	19	...	...	27	15
Iluvan ...	Toddy drawers ...	68,669	26,126	129,213	5,614	237	439	41	708	174
Kaikolan ...	Weavers ...	1,315	930	2,560	922	751	103	24	38	6
Kammalan ...	Carpenters, masons, black-smiths, gold-smiths, bell-metal workers and leather workers ...	10,022	3,513	22,582	8,482	1,441	19	...	99	23
Kanakkan ...	Boatmen and agricultural labourers ...	2,605	2,123	3,696	1,324	1,319	18	3	12	6
Kaniyan ...	Astralogers ...	662	309	1,422	262	14	140	...	209	7
Kavundan ...	Agriculturists ...	1,819	828	3,707	900	457	88	37	154	37
Kshtriya Malayali ...	Military dominant ...	314	41	877	...	...	...	...	...	...
do Paradesi ...	do ...	177	29	211	17	...	...	...	2	...
Kudumi Chetti ...	General labourers ...	3,509	1,515	5,304	2,728	1,403	48	59	187	218
Kusavan ...	Potters ...	1,198	1,012	1,232	1,042	601	23	15	59	9
Nayar ...	Military and agricultural ...	36,621	18,191	76,242	18,590	14,094	1,823	792	5,506	3,586
Ottanaikan ...	Earth-workers ...	901	712	824	741	413	...	...	7	...
Panan ...	Sorcerers & exorcists ...	798	502	1,342	166	97	27	12	69	9
Pandaran ...	Mendicants ...	1,076	749	1,735	7	...	35	9	7	...
Puditattan ...	Goldsmiths ...	442	65	792	403	...	...	...	18	...
Parayan ...	Agricultural labourers & basket makers ...	2,902	1,919	2,324	2,504	1,758	...	...	...	...
Pulayan ...	Agricultural labourers ...	23,005	15,957	50,461	20,229	14,542	...	...	4	...
Valan ...	Boatmen & fishermen ...	2,826	2,015	4,666	604	14	482	27	69	8
Vannan ...	Washermen ...	718	331	989	662	247	7	42	9	1
Velan ...	Barbers & priests ...	2,087	1,720	2,425	942	249	825	993	294	121
Velakkattalavan ...	Barbers ...	1,003	622	1,560	941	592	8	3	28	21
Vellalan ...	Agriculturists ...	1,502	666	2,419	970	413	129	80	67	35
Veluttedan ...	Washermen ...	1,105	1,057	1,185	915	822	12	18	23	28
Vettuvan ...	Hunters ...	1,414	1,206	2,139	6	...	212	...	5	...
MUSALMAN.										
Jonakan ...	...	15,821	7,776	32,421	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ravuttan ...	...	2,201	911	3,432	...	...	...	...	...	...
CHRISTIAN.										
Anglo-Indian ...	...	651	302	1,229	...	...	...	...	...	...
European ...	...	39	7	20	...	...	...	...	...	...
Indian Christian ...	...	76,891	35,515	148,741	...	...	...	...	...	...
JAIN.										
...	...	39	18	44	...	...	...	...	...	...
JEW.										
Black Jew ...	...	240	132	642	...	...	...	...	...	...
White Jew ...	...	57	16	80	...	...	...	...	...	...
ANIMIST.										
Kadan ...	...	61	58	155	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malayan ...	...	32	20	42	...	...	...	...	...	...

XXI.

TRIBE OR RACE

CASTES, TRIBES OR RACES

IMPERIAL SERIES.

RECORDED PRINCIPAL OCCUPATION OF ACTUAL WORKERS (BY ORDERS)

1 (a) Ordinary cultivation		1 (b) Growers of special products and market gardening		1 (c) Forestry		1 (d) Raising of farmstock		1 (e) Raising of small animals		2. Fishing and hunting		6. Textiles		7. Hides, skins and hard materials from the animal kingdom		8. Wood	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
122	523	92	81	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
298	232	51	32	..	..	3	..	23	..	201	..	48	447	..	..	20	2
731	33	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1,456	72	142	12	57	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	13	..	..	..	..	..
661	36	13	8	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	74	11	..	..	..	..
743	..	131	18	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	25	..	11	..	7	..
10	7	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13	2	8	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	7	..	..	..	..	..	..
19	143	121	56	12	..	22	37	15	..	20	9	445	562	..	..	7	..
4	41	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1,935	1,666	115	26	912	77	235	58	5	..	12	..	84	..	..	..	80	..
31,506	13,087	1,410	228	314	26	216	67	17	..	449	4	3,191	4,359	21	..	2,623	1,614
16	2	..	..	..	..	125	12	..	..	57	39	..	21	..	..	78	21
45	1,487	..	59	45	2	24	..	10	..	51	11	18	129	300	..	..	..
..	..	136	77	28	..	12	..	..	..	315	28	43	232	4	..	136	344
61	71	11	13	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	10	..	..	21	20
..	..	..	..	17	..	82	9	2	..	31	8	57	33	..	..	334	142
39	13	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	105	..	48	..	12	..	2	2	205	..	57	..	..	..	..	..
21	37	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	5	..	..	..	..	42	24
..	..	..	..	101	..	127	8	..	..	..	..	677	822	51	..	902	75
..	65	12	3	3	..	5	1	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
51	16	13	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	224	278
81	33	12	2	..	..	9	..	..	..	82	..	..	..	..	..	122	147
15	12	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	6	..	..	42	..	200	..
..	..	35	5	6	3	43	11	2	3	316	18	9	907	6	7	256	112
915	1,514	32	247	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15	22	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
54	93	27	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	13	..	14	..	..	..	147	13
34	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	2	..	7	..	..	..	25	..	9	..	..	..	..	..
88	115	..	42	..	..	39	..	..	..	..	..	48	31	..	..	16	13
323	912	64	23	83	..	61	..	..	..	..	..	107	88	..	..	30	14
1,289	4,145	1,226	92	115	17	21	8	..	..	200	11	812	236	2	..	653	..
523	269	102	5	..	..	13	1	1	4	22	3	115	17	..	..	71	..
103	39	23	18	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	29	3	..	162	2
2	..	21	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
36,636	11,917	3,024	889	212	101	51	12	24	..	1,092	331	4,115	9,263	27	1	1839	795
..
17	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
36	17	8	1	15	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	9
19	7	..	..	10	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1

TABLE

OCCUPATION BY CASTE

PART A.—OCCUPATION OF SELECTED

COCHIN STATE

CASTE, TRIBE OR RACE	Traditional Occupation	RECORDED PRINCIPAL OCCUPATION													
		9. Metals		10. Ceramics		11. Chemical products properly so called and analogous		12. Food industries		13. Industries of dress and the toilet		14. Furniture industries		15. Building industries	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
		30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43
HINDU.															
Ambalavasi	Temple Servants	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	58	...	...	...	...	5	...
Aryan	Fishermen and boatmen	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	10	8	17	...	...	2	35
Brahman Malayali	Priests	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
do Tamil	do	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	213	7	...	...	...	10	...
do Konkani	do	...	5	...	...	7	...	13	9	4	...	...	...	12	...
do others	do	...	3	...	1	...	...	34	12	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chakkan	Oil pressers	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	...	...	1	...	...	...
Chaliyan	Weavers	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chetti	Labourers	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	23	...	...	...	...	111	48
Devangan	Weavers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	2	...	...	...
Eluttassan	Agriculturists and general labourers	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	25	...	...	...	...	23	19
Iluvan	Toddy drawers	510	42	277	32	296	209	2,127	3,609	514	311	...	...	3,919	38
Kaikolan	Weavers	...	...	8	12	...	...	7	...	62	27	...	...	...	...
Kammalan	Carpenters, masons, blacksmiths, goldsmiths, bell-metal workers and leather workers	...	...	...	...	47	43	8	2	423	18	9	...	14	64
Kanakkan	Boatmen and agricultural labourers	...	...	...	...	8	9	...	15	...	...	...	...	81	8
Kaniyan	Astrologers	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	12	10	15	...	...	...	...
Kavundan	Agriculturists	...	...	...	...	23	12	68	24	9	7	...	...	17	2
Kshatriya, Malayali	Military dominant	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
do Paradesi	do	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	7	...	...	...	...
Kudumi Chetti	General labourers	10	...	5	...	9	23	...	...	18	...	...	...	42	5
Kusavan	Potters	...	...	...	...	2	8	8	...	...	...	3	...	3	14
Nayar	Military and agriculture	174	6	145	3	182	3	1,425	1,131	297	225	...	...	1,954	9
Ottanakkann	Earth-workers	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	92
Panan	Sorcerers & exorcists	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	5	25	...	...	...	209	2
Pandaran	Mendicants	...	...	...	1	...	7	25	10	...	...	...	...	48	2
Panditattan	Goldsmiths	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Parayan	Agricultural labourers & basket makers	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	23	5	...	...	27	4
Pulayan	Agricultural labourers	...	...	239	4	...	4	14	5	14	107	...	...	142	3
Valan	Boatmen & fishermen	...	...	45	...	3	...	...	...	35	...	...	...	...	13
Vannan	Washermen	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Velan	Barbers & priests	...	...	51	...	...	...	...	...	453	840	...	...	9	2

XXI.—(cont.)

TRIBE OR RACE.

CASTES TRIBES OR RACES.

IMPERIAL SERIES.

[illegible]

TABLE

OCCUPATION BY CASTE

PART A.—OCCUPATION OF SELECTED

COCHIN STATE.

[illegible]

XXI.—(cont.)

TRIBE OR RACE.

CASTES, TRIBES OR RACES.

IMPERIAL SERIES.

[illegible]

TABLE

OCCUPATION BY CASTE

PART A.—OCCUPATION OF SELECTED

COCHIN STATE.

CASTE, TRIBE OR RACE	Traditional Occupation	RECORDED PRINCIPAL OCCUPATION											
		41. Army		44. Police		Public administra- tion.		46. Religion		47. Law		48. Medicine	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
		92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103
HINDU.													
Ambalavasi ...	Temple servants ...	...	...	4	...	92	...	...	...	55	...	52	...
Arayan ...	Fishermen and boatmen ...	...	...	...	...	7	...	12	4	...	...	5	4
Bahman Mala- yali ...	Priests ...	...	...	...	...	25	...	10	2	50	...	9	...
do Tamil ...	do ...	8	...	39	...	882	...	14	...	203	...	75	11
do Konkani ...	do ...	...	...	...	...	23	...	32	22	21	...	36	...
do Others... ..	do ...	12	...	7	...	14	...	60	...	12	...	17	...
Chakkan ...	Oil-pressors ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...
Chaliyan ...	Weavers ...	...	...	7	...	...	...	22	...	...	...	...	...
Chetti ...	Labourers ...	16	...	21	...	28	...	32	...	37	...	26	5
Devangan ...	Weavers ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Eltattasan ...	Agriculturists and general labourers...	...	...	7	...	12	9	11	...	13	...	5	14
Iruvan ...	Toddy drawers ...	102	...	68	...	217	15	74	4	99	...	432	12
Kaikolan ...	Weavers ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	...	...	...	...	...
Kammalan ...	Carpenters, masons, black-smiths, gold- smiths, bell-metal workers and leather workers ...	...	...	...	...	10	...	37	2	2	...	6	11
Kanakkam ...	Boatmen and agri- cultural labourers ...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Kaniyan ...	Astrologers ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	1	...	...	32	9
Kavundan ...	Agriculturists ...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Kshatriya, Mala- yali ...	Military and domi- nant ...	...	...	...	...	162	3	8	5	...	...	32	...
do Paradesi... ..	do ...	...	...	...	...	9	...	6	...	...	...	4	...
Kudumi Chetti... ..	General labourers...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kusavan ...	Potters ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nayar ...	Military and agri- cultural ...	...	...	...	...	1115	221	55	...	384	...	335	6
Ottanaikkan ...	Earth workers ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Panan ...	Sorcerers and exorcists ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	...	...	17	12
Padaran ...	Mendicants ...	...	...	1	...	7	...	...	...	8	...	1	4
Panditattan ...	Gold-smiths ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...
Parayan ...	Agricultural la- bourers and basket makers ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Pulayan ...	Agricultural la- bourers ...	2	...	...	...	5	...	4	...	...	...	6	...
Valan ...	Boatmen and fishermen ...	...	...	5	...	7	...	3	...	...	...	4	1
Vannan ...	Washermen ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Velan ...	Barbers and priests	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	1	...	...	209	46
Velakattalavan ...	Barbers ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Vellalan ...	Agriculturists ...	...	...	14	...	33	2	5	...	4	...	26	...
Veluttedan ...	Washermen ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vettuvan ...	Hunters ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...
MUSALMAN.													
Jonakan ...		13	...	27	...	21	...	138	37	7	...	41	8
Ravuttan ...		...	...	5	...	4	...	42	13	1	...	...	...
CHRISTIAN.													
Anglo-Indian ...		...	...	5	...	25	...	7	3	...	...	8	12
European ...		...	...	...	...	4	...	2	3	...	...	...	2
Indian Christian		...	...	51	...	427	...	520	475	143	...	327	122
JAIN.													
JEW.													
Black Jew ...		...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	2	...	...	1
White Jew ...		...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ANIMIST.													
Kadan ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malayan ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

XXI.—(cont.)

TRIBE OR RACE.

CASTES, TRIBES OR RACES.

IMPERIAL SERIES.

ACTUAL WORKERS (BY ORDER)															
49. Instruc- tion		50. Letters and arts and sciences		51. Persons living princi- pally on their income		52. Domes- tic service		53. General terms which do not indicate a definite occu- pation		54. Inmates of jails, asy- lums and almshouses		55. Beggars, vagrants, prostitutes		56. Other unclassified non-produc- tive indus- tries	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119
74	43	182	...	65	2	9	18	230	40	...	...	...	...	...	33
9	2	...	...	...	...	2	13	38	24	7	...	8	5	...	42
101	...	8	...	46	...	21	17	18	...	...	...	...	...	16	...
569	5	112	...	67	...	30	17	...	8	3	...	14	...	...	...
54	4	43	10	7	...	13	81	134	6	2	...	9	7	101	...
12	...	9	...	22	...	85	...	69	...	...	...	...	...	121	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	8	4
12	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
31	3	...	...	8	...	...	9	9	112	17	...	3	89	1	12
...
16	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	444	221	2	2	...	...	112	95
1538	81	131	14	21	...	496	182	7975	71	37	...	37	41	1011	54
...
74	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	102	...	4	2	35	31	1	40
4	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	119	42	12	...	...	...	32	11
85	25	30	28	...	...	7	40	38	11	...	...	15	7	4	21
13	...	...	...	2	...	...	9	27	18	7	...	...	...	13	6
24	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	...	...	...	20	3	16	...	...	...	...	...	6	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	105	34	...	...	4	...	21	13	15	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	59	...	...	21	95	4	23
3011	346	505	78	217	18	1120	127	1348	136	16	2	2	10	255	43
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	22	9	88
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	9	...	12	33	...	...
6	...	...	...	...	...	8	1	19	...	...	...	38	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	3	...	2	...	...	...	4	...	...	6	5	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	47	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	...	...	...	...	...	48	86	1044	42	9	3	19	29	436	15
23	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	637	14	2	...	18	34	114	6
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	26	31	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	6	94	25	...	...	2	5	14	...	...	...	...	8	28	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	14	...
18	...	36	...	21	...	2	2	99	8	2	...	...	...	5	14
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	19	...
4	2	...	...	...	...	18	14	459	...	...	...	...	4	10	...
62	...	10	...	11	...	97	82	74	1915	33	3	102	21	145	...
7	...	2	...	10	...	31	12	302	456	...	...	...	32	12	...
11	55	20	...	17	...	...	...	8	9	1	...	...	...	3	38
1	...	...	...	38	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
771	312	161	...	...	6	111	763	1995	2005	159	4	160	201	1489	356
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	8	...	...	2	1	...	...
...	...	...	...	4	...	...	8	2	7	...	...	...	...	...	1
2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE XXII.

INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS.

- Part I.**—Provincial Summary.
- Part II.**—Distribution by Districts.
- Part III.**—Industrial Establishments classified according to the class of Owners and Managers.
- Part IV.**—Caste or Race and Birth place of Skilled workmen classified according to their Industry and Occupation.
- Part V.**—Caste or Race and Birth place of Unskilled Labourers classified according to the Industry in which they are working.
- Part VI.**—Details of power employed—
- (1) For Establishments using Steam, Oil, Gas, Water, etc.
 - (2) For Establishments using Electric power generated on the premises.
 - (3) For Electric power supplied from outside.
- Part VII.**—Number of Looms in use in Textile Establishments.

NOTE.—1. Part VI (2) and (3) have not been prepared as there are no industrial establishments using electric power.

2. Subsidiary statements showing details of women employed as Managers etc. have been appended to Part I and II.

TABLE XXII.

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Industrial Statistics.

Part I.—Provincial Summary.

IMPERIAL SERIES.

TABLE XXII.—(cont.)

INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS.

PART 1.—Provincial Summary.—(cont.)

Description of Establishments	Classification of establishments according to the number of persons employed (including management)	Total number of establishments	Total number of persons employed		Classification of persons employed												
					Direction, Supervision and Clerical Staff						Skilled workmen				Unskilled labourers		
					Manager		Supervising and Technical Staff		Clerical Staff		Europeans and Anglo-Indians		Indians				
Males	Females	Euro-peans and Anglo-Indians	Indians	Euro-peans and Anglo-Indians	Indians	Euro-peans and Anglo-Indians	Indians	Males	Females	Males	Females	Aged 14 and over	Under 14	Males	Females		
4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19		
1	2	3															
6. Oil extracting mill	TOTAL. 20-50 50-100 100-200 400 & over	11 1 6 3 1	1,466 34 427 316 689	22 ... 21 1 ...	1 ... 1 ... 1	10 1 6 3 ...	3 1 1 ... 1	31 1 10 19 1	4 4 ...	60 1 24 15 20	...	...	371 ... 112 42 217	...	977 30 271 231 445	22 ... 21 1 ...	9 ... 3 6 ...
7. Coir mats factory	20-50	1	38	3	...	1	...	1	1	3	...	...	...	...	32	3	...
8. Fish factory	20-50	1	43	3	1	...	1	1	2	2	...	...	10	...	25	3	1
9. Printing and binding	TOTAL. 20-50 50-100	2 1 1	120 32 83	... ... ...	1 1 ...	1 ... 1	... ... ...	10 1 9	... ... ...	8 2 6	...	...	79 23 56	...	21 5 16	...	...
10. Tiles and brick works	TOTAL. 20-50 100-200	3 1 2	215 33 182	61 7 54	... ... ...	3 1 2	... ... ...	6 2 4	... ... ...	9 2 7	...	...	4 2 2	...	166 18 148	50 2 48	11 8 19
11. Tin making	100-200	3	324	2	3	...	4	...	1	24	...	...	133	...	163	2	6
12. Saw mill	100-200	2	204	...	1	1	2	5	...	9	...	...	93	...	183	...	...
13. Cotton weaving	400 & over	1	312	170	...	1	2	1	...	12	...	...	53	1	227	168	11
(B) ESTABLISHMENTS IN WHICH MECHANICAL POWER IS NOT USED	TOTAL	65	2,559	977	22	45	151	70	3	113	8	3	586	92	1,430	633	216 164

TABLE XXII.

XCV

Industrial Statistics.

Part 1.—Provincial Summary.

IMPERIAL SERIES.

TABLE XXII.—(cont.)

INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS.

PART I.—Provincial Summary.—(cont.)

Classification of persons employed																						
Description of Establishments	Classification of establishments according to the number of persons employed (including management)	Number of establishments	Total number of persons employed		Direction, Supervision and Clerical Staff										Skilled workmen					Unskilled labourers		
					Manager		Supervising and Technical Staff		Clerical Staff		Europeans and Anglo-Indians		Indians		Aged 14 and over		Under 14					
			Males	Females	Euro-peans and Anglo-Indians	Indians	Euro-peans and Anglo-Indians	Indians	Euro-peans and Anglo-Indians	Indians	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19				
8. Motor car repairing ...	20—50	1	20	...	1	...	2	2	...	1	...	...	23	...	1	...	...	...	
9. Paddy husking ...	20—50	1	28	...	1	...	1	...	1	12	...	...	8	...	5	...	...	...	
10. Arrack distillery ...	20—50	1	42	2	...	1	...	4	...	3	...	...	6	...	28	2	...	...		
11. Lace embroidery ...	TOTAL.	2	2	206	1	1	2	11	...	1	...	...	...	4	...	163	...	25	
	20—50	1	1	43	1	...	...	* 4	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	26	...	9
	100—200	1	1	163	...	* 1	* 2	* 7	...	1	137	...	16				
12. Cottonweaving and metal works ...	50—100	1	88	2	...	1	...	* 11	...	2	76				

TABLE XXII.

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Industrial statistics.

Part I.—Provincial summary.
Subsidiary statement showing
the details of the women employed.

COCHIN STATE.		SUBSIDIARY STATEMENT TO PART I.—Provincial Summary.														IMPERIAL SERIES.			
		INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS.																	
		TABLE XXII.—(cont.)																	
		SUBSIDIARY STATEMENT SHOWING THE DETAILS OF THE WOMEN EMPLOYED AS MANAGERS OR AMONG THE SUPERVISING OR CLERICAL STAFF.																	
		Direction, Supervision and Clerical Staff																	
		Supervising and Technical Staff.																	
		Clerical Staff																	
		Total of management and supervising and clerical staff																	
		Number of establishments																	
		Classification of establishments according to the number of persons employed (including management)																	
		Males																	
		Females																	
		Per-sons																	
		Males																	
		Females																	
		Per-sons																	
		Males																	
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		Per-sons																	
		Males																	
		Females																	

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Industrial Statistics.
Part II.—Distribution by Taluks.

IMPERIAL SERIES,

TABLE XXII.—(cont.)
INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS.
PART II.—Distribution by Taluks.

COCHIN STATE.

Description of Establishments	Taluk	Number of Establishments	Total number of persons employed	Classification of persons employed																
				Direction, Supervision and Clerical Staff								Skilled workmen				Unskilled labourers				
				Managers		Supervising and Technical Staff		Clerical Staff		Europeans and Anglo-Indians		Indians		Aged 14 and over		under 14				
				Euro-peans and Anglo-Indians	Indians	Euro-peans and Anglo-Indians	Indians	Euro-peans and Anglo-Indians	Indians	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females			
				Males	Females															
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	
<hr/>																				
TOTAL ...		109	6,711	1,611	39	72	175	152	14	282	8	3	1,564	93	4,070	1,177	401	252	30	
Cochin-Kanayannur Total ...		45	3,002	102	14	31	17	56	14	168	4	...	961	42	1,683	50	54	10	12	
"		1	36	...	...	1	...	1	1	3	...	...	...	...	30	...	...	...	1
"		3	124	...	2	1	2	3	2	9	...	...	58	...	47	...	...	...	...
"		3	174	...	...	3	...	1	...	7	...	...	119	...	44	...	...	...	...
"		11	1,464	22	1	10	3	31	4	60	...	...	371	...	977	22	9	...	8
"		12	286	75	2	10	2	6	3	18	...	...	83	42	91	23	21	10	...
"		1	43	3	1	...	1	1	2	2	...	...	10	...	95	3	1	...	1
"		3	134	...	1	2	...	10	...	8	...	...	89	...	33	...	...	...	...
"		3	334	2	3	...	4	...	1	24	...	...	133	...	103	2	6	...	...
"		1	184	...	1	...	2	...	...	4	...	...	37	...	140	...	...	...	...
"		3	97	...	...	2	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	92	...	...	...	2
"		3	186	...	1	2	...	...	...	18	4	...	39	...	105	...	17	...	...
"		1	...	...	1	...	2	2	...	1	...	...	23	...	1	...	...	...	...
"		1	98	...	1	...	1	...	1	12	...	...	8	...	5	...	...	...	...
Mukundapuram Total ...		18	1,415	495	11	7	13	21	...	36	110	...	1,049	384	168	111	9	
<hr/>																				
"		1	53	...	1	...	1	8	25	...	23	
1. Iron casting and manufacture of packing cases,	

TABLE XXII.

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Industrial Statistics.
Part II.—Distribution by Taluks.

IMPERIAL SERIES.

TABLE XXII.—(cont.)
INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS.
PART II.—Distribution by Taluks—(cont.)

COCHIN STATE.

Description of Establishments	Taluk	Number of Establishments	Classification of persons employed																Remarks
			Total number of persons employed		Direction, Supervision and Clerical Staff						Skilled workmen				Unskilled labourers				
					Managers		Supervising and Technical Staff		Clerical Staff		Europeans and Anglo-Indians		Indians		Aged 14 and over		under 14		
Males	Females	Euro-peans and Anglo-Indians	Indians	Euro-peans and Anglo-Indians	Indians	Euro-peans and Anglo-Indians	Indians	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
2. Rubber and coffee plan-tation	Mukundap-pam Taluk	11	1,069	442	10	1	12	15	...	17	...	...	57	...	834	339	153	103	9
3. Tiles and brick works	Trichur Taluk Total	6	263	53	...	6	...	6	...	16	...	...	28	...	192	45	15	8	...
1. Rice mill	"	4	85	44	5	27	4	64	...	68	4	3	426	20	883	528	117	80	2
2. Rubber and coffee plan-tation	"	2	227	139	3	1	...	10	...	7	...	...	2	...	62	44	...	...	...
3. Printing and binding	"	4	86	...	...	1	...	8	...	11	4	3	17	...	128	86	55	49	1
4. Tiles and brick works	"	12	578	84	...	12	...	9	...	3	...	...	62	...	16	...	...	...	1
5. Saw mill	"	1	110	...	...	1	...	5	...	22	...	...	130	13	365	65	40	6	...
6. Cotton weaving	"	1	312	170	...	1	...	1	...	5	...	...	56	...	43	...	...	...	...
7. Tannery	"	1	17	2	...	1	...	...	...	12	...	...	59	...	227	169	11	...	...
8. Carpentry	"	1	33	...	1	...	...	4	...	2	...	...	14	2	...	...	...	...	...
9. Arrack distillery	"	1	43	...	...	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	4	...	14	...	10	...	...
10. Lace embroidery	"	2	2	206	...	1	...	11	...	1	...	...	6	...	28	2	...	...	...
11. Cotton weaving and metal works	"	1	88	2	...	1	...	11	...	2	...	...	...	4	...	163	...	25	...
1. Tiles and brick works	Talapilly Taluk	1	24	8	...	1	...	3	...	1	...	...	1	...	18	8	...	...	...
Chittur Taluk Total		15	69	357	9	6	141	8	...	9	...	...	86	31	437	207	62	51	7
1. Rice mill	"	1	15	5	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	2	...	9	5	...	...	...
2. Rubber and coffee plantation	"	13	567	234	9	4	141	5	...	5	...	...	77	31	344	186	50	40	7
3. Tiles and brick works	"	1	108	18	...	1	...	2	...	2	...	...	7	...	84	16	12	9	...

NOTE.—The number of seasonal establishments in each group working for a few months in the year have been shown in the column 'Remarks'.

Part II.—Distribution by Taluks.
Subsidiary Statement showing details of the women employed.

IMPERIAL SERIES.

INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS.

SUBSIDIARY STATEMENT TO PART II.—Distribution by Taluks.

SUBSIDIARY STATEMENT SHOWING DETAILS OF THE WOMEN EMPLOYED AS MANAGERS OR AMONG THE SUPERVISING OR CLERICAL STAFF.

Description of Establishments in which women are employed as Managers or among the Supervising or Clerical Staff	Taluk	Total number of establishments	Total of Management and Supervising and Clerical Staff	Direction, Supervision and Clerical Staff																		
				Managers						Supervising and Technical Staff						Clerical Staff						
				Europeans and Anglo-Indians			Indians			Europeans and Anglo-Indians			Indians			Europeans and Anglo-Indians			Indians			
				Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	
1	9	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
(A) 1. Cotton weaving	Trichur Taluk	4	20	17	1	1	...	3	2	1	4	2	2	23	10	13	15	14	1
2. Lace embroidery	"	1	15	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	2	..	1	1	...	..	...	12	11	1
3. Cotton weaving and metal works	"	2	2	14	1	1	...	1	..	1	2	...	2	11	...	11	...	...	1	1	..
(B) 1. Rubber and coffee plantation	Chittur Taluk	2	80	69	4	4	1	11	9	2	2	2	...	
Total (A & B)		6	109	86	5	3	...	3	2	1	138	67	71	24	11	13	10	10	24	1

TABLE XXII.

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Industrial Statistics.

Part III.—Industrial Establishments
classified according to the class
of Owners and Managers.

COCHIN STATE.

INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS.

IMPERIAL SERIES.

PART III.—Industrial Establishments classified according to the class of Owners and Managers.

DESCRIPTION OF ESTABLISHMENTS	Total number	NUMBER OWNED BY										NUMBER MANAGED BY							
		Government or Local authority	Registered Companies with Directors who are			Private persons who are				Europeans and Anglo-Indians	Hindus	Musalmans	Christians	Others					
			Europeans and Anglo-Indians	Indians	Both	Europeans and Anglo-Indians	Hindus	Musalmans	Christians										
1. Flour and rice mill	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Rice mill	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Iron casting and packing cases	4	1	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...		
4. Rubber and coffee plantation	26	1	10	...	2	9	4	2	...	21	2	...	...	...		
5. Steam and motor boats (Navigation Co.)	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Oil extracting mill	11	...	1	1	...	1	2	3	...	2	...	...	...	1		
7. Coir mats factory	12	...	1	1	...	...	4	2	...	1	4	3	...	...			
8. Fish factory	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	
9. Printing and binding	7	1	...	2	...	1	2	...	...	1	4	...	...	...		
10. Tiles and brick works	20	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...		
11. Tin making	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. Saw mill	2	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. Cotton weaving	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...		
14. Ginger bleaching	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...		
15. Tannery	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Carpentry	4	...	...	1	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...			
17. Motor car repairing	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Paddy husking	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	
19. Arrack distillery	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	
20. Lace embroidery	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...		
21. Cotton weaving and metal works	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Total	109	6	18	10	3	16	20	9	26	38	27	10	32	1	2				

* Three of these are owned by Hindus and Christians jointly.

TABLE XXII.

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Industrial Statistics.

Part IV.—Caste or Race and Birth place
of Skilled Workmen classified according
to their Industry and Occupation.

TABLE XXII.—(cont.)
INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS.
PART IV.—Caste or Race and Birth place of Skilled Workmen classified according to their Industry and Occupation.

COCHIN STATE.

IMPERIAL SERIES.

PART IV. -Caste or Race and Birth place of Skilled Workmen classified according to their Industry and Occupation.																									
Description of Establishments and Occupations	NUMBER OF WORKMEN				CASTE OR RACE										BORN										
	Adult		Children under 14		Hindus	Musal- mans	Chris- tians	Jains	Jews	Others	In the Cochin State	In Conti- guous Districts	In Other Districts	In other Provinces											
	Males	Females	Males	Females										Kutcl	Armenia war	England	Scotland	Portugal							
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20						
1. RICE MILL. Engine driver Foreman Cooly	4 1 1 2	...	...	...	3 1 2	...	1 1 ...	...	...	...	3 1 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. IRON CASTING AND MANUFACTURE OF PACKING CASES. Engine driver Fitter Foreman Coalman Cleaner Lighter Scrapper Carpenter Smith Moulder Sawyer Turner Painter	83 1 9 2 10 8 3 1 14 6 28 4 3 1	...	...	...	25 2 4 7 1 1 1 8 1 3 1 1	2 2 ...	56 1 5 2 6 1 2 ...	...	...	...	64 1 8 1 10 4 1 1 9 4 18 4 2 1	17 1 1 ...	2 ...	...	...	...	...	...		
3. RUBBER AND COP- PER PLANTATION. Manager Clerk Engine driver Carpenter Smith Sawyer Apothecary Planter Contractor	181 1 13 3 17 6 4 4 8 4	31 ...	4 ...	3 ...	136 1 5 2 5 7 2 ...	15 ...	38 8 ...	...	...	...	57 1 6 1 14 6 3 1 ...	60 8 1 4 1 1 3 2 ...	63 ...	...	...	5 ...	4 ...	...	...				

TABLE XXII.

oil

Industrial Statistics.

Part IV.—Caste or Race and Birth place of Skilled Workmen classified according to their Industry and Occupation.

COCHIN STATE.		IMPERIAL SERIES.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																															
TABLE XXII.—(cont.)		INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																															
PART IV.—Caste or Race and Birth place of Skilled Workmen classified according to their Industry and Occupation.—(cont.)																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
Description of Establishments and Occupation	NUMBER OF WORKMEN				CASTE OR RACE																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
	Adult		Children under 14		Hindus	Musalmans	Christians	Jains	Jews	Others	In the Cochin State	In contiguous Districts	In Other Districts	BORN																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																			
	Males	Females	Males	Females										Kutch	Armenia	England	Scotland	Portugal																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																															
					1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9						10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																				
Mason	36	29	7	15	13	8

TABLE XXII.

Industrial Statistics.

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Part IV. Caste or Race and Birth place
of Skilled Workmen classified according
to their Industry and Occupation.

COCHIN STATE. **TABLE XXII.—(cont.)**
INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS.
PART IV.—Caste or Race and Birth place of Skilled Workmen classified according to their Industry and Occupation.—(cont.)

Description of Establishments and Occupations	NUMBER OF WORKMEN				CASTE OR RACE							BORN							
	Adult		Children under 14		Hindus	Musal- mans	Chris- tians	Jains	Jews	Others	In the Cochin State	In Con- tiguous Districts	In other Districts	Kutch	Kathia- war	Armoira	England	Scotland	Portugal
	Males	Females	Males	Females															
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Cleaner	4	...	...	...	8	...	1	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lighter	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Serang	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Carpenter	16	...	...	...	3	...	12	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Smith	4	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oilman	4	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Time keeper	2	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tailor	9	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stocker	6	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bundler	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tinker	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lascar	6	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bellower	6	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chemist	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mason	13	...	...	...	1	...	12	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Watchman	5	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Firewood man	4	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineer	17	...	...	...	4	...	8	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Electrician	27	...	...	...	10	...	15	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cooper	9	...	...	...	1	...	8	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cheque operator	11	...	...	...	2	...	9	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cooly	101	...	...	...	25	...	72	...	...	...	86	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. COIR MATS FAC- TORY.	83	35	...	7	44	9	72	...	...	...	109	14	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Clerk	12	...	...	...	7	...	5	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Carpenter	10	...	...	...	8	...	2	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Smith	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Time keeper	1	1	1
Stocker	6	4	...	8	10
Bundler	1	1	1
Watchman	5	2	...	4	6
Cooper	20	8	2	10	12	7	1

TABLE XXII.

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Industrial Statistics.

Part IV.—Caste or Race and Birth place of Skilled Workmen classified according to their Industry and Occupation.

TABLE XXII.—(cont.)
INDUSTRIAL STATIST
IMPERIAL SERIES.
PART IV.—Caste or Race and Birth place of Skilled Workmen classified according to their Industry and Occupation.—(cont.)

Description of Establishments and Occupations	NUMBER OF WORKMEN				CASTE OR RACE							BORN							
	Adult		Children under 15		Hindus	Musalmans	Christians	Jains	Jews	Others	In the Cochin State	In Condi- guous Districts	In the Provinces						
	Males	Females	Males	Females									Kutch	Kathia- war	Armenia	England	Scotland	Portugal	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Shofter Engineer	2	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. COTTON WEAVING	59	1	...	...	40	3	17	...	...	...	59	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Carpenter	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Smith	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mason	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineer	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Marker	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rattan works	7	...	...	...	3	3	1	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Weaving	43	1	...	...	50	...	14	...	...	...	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. TANNERY	14	2	...	...	13	1	2	...	...	...	4	2	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
Watchman	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Leather tanning	12	2	...	...	12	...	2	...	...	...	3	1	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. CARPENTRY	47	...	...	...	18	...	29	...	...	...	43	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Clerk	17	...	...	...	5	...	12	...	...	...	13	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Carpenter	11	...	...	...	3	...	8	...	...	...	11	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Smith	6	...	...	...	6	...	8	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Painter	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cooly	12	...	...	...	3	...	9	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. MOTOR CAR REPAIRING	23	...	...	...	10	4	9	...	...	...	19	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fitter	5	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Foreman	9	...	...	...	3	...	6	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cooly	10	...	...	...	2	1	4	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. PADDY HUSKING	8	2	1	5	5	3
Cooly	8	2	1	5	5	3

TABLE XXII.

Industrial Statistics.

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Part IV. Caste or Race and Birth place
of Skilled Workmen classified according
to their Industry and Occupation.

COCHIN STATE.
TABLE XXII.—(cont.)
INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS.
PART IV.—Caste or Race and Birth place of Skilled Workmen classified according to their Industry and Occupation.—(cont.)

IMPERIAL SERIES.

Description of Establishments and Occupations	NUMBER OF WORKMEN					CASTE OR RACE								BORN							
	Adult		Children under 14			Hindus	Musal- mans	Chris- tians	Jains	Jews	Others	In the Cochin State	In Conti- guous Districts	In Other Districts	In other Provinces						
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Kathia- war										Armenia	England	Scotland	Portugal			
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20		
1																					
17. ARRACK DISTIL- LERY	6	...	...	...	4	...	2	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fitter	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Foreman	4	...	...	...	2	...	3	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. LACE EMBROID- ERY	...	4	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Needle work	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Music	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Drawing	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. COTTON WEAV- ING AND METAL WORKS	44	...	32	...	45	3	26	...	...	...	...	68	7	1	...	...	...	...	...
Carpenter	8	...	8	...	10	...	6	...	...	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Smith	10	...	3	...	10	...	3	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saver	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mason	4	...	2	...	2	...	3	...	...	...	...	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lacquer works	...	...	9	...	5	...	4	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rattan works	...	...	9	...	4	...	3	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Weaving	20	...	1	...	12	...	9	15	5	1		
Grand Total	1,547	86	45	10	738	69	878	...	1	2	1,538	217	108	1	4	5	7	7	1		

TABLE XXII.

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Industrial Statistics.

Part V.—Caste or Race and Birth place
of Unskilled Labourers classified ac-
cording to the Industry in which
they are working.

COCHIN STATE. **TABLE XXII.—(cont.)**
INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS.
IMPERIAL SERIES
PART V.—Caste or Race and Birth place of Unskilled Labourers classified according to the Industry in which they are working.

DESCRIPTION OF ESTABLISHMENTS.	NUMBER OF LABOURERS.				CASTE OR RACE						BORN							
	Adults		Children under 15		Hindus	Muslimans	Christians	Jains	Jews	Others	In the Cochin State	In Contiguous Districts	In Other Districts	In other Provinces.				
	Males	Females	Males	Females										England	Ireland	France	Australia	Tasmania
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1. Flour and rice mill	30	...	...	...	...	...	30	...	...	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Rice mill	71	49	...	...	86	...	31	...	...	...	98	22	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Iron casting and manufacture of packing cases	70	...	...	...	25	8	37	...	...	...	49	21	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Rubber and coffee plantation	1,906	511	259	201	1,561	233	583	...	...	...	1,515	372	495	1	1	1	1	1
5. Steam and motor boats (Navigation Company)	44	...	...	...	35	3	5	...	...	...	42	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Oil extracting mill	977	22	...	...	461	49	498	...	...	...	877	105	26	...	...	...	...	...
7. Coir mats factory	91	23	21	10	35	6	104	...	...	...	121	24	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Fish factory	25	3	1	...	6	1	22	...	...	...	21	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Printing and binding	...	...	...	...	17	2	30	...	...	...	45	2	1	...	...	...	...	...
10. Tiles and brick works	659	134	67	16	559	19	508	...	...	...	825	51	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Tin making	163	2	6	...	58	7	106	...	...	...	148	19	4	...	...	...	...	...
12. Saw mill	183	...	...	...	44	3	136	...	...	...	179	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. Cotton weaving	227	168	11	...	254	8	144	...	...	...	405	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. Ginger bleaching	22	...	...	...	13	1	8	...	...	...	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Carpentry	119	...	27	...	22	...	121	...	...	...	132	13	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Motor car repairing	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Paddy husking	5	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Arrack distillery	28	2	...	...	20	...	10	...	...	...	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Lace embroidery	...	163	...	25	41	...	147	169	15	4
Total	4,070	1,177	401	252	3,244	343	2,313	4,715	659	521	1	1	1	1	1

TABLE XXII.

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Industrial Statistics.
Part VI.—Details of Powers
employed.

IMPERIAL SERIES.

TABLE XXII.—(cont.)

INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS.

PART VI—Details of Powers employed.

(1) For Establishments using Steam, Oil, Water and Gas.

DESCRIPTION OF ESTABLISHMENTS	NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS EMPLOYING				NUMBER OF ENGINES				TOTAL HORSE POWER			
	Steam	Oil	Water	Gas	Steam	Oil	Water	Gas	Steam	Oil	Water	Gas
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1. Flour and rice mill	32	11	...	1	38	13	...	2	2,593	289½	...	66
2. Rice mill	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	24	...	...	...
3. Iron casting and manufacture of packing cases	5	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	72	...	...	...
4. Rubber and coffee plantation	5	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	62	...	...	...
5. Steam and motor boats (Navigation Co.)	1	5	...	1	1	5	...	2	13	90	...	66
6. Oil extracting mill	1	1	...	...	2	1	...	...	32	10	...	...
7. Coir mats factory	11	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	2,100	...	...	...
8. Fish factory	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	24	...	...	...
9. Printing and binding	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	12	...	...	...
10. Tiles and brick works	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	24	2	...	...
11. Tin making	2	1	...	...	2	1	...	...	55	14	...	...
12. Saw mill	...	3	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	1734	...	...
13. Cotton weaving	2	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	130	...	...	...
14. Cotton weaving	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	45	...	...	...

NOTE.—Part VI (3) and (8) have not been prepared as there are no establishments using electric power.

Industrial Statistics.
Part VII.—Number of Looms in
use in Textile Establishments.

TABLE XXII.—(cont.)

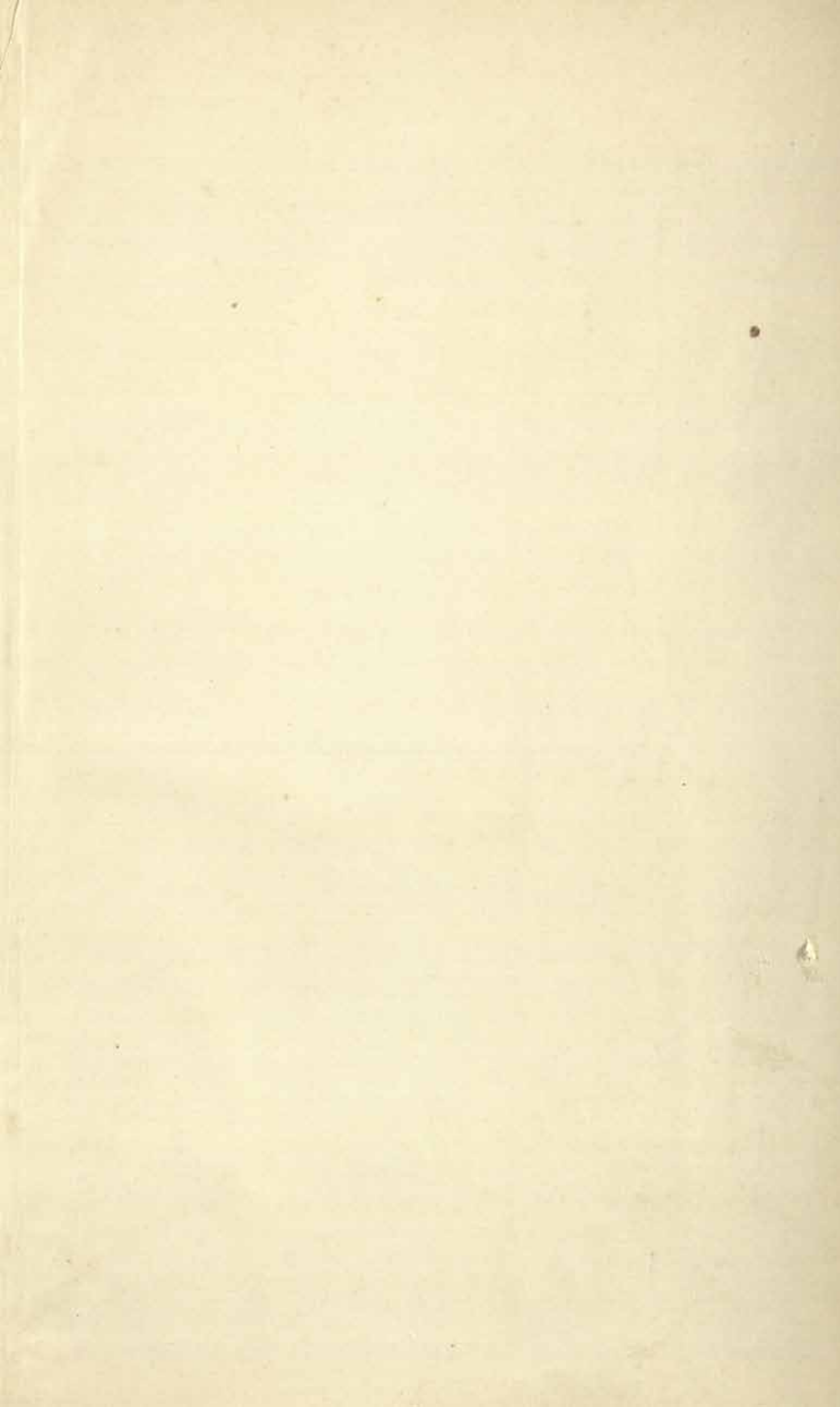
INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS:

PART VII.—Number of Looms in use in Textile Establishments.

COCHIN STATE.

IMPERIAL SERIES.

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